

The Statesman

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UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1970

Summer Arts Program Set To Open

Concerts, Readings Top Three Month Schedule

A pops concert, folk singers, jazz, poetry readings, films and repertory theatre are all part of this year's University Summer Arts Program.

The summer film series begins on June 24 and the full summer program will get underway on Thursday, July 16, with an outdoor concert at the University's Southwest Residential College by the Preservation Hall Jazz Band of New Orleans. The summer program will run through August 21 and will include over 40 events.

All events are open to the public with admission being charged only for the theatre performances.

Outdoor events at the Southwest Mall include a black poetry program (July 23), a poetry-rock ensemble of Anne Sexton and Her King (July 30), and a concert by the Vermont State Symphony Pops Orchestra (Aug. 6). Performing at evening concerts at the Campus Pond will be folk singers Ruth and Kerry with Bill Staines (July 21), folk singer Rom Rush (Aug. 3), and the Charlie Byrd Jazz Quintet (Aug. 11). In the event of rain, scheduled outdoor programs will be held in either Bowker Auditorium or the Student Union Ballroom.

Eugene Indjic, the 23 year old piano virtuoso, will play at Bowker Auditorium on July 22. From August 11 to 13 the Twyla Tharp Dance Company will be on campus with a series of concerts, workshops, and master classes.

The University Summer Theatre will present four plays in repertory starting July 17; "U.S.A." by Paul Shyre and John Dos Passos, Eugene O'Neill's "Hughie," Tennessee Williams' "This Property is Condemned," and "Generation Gap," a collection of three short plays by Thornton Wilder. Performances will be in Bartlett Auditorium.

A new addition to this year's summer program is The Masque, an experimental theatre group which will perform at Studio Theatre, South College. Included in their repertory are works by Harold Pinter, Jorge Diaz, Daniel Murphy, Rafael Alvarado, Samuel Beckett, and Jean-Claude Itallie.

The Summer Film Series at the Student Union will include such classics as "From Here to Eternity" and "A Raisin in the Sun," in addition to the Horror Film Festival and a Road Runner Cartoon Festival.

A Short Film Series at Herter Hall will include works in the areas of film as art, dance, music, theatre and documentaries. Also at Herter Hall will be "The Word and the Image," and exhibition of original posters by leading contemporary artists, and an exhibition of sculpture and drawings by Armand Louis Balboni.

With the exception of the Summer Repertory and the Masque Experimental Theatre presentations, all summer programs are open to the public without charge.

Thurs. July 16, Preservation Hall Jazz Band of New Orleans, Southwest Mall, 8 p.m.

Tues. July 21, Ruth and Kerry, folk singers and Bill Staines, Campus Pond, 8 p.m.

Wed. July 22, Eugene Indjic, pianist, Bowker, 8 p.m.

Thurs. July 23, "The Black Poet Speaks," Cylan Kain, McKinley Moore, Jean Parrish, Bill Hassan, Kimako, and Tom Sellers, Southwest Mall, 8 p.m.

Thurs. July 30, Poetry/Rock Ensemble: Anne Sexton and Her King, Southwest Mall, 8 p.m.

Mon. Aug. 3, Rom Rush, folk singer, Campus Pond, 8 p.m.

Thurs. Aug. 6, Vermont State Symphony Pops Orchestras, Southwest Mall, 8 p.m.



OUTDOOR CONCERTS have become a traditional presentation of the Summer Arts Program's entertainment series. The first of this year's artists is the Preservation Hall Jazz Band, which will appear in the Southwest Mall on July 16th.

Tues. Aug. 11, The Charlie Byrd Quintet, jazz, Campus Pond, 8 p.m.
Aug. 11-13, Twyla Tharp Dance Company, To be announced.

University Summer Repertory Theatre at Bartlett Auditorium. All performances at 8:30 p.m. All seats \$2.00. Reservations: 545-2579.

"U.S.A." by Paul Shyre and John Dos Passos, July 17, 19, 26, Aug. 1, 6.

"Hughie" by Eugene O'Neill, and "This Property is Condemned" by Tennessee Williams, July 18, 24, 30, Aug. 7, 9.

"Generation Gap" Three short plays by Thornton Wilder, July 23, 25, 31, Aug. 2, 8.

The Masque (Experimental Theatre) at Studio Theatre, South College. All performances at 8:30 p.m. Seats \$1.50 (students: \$.75). Reservations 545-0202.

"A Slight Ache" and "Applicant" by Harold Pinter, and "Man Does Not Die by Bread Alone" by Jorge Diaz, July 17, 20, Aug. 1, 7.

"A Process of Elimination" by Daniel Murphy, "Trouble in the Works" by Harold Pinter, and "The Entrance is Through the Hoop" by Raphael Alvarado, July 18, 20, 27, Aug. 8, 14.

"Endgame" by Samuel Beckett, July 24, 28, Aug. 3, 15.

"Everyman" adapted by Daniel Murphy and Pedro Silva, and "Motel" by Jean-Claude Itallie, July 25, 31, Aug. 4, 10.

Summer Film Series at the Student Union Ballroom. All showings at 8 p.m. Open to the public without charge.

Wed. June 24, "Splendor in the Grass".

Wed. July 1 "From Here to Eternity".

Wed. July 8, "A Raisin in the Sun".

Wed. July 15, "The Fox".

Mon. July 20, "Interlude".
Wed. July 22, "The Dirty Dozen".

Mon. July 27, "Cool Hand Luke".
Wed. July 29, "Rachel, Rachel".

Fri., Aug. 7, "Rosemary's Baby".

Wed. Aug. 12, "Jigsaw".

Mon. Aug. 17, "Wait Until Dark".

Wed. Aug. 19, Horror Film Festival: "Curse of the Were-Wolf", "Dracula", and "The Pit and the Pendulum".

Thurs. Aug. 20, Horror Film Festival: "Godzilla", "Invaders from Mars", and "Master of the World".

Fri. Aug. 21, Road Runner Cartoon Festival.

Short Film Series at 227 Herter Hall. Open to the public without charge.

Mon. July 13, 12-2 p.m., Tues. July 14, 7-9 p.m. FILM AS ART: "Film," "A Study in Choreography for Camera," "Relief," "Relativity," and "Millions in Business as Usual" "Handwritten."

Mon. July 20, 7-9 p.m., Tues. July 21, 12-2 p.m. DOCUMENTARIES: "The American Image," "Our Vanishing Lands," "Return to Florence," and "The Continent of Africa."

Mon. July 27 12-2 p.m. Tues. July 28 7-9 p.m. DANCE: "Four Pioneers," "New York City Ballet," "Bharatnatyan," "Dance Chromatic," "Folk Dance Today." Mon. Aug. 3 12-2 p.m. Tues. Aug. 4 7-9 p.m. MUSIC: "American Music: From Folk to Jazz and Pop Music: From Folk to Jazz and Pop," "Stravinsky," "Pacific 231."

Mon. Aug. 10 7-9 p.m. THEATRE: "On Stage Tonight," "Rhinceros," "Directing A Play," "The Stage to Three."

Mon. Aug. 17 12-2 p.m., Tues. Aug. 18 7-9 p.m. ART "Greek Sculpture," "Cubism," "Super Artist Andy Warhol," "Alexander Calder: From the Circus to the Moon."

Freshman Orientation Program Continues Through Summer At UMass

Although the summer vacation has just begun, 325 freshmen began arriving last week here at the Amherst campus of the University of Massachusetts for a four-day orientation program.

There will be 10 other orientation sessions for incoming fall freshmen throughout the summer. During each four-day program, freshmen will take academic placement tests, be assigned academic advisors with whom they will meet to pre-register for fall courses, and meet with student personnel officials and University upperclassmen to discuss campus life. On the final day of each orientation period, parents of freshmen will visit the campus to discuss the University and their sons' or daughters' role in it with program coordinators.

The first group to arrive for orientation this summer are members of the Swing Shift, a special program that enables the University to admit more students

than the 3,650 freshmen for whom there are places in September. Under the plan, the 325 students will take the equivalent of their first semester this summer, leave during the fall semester, and return in February at the beginning of the second semester to rejoin their class. They will take the places of February graduates and those who leave during the fall semester.

PRESSURES

With increasing enrollment pressures and a limited number of freshman places each year, this plan gives many students an opportunity to attend the University which they might otherwise have been denied. During the five years the program has been in effect, many students have found

it an advantage to get their academic careers started during the summer when there are not quite so many University activities. They also have the opportunity to take courses at other schools in the fall to gain additional credits or to work and accumulate necessary funds.

Swing Shift classes will begin on June 22 and end on August 28. Most students in the program will be taking four courses and physical education during the ten-week session. Simon Keochakian, Director of the Swing Shift Program, says that this year there will be a greater variety of courses available to students enrolled in the program.

The 1970 Summer Intramural Program is now in the process of creating teams and establishing a schedule. Teams must be submitted no later than Friday June 26 at 5 p.m. The games will be played on Mondays and Thursdays between 6:30 and 8:30 p.m. For further information contact either the R.S.O. offices at the Student Union (5-2351) or Mr. Toner and Mr. York at the Intramural office at Boyden (5-2801).

79 Profs Celebrate Tenure Notice

Seventy-nine University faculty members have been granted tenure by the U. Mass. Board of Trustees. Acting Provost Robert L. Gluckstein announced today.

Named in the College of Arts and Sciences were: Uriol Pi-Sunyer, associate professor anthropology; Paul E. Berube, Leonel F. Gogora, and James P. Hendricks, assistant professors of art; Robert W. Mallary, professor of art; Hui-Ming Wang, associate professor of art; Norman D. Altken, assistant professor of economics; Robert E. Bagg, Norman Berlin, Donald S. Cheney, Andrew Felber, Donald A. Jenkins, BUCHWALD

Off The Flag

By Art Buchwald

WASHINGTON -- There's much more to buying an American Flag these days than people think.

I discovered this the other day when I went into a store to purchase a flag to fly on the 4th of July, which this year Bob Hope and the Nixon Administration have declared a Republican national holiday.

The salesman said he was hard put to keep flags in stock. "I owe it all to television," he said. "Every time one of the major news programs films one of the freaks burning the American flag, we sell out. What can I do for you?"

"I'd like to buy an American flag."

"Good for you, sir. Show those lousy people what you think of them."

"Well, I, uh, uh..."

"Would you like it for light combat or heavy fighting?"

"I beg your pardon?"

"We have this model here which is very popular with the Hard Hats. The bottom part of the pole is tipped in metal so when you hit someone with it, it doesn't crack."

"I hadn't really thought to..."

"Now this model over here, while slightly more expensive, is perfect for close, hand-to-hand combat. The eagle on the top of the pole has been made especially sharp so when you lunge with it, you can really do damage to the groin..."

"That's very nice, but..."

"Here's an all-metal pole. It's much harder than the wooden one, and you can really get someone in the shins with it."

"Look, I..."

"This is our shorty. The pole top is half the regular size, so it can

be used as a club instead of a lance. Many of our customers like to get in the thick of it and swing wildly. The Hard Hats had great success with it in St. Louis when they beat up a woman and her veteran son."

"It's a beauty," I said, "but I was hoping that you would have a..."

"This one here is heavier in weight and you can swing it like a baseball bat. Feel the grip on it. It will never fly out of your hands."

"I was looking for something less expensive..."

"We have the 'mighty midget' over here. It's only 2-feet long and while it looks fragile, you can really do damage with it."

"All right, I'll take a mighty midget."

"Very good, sir. Do you have any identification with you?"

"Identification?"

"Yes, sir. We always ask for identification. Do you have any proof you support President Nixon's policies in Cambodia?"

Well, I don't have it on me. I didn't know you needed proof of that to buy an American flag."

"Of course you do. The American flag is a very lethal weapon."

"I'm sorry. I should have brought some identification with me."

"Why did you want it in the first place?"

"Well, if you don't tell anyone, I said, 'I was going to hang it out and you can really get someone in the shins with it.'"

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Meredith B. Raymond, and Paul F. Saagpak, associate professors of English.

Also Randolph W. Bromery, professor of geology; Leo M. Hall and Miles O. Hayes, associate professors of geology; Jurgen Born and Albert M. Reh, associate professors of German; Horst Denker, professor of German; David A. Booth, Philip B. Coulter, Sheldon Goldman, and Jerome B. King, associate professors of government; Karl W. Ryavec, assistant professor of government; Robert A. Hart, Gerald W. McFarland, and Jack Tager, associate professors of history.

In the School of Business Administration those named were: Nelson Pion, instructor of accounting; Thomas A. Morrison, associate professor of accounting; Robert E. McGarrah and Joseph A. Litterer, professors of management; Stephen R. Michael, associate professor of management.

Named in the School of Education was Jules M. Zimmer, associate professor.

Those named in the Graduate School were: Caxton C. Foster and Conrad A. Wogrin, professors of computer science; Roger S. Porter, professor of polymer science and engineering.

Named in the School of Home Economics was Herbert S. Paston, assistant professor of textiles, clothing, and environmental arts.

In the School of Engineering those named were: Thomas J. McAvoy, associate professor of chemical engineering; Donald D. Adrian, Joseph M. Colonnell and Frederick D. Stockton, associate professors of civil engineering; Geoffrey Boothroyd, professor of mechanical engineering.

In addition Ana M. Galvin, instructor of Romance languages; Ursula F. Chen and Rosalie S. Humphrey, assistant professors of Romance languages; Gilbert W. Lawall, associate professor of Romance languages; Surinder K. Mehta, associate professor of sociology; M. James Young, assistant professor of speech; Yoshimiro Kato, David J. Klingener, and Stuart D. Ludlam, associate professors of sociology.

Named in the College of Agriculture were: T. Michael Peters, associate professor of entomology; Walton C. Galinat, professor of environmental sciences at Waltham; Robert W. Walker, assistant professor of environmental sciences; William W. Rice, associate professor of forestry and wildlife management; Julius Fabos, associate professor of landscape architecture; William J. Bramlage and Herbert V. Marsh, associate professors of plant and soil sciences; Anthony Borton, associate professor of veterinary and animal sciences.

Whitmore Tandem Leaves

Two top administrative staff members at the University of Massachusetts in Amherst retired this week after giving a total of 77 years of service to the institution.

Retiring are Miss Alice J. Alley of Cottage St., Amherst, and Mrs. Lionel G. David of King St., Northampton.

Miss Alice "Sally" Alley, secretary to Chancellor Oswald Tippo, has served for five presidents in her 42 years at UMass.

A graduate of Amherst High School, she attended Bryant and Stratton Business College in Boston, and began her career at Massachusetts Agricultural College in 1928 as a secretary for President Roscoe W. Thatcher.

Working with her for the last 35 years has been Mrs. Ethel Holt David, a graduate of Northampton High School and Bay Path Insti-

tute. Mrs. David is retiring as secretary to University Secretary Robert J. McCartney. Her career at Massachusetts State College began in 1935 as a secretary for President Hugh P. Baker.

Chancellor Tippo, commenting upon their retirement, said, "In every institution there are always one or two people, largely unseen by the public, who are the backbone of the administration. Sally and Ethel have filled that role at the University of Massachusetts for many years. With their vast knowledge of the University they have expedited the day-to-day administrative operations of the University and added a humane touch to everything they did. We will miss their dedicated service to this institution and the Commonwealth."



AMHERST, MASS. - Retiring UMass top administrative staff members with Chancellor Oswald Tippo. At left is Miss Alice J. Alley of Amherst, and at right, Mrs. Lionel G. David of Northampton.

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Dissents Mark Commencement 1970



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Commencement at the UMass campus is usually a staid affair with little advance excitement, except for the degree recipients and the planners of the day. But the 1970 commencement was big news for weeks, because the senior class decided they wanted to plan some of the day's events.

The seniors desired a significant show of protest against the three aims of the strike, as a show of support for the student strike.

Among the plans were the elimination of the national anthem, the lowering of the flag to half mast, the absence of usual music at the commencement ceremonies and a portion of the program directed primarily at the strike.

The plans for the elimination of the "Star Spangled Banner" and the flag at half mast became a burning issue that threatened

to mar the activities with protests far more intense than were ever planned. Legislators upon hearing of the seniors' plans threatened to cut the university budget to nothing, branding themselves as patriots, branding the seniors as audaciously disregarding traditions.

Finally the Commencement task force (a student-administrator group that plans commencement,) by a narrow vote, decided to include the national anthem in the program. However, the flag would remain at half mast, because, as it was pointed out to the frantic legislators commencement day fell on Memorial Day.

A group of approximately 200 students protested the anthem's inclusion in the program, by filing into the stadium as the anthem was being played, carrying signs

such as "The Kent 4" and "The Jackson 2." Also a vast majority of the graduates wore armbands or stencils with different strike signs. And a speech by Acting Dean of Arts and Sciences Seymour Shapiro on the events of the strike while an address by Senior Class David Veale also directed itself to the strike and the Commencement controversy.

The day's events turned out peaceful. President of Yale University Kingman Brewster, delivered a peaceful speech, Governor Sargent delivered his usual nebulous phrases, while honorary degree recipients included New York Times columnist James Reston and Boston Pops conductor Arthur Giedler, retiring UMass President John Lederle, and newly appointed Prexy Robert Wood.



The Massachusetts Summer Statesman

Air Your Views

The spring's student strike affected the University community more than any one single campus event. The student body, of course, was intensely involved. And administrators were frantically involved in figuring out what was going on to explain to legislators.

But maybe the group that was in the most tenuous spot were the faculty. Most faculty found themselves without classes during the strike, and undecided on what action to take. It was up to the Faculty Senate to direct them. Unfortunately, the Faculty Senate is not accepted completely by either those who were deeply involved in support of the strike and those who were adamantly opposed.

The Faculty Senate finally decided on a grading proposal for the University that in effect would not penalize any student involved with the strike and ruled that faculty should make themselves available for any students wishing to see them about class work.

This action, along with the stance of high administrators, which in a sense, was accommodating toward the strike, antagonized a large group of faculty who felt that their academic freedom was being threatened and who felt that the University was taking a political stance it should not take. They, in turn, took out advertisements in several Western Massachusetts newspapers protesting the alleged threat, calling themselves "Faculty for Academic Freedom". This action has in turn brought a reaction from strike supporting faculty and faculty objecting to the advertisement's wording.

Division among faculty is intrinsically dangerous for the University. A revolting faculty can destroy a University. What makes the situation even more complex is that positions on both sides of the issue are never made clear. (For example, many signers of the ad signed it for different reasons than the organizers had for making the ad.)

With the idea that maybe some different ideas from different sides of the faculty could serve help a potentially grave problem for the University, the SUMMER STATESMAN will solicit faculty from both sides of the issue to present their views of the strike, the faculty statement, and the faculty senate action. The STATESMAN will give space to any responsible faculty response to this request, with-in reasonable length.

We feel on an issue like this, that is still so nebulous, both sides should be aired, before a valid editorial stance can be taken.

The Endless Summer

On Sunday over 325 swingshifters began to find out what the UMass educational experience is all about. Hopefully their personal "experience" with the University thus far has not frustrated or alienated them to any large degree.

The University is often a frustrating, unresponsive, and boring place that can seem irrelevant and meaningless to undergraduates, and the Swingshift program, for reasons which are largely beyond the administration's control, seems to emphasize UMass's negative aspects.

The program suffers from some of the ills of the Summer session in general. The course offerings, while more extensive than in past summers, is smaller than that of the regular academic year, and many of the University's better and more interesting teachers are off, participating in better and more interesting endeavors. Student activities are less numerous and varied and the few that are conducted in the summer are quite often victimized by student apathy. With upperclassmen attending only one six week session, this situation is likely to worsen.

There are some advantages to being here this summer. In an all freshman dormitory, swingshifters are more likely to get to know more people than they would if they lived with upperclassmen who are preoccupied with previous activities and friendships when they arrive. Prospects for employment during the fall exceed this summer's in the range of jobs open to students and salary offered. And the long fall vacation could prove valuable for self-examination after one semester.

Above all, don't take this place too seriously.

The Massachusetts Summer Statesman

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"If We Beat Up A Few More, Maybe We'll Get Invited To The White House"



A Kick In The Ass

By ROBERT NORTSHIELD
Contributing Editor

Before writing anything else, first it must be known that (1) political conventions are stupid and (2) after watching one close up for two days, it is very easy to obtain an elitist attitude toward politicians. With that out of the way, a review of the Democratic State Convention can be begun. (I hasten to add that this cannot be an analysis because the Convention was a circus and since circuses are shows and shows are reviewed, this is a review.)

Frankly it was with a lot of trepidation that this writer viewed the caravan of asses (not an insult, o ye legislator, for aren't dem crats donkeys and aren't donkeys asses?) converging upon poor unsuspecting Amherst as a super dove for proposing a state referendum on the war, you kind of overlook that when his workers tell you to get the hell away from headquarters, because your hair is a shade

longer than Mossy's and because you had sneakers on and not black pointed shoes. And if all that wasn't enough, there is the fact that UMass, being a chief beneficiary of Donahue's dispensing of state funds from his Senate seat, gave Donahue every privilege on campus, short of use of dining commons to make enemy delegates sick.

Finally, White. He looks like a governor. A face carved just for Mount Rushmore, with a distant gaze in his eyes. He even is sort of liberal with a pretty wife and pretty girls all from fine Yankee stock working for him. A perfect choice.

Well, old Kev got beat at the old convention, to make a long story short. And he didn't get much help from this guy. You see, even Klean Kev is a politician and politicians have this affinity

(Continued on Page 5)

All letters to the Editor must be typed, double spaced, at sixty spaces, on single side of paper. Letters must be received in the Statesman editorial offices no later than noon the day before publication.

The Editor reserves the right to edit all material for grammar, syntax, tone and length.

Letters to the Editor can never be used as a forum for personal attacks in any form against any persons regardless of whether they are connected with the University in any respect.

The Summer Statesman is published by authority of the Summer Arts Council which is responsible for its content. No articles, photos, cartoons or any other editorial or advertising material may be reprinted in any manner without the expressed written consent of the paper's editorial board.

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All correspondence to the paper should be directed to the appropriate member of the Editorial board at the paper's editorial offices.

Advertising deadline is Monday at noon and news copy deadline is Tuesday at noon.

Strike Outlined By Shapiro In Speech

(Editor's note - Seymour Shapiro, Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, delivered this account of the Student Strike and UMass at University Commencement on May 20. Dr. Shapiro's remarks provide the best single attempt at recounting the events of last May, and we reprint this speech in order that the Swingshift Freshmen on campus this summer can sort out, for themselves, the complexities of the strike. In this way, we hope, they may be able to understand the changes the University underwent during the strike.

My remarks are directed to the recent campus-student strike which gave to the graduating class before us a final set of memories quite different from those of previous graduating classes.

I shall attempt to give highlights of the strike with two objectives in mind. FIRST to set the record straight for those who followed events only through the newspapers and SECOND, to start all of us in the University community on the road to an assessment of what happened - an evaluation of gains and losses from this unusual experience.

On Friday the 1st of May the DAILY COLLEGIAN carried the front page headline, NIXON OK'S CAMBODIA ATTACK.

A smaller headline read 4000 TROOPS TO NEW HAVEN. This referred to the demonstrations scheduled for the very next day on behalf of the eight Black Panthers facing trial in New Haven. The confluence of these two events presented an assembled group, largely students deeply aggrieved by one issue, with a second level high enough to have gathered them to New Haven from all over the country even higher as they pondered the escalation of a war they believed to be senseless. When the students left New Haven many had agreed to carry back to their campuses a plan for common course of action.

Word of this "Strike Plan" began to spread through the campus on Sunday, May 3.

The DAILY COLLEGIAN of the next day carried the one-word headline STRIKE superimposed on a stylized clenched fist. The caption beneath this figure in the COLLEGIAN read, "A Nationwide Student Strike Against the Nixon War Policy in Asia and the Administration's Policy of Alleged Political Suppression Gained Support at 23 Universities Across the Nation Yesterday, Including U-Mass." As the Strike spread, the clenched fist sprouted all over campus, on walls, windows, shirts, jackets and armbands.

The Strike included three issues:

1. That the United States cease its expansion of the Vietnam War into Cambodia; that it unilaterally and immediately withdraw all forces from Southeast Asia.

2. That the United States Government end its systematic oppression of political dissidents and release all political prisoners such as Bobby Seale and the Black Panther Party; and

3. That the Universities end their complicity with the United States War Machine by an immediate end to defense research, ROTC, counterinsurgency research and all other such programs.

Some faculty and students felt more strongly about the Cambodian invasion than about the other two goals; others believed all three to be very closely linked - thinking of them as symptoms of an ailing society.

Approval was quickly given to establish a strike headquarters in the Student Union, a building financed entirely by student fees, and responsible to the Student Union Governing Board. A Strike Steering Committee was established to which each dormitory, sorority and fraternity was asked to elect representatives. On Monday evening, the main issue was debated on the strike. Debates were held in dorms. Mass meetings went on for hours in the Student Union. The Student Senate, the Senior Class and the

Freshman Class voted to support the Strike. A statement from the President's Council of the Freshman Class may help to explain the large-scale support for the Strike:

"The seniors entered the University in 1966 and there was an unconstitutional war. They are graduating in 1970, and there is still an unconstitutional war going on. We, as Freshmen, entered the University in 1969 and there was an unconstitutional war. Must we leave this University in May, 1973, with the same or larger war hanging over our heads?"

The atmosphere of Monday evening was intensified by the stunning news of the death of four Kent State students. This sobering and shocking event reinforced both a sense of outrage over national policy and the strikers' resolve to protest non-violently.

The Strike formally began on Tuesday, May 5. The COLLEGIAN listed 62 colleges and universities which had joined the strike movement. That list grew to more than 200 over the next few days. There were picket lines around all major academic buildings. The strikers had pledged themselves to be non-obstructive. The official policy was that classes were to continue and those who wanted to attend were free to do so. Order was maintained by over 100 volunteer marshalls, recruited from student and faculty ranks. In maintaining order, the University administration agreed to place primary reliance on the marshalls. The confidence in the marshalls was justified; they remained unobtrusive but present wherever there was a possibility that protest might turn violent. The dedication of the campus to peaceful demonstration and discussion prevented any serious incidents over the several weeks of the strike. Campuses elsewhere were not so fortunate. Tuesday had earlier been planned as Spring Day, a long-cherished traditional day of frolic on our campus. Spring Day was cancelled. No one seemed to miss it.

Late Tuesday afternoon, the Faculty Senate convened. The meeting room was jammed. Some faculty felt intimidated by the presence of so many students, anxious for faculty endorsement of strike aims. Debate centered about whether the faculty should restrict itself to academic matters. Some faculty members argued that in the interests of academic freedom the faculty should not take

ant educational feature of the Strike.

Workshops were sometimes led by undergraduate or graduate students, but mainly by faculty members who added these to their normal teaching schedule. Attendance was high and enthusiasm for the discussions even higher. Let me mention some subjects covered:

The Economics of the War
Background to Conflict in Southeast Asia
Racism
Forms of Political Action
Social Psychology of War
Political Rhetoric
Powers of the President
Why be Non-Violent? How to be Non-Violent
Why Strike?
Literature & Revolution
Practical Politics
Vietnam & The Cold War

On Wednesday I led one workshop on the topic THE PEOPLE AND CONGRESS. I found some 70 students anxious to learn how to be effective within the system by influencing their congressmen. Out of this discussion several message centers were organized in dormitories, where paper, envelopes and stamps were provided. Students, regardless of whether they supported or opposed the war were encouraged to stop and write to their Congressmen. Similar tables in the Student Union were manned around the clock by students and faculty, both hawks and doves. The flow of mail from Amherst to Washington that week was enormous.

Another workshop in which I participated brought together some 300 students for discussion of PHYSICS, RESEARCH AND THE WAR. Some came with minds already made up, but the greater number came to learn and learn. With no credit and no exams, most stayed for two hours as we discussed the role of research in a University, the moral responsibility of a scientist for the uses to which his research is put, and the right of a scientist to develop the weapons his country requires.

Some workshops met only once; others continued for many days, becoming short courses in the war, political persecution, racism, and the military-industrial complex and its relationship with universities. Some serious students claim that workshops were the most exciting and productive educational experiences which they have had at the University, which may tell us something about our REGULAR programs.

The high attendance at workshops illustrates the success of the Strike in redirecting the resources of the University toward major issues faced by the Nation. Study of such issues is a proper concern of the University. It should complement the regular activities of the campus and must never, for any prolonged period of time, replace them entirely. Some students and faculty believe that the University came dangerously close to losing the neutrality and objectivity necessary to academic freedom during the Strike period. This too will be a subject of discussion next fall.

By Thursday the pattern of the Strike had been established. Workshops were regular events, most faculty were holding classes as scheduled for those students who wanted to attend, the marshalls were conscientiously following their pledge, and the Strike Steering Committee was meeting at least daily to examine the situation and to cope with problems as they arose. And problems did arise.

One problem concerned semester grades. By May 5th, 77 class days of the semester had been completed; only seven class days and final examinations remained. Completing courses in the normal way was, of course, an open option. However, it was clear that many students were prepared to sacrifice the last part of the semester in favor of participating in Strike activities. But they were not willing to sacrifice the accomplishment of the preceding 77. Some special grading arrangements

ended on Saturday with a large all-night party by the pond, the only activity reminiscent of the non-lamented Spring Day. Tensions were released by high-decibel rock music and even some skinny-dipping in the pond. Of all the events during the Strike, this party was the one which most upset and disturbed our neighbors and passers-by.

The Strike went on in full force for another week. Activity gradually declined as final examinations came and more students left campus for the summer. There is much that a short account must omit. Let me conclude by saying that there are many ways in which love of one's country may be expressed. The nation-wide Strike, for most of its participants, was a demonstration by a group impatient for change but intensely concerned to see their country emerge with a reinforced, renewed



INTIMATELY INVOLVED in student-faculty-administration relations, Shapiro was one of several administrators who put in 18 hour days during the Strike.

ments seemed called for. Feeling ran high while we struggled to resolve the issue. It took two tries and a lot of confusion before a policy acceptable to both the Faculty Senate and to most students was found. Still, the whole episode leaves an after-taste, I was disappointed to discover that many students were willing to follow the dictates of conscience only after a guarantee that no price would be extracted.

Another problem developed at Dickinson Hall, home of the ROTC program. One goal of the Strike was to end ROTC on this campus. A militant splinter group decided that an appropriate means to this end was to disrupt normal activities in Dickinson Hall. The group declared the building a center for women's liberation activities and remained there day and night. They were quickly joined by a group of marshalls and then by a group of cadets. The presence of these different interest groups kept tension to a moderate level, although there were moments of grave concern. When one remembers the fires and the fights over ROTC elsewhere, our problems seem trivial. The disruption at Dickinson Hall became a vehicle for mutual education. On entering the building, day or night, one would encounter members of the three groups discussing with each other issues such as the nature of non-violent protest, the engagement of the University in military training, and the war in Southeast Asia. In the end, everyone talked himself out and the disruption ended. While there is better understanding, agreement is still far off. ROTC will continue to be a campus issue next fall.

Friday, May 8, was Legislators Day. About fifty members of the General Court visited the campus. They visited workshops and had an opportunity to talk to students who were eager to tell them what the Strike was about. Similar programs were arranged for the many parents who visited over the weekend.

The first week of the Strike ended on Saturday with a large all-night party by the pond, the only activity reminiscent of the non-lamented Spring Day. Tensions were released by high-decibel rock music and even some skinny-dipping in the pond. Of all the events during the Strike, this party was the one which most upset and disturbed our neighbors and passers-by.

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Meeting Tonight

The Statesman will hold a brief recruiting meeting for all Freshmen tonight, Editor Peter Pascarelli announced yesterday.

"This is an excellent opportunity for Freshmen to become involved in collegiate journalism. Since there is less pressure in the summer than in the regular year, there are fewer people on the staff, and students have more time on their hands," Pascarelli explained.

The recruiting meeting will be held in the paper's Student Union offices at 6:12 p.m. today, and the editors stress that no experience is necessary to join the staff. Openings exist on the paper for reporters, copy editors, make-up editors, advertising salesmen, editorial writers, researchers, messengers, photographers and dark room technicians, and companions in a long summer.

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Film Review

Kelly Continues

By ALBERT BENSON

The opening scenes of Tony Richardson's new film "Ned Kelly" begins with THE END being flashed across the screen and ends with Mick Jagger's body dangling from the end of a rope. Having seen the rest of the film, I can't help wishing that it had ended there.

It didn't, however, but continued, and continued, and continued to depict the life and times of Ned Kelly, an outlaw in the Australian bushlands at the turn of the century. The story itself begins with Kelly's release from prison. It follows him in his attempts to "go straight", his failures, and his inevitable run in with the law. It could possibly have succeeded as a film if the plot were left to itself.

But it wasn't. Due to Mr. Richardson's heavy-handed directing, certain scenes became so melodramatic that they were ludicrous. In one scene, for example, Kelly's sister, after learning that her brother has just killed six men, retorts, "Yes, but he's such a good boy. You've really got to get to know him." Another scene, ruined by melodramatic treatment, occurs when Kelly's breast beating, hair pulling, mother is arrested by the police. After two and a half lines of dialogue, she turns defiantly towards the arresting officer and screams "Pig!"

For the remainder of the movie the viewer is offered a series of cramped-up vignettes. Ranging from a stuffy, intolerant, British army officer to a Jewish cattle rustler who looked like a refugee from "The Merchant of Venice", the movie rounds itself out with Jagger delivering a speech on civil liberties. If the pompous melodrama of the movie doesn't wipe you out, the weak performances by Jagger and the supporting actors will. Running the gamut of emotions from A to C, Jagger cavorts through his role as the rugged Kelly. Not only does he not have any dramatic talent, he also lacks the ability to remain unobtrusive in scenes where he is not called upon to act.

UMass Fills Pollution Info Gap

Just about everything the average person would want to know about the fresh water ponds of Cape Cod is in a publication by the Water Resources Research Center of the University.

The publication is a 102-page inventory of all ponds of five acres or more on Cape Cod, listing the size, means of access, depth, clarity, water quality, degree of pollution, type of bottom, amount of vegetation, type of fish stocked, if any, and many other facts. It also contains maps of the

Cape Cod towns and of the major ponds. Although designed primarily as a research document, the book is available to the public at \$1.50 per copy and may be ordered from the Water Resources Research Center, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, 01002. It is publication No. 10-1.

According to author James McCann, the book is "a compilation of all available information on the physical, biological, and land-water use characteristics of the

ponds, lakes and reservoirs five acres or larger in Barnstable County." Barnstable County begins at the Cape Cod Canal and includes the 15 Cape Cod towns. Dr. McCann is a federal Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife staff member on the UMass faculty. The book is the first in a series of reports that will eventually cover every county in the state, he said.

Data for the study came from published sources or from official files.

A federal grant has been awarded to the University of Massachusetts for a study of the long-range implications of future diversions of Connecticut River floodwaters to the Boston Metropolitan area. Director of the one-year project is Bernard B. Berger of the UMass Water Resources Research Center. He emphasized that the study is to help form future public policy on out-of-basin diversions, rather than affect the present plan to divert a relatively limited quantity of floodwater from the Connecticut to the Quabbin watershed via the pumped storage facility at Northfield Mountain Reservoir.

According to Prof. Berger, "While present diversion places a very small demand on the flood

flow it is foreseen that in decades to come the issue of diversion will be raised again as Boston water requirements continue to grow. The object of this project is to develop a basis for rational decision making for future diversions."

The study, supported by \$30,000 from the Office of Water Resources Research of the U. S. Department of the Interior, will be an inter-university project. Involved will be the state universities of Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Vermont, all of them in states which touch the Connecticut.

Answers to two main sets of questions will be sought, according to Prof. Berger.

A New Breed
UMass Geologist Stares Into Space
To Unlock Mother Earth's Secrets

UMass' George McGill is one of a new breed of geologists who are taking a look at the solar system in order to find out new things about the earth.

Working under two grants from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Dr. McGill is making a study through NASA photos of circular structures on Mars and the moon.

"Through comparative studies of Martian and lunar ring structures I hope to define their fundamental characteristics and perhaps set guidelines for recognizing areas on the earth where these large ring structures may once have existed," he explained.

The UMass geologist is working under the hypothesis that the ring structures on Mars, craters on the moon and ancient ring structures on earth all have a common cause. "I think the cause is the impact of an asteroid-sized body followed by a tremendous explosion," he said.

On the moon, he will study Mare Orientale, the youngest and best preserved of the large lunar basins. He will use Lunar Orbiter IV photos and work under a \$16,228 grant from the NASA Lunar Exploration Office. The study of the large ring structures on Mars will use Mariner photos and is

supported by a \$6508 grant from the NASA Office of Planetary Programs.

In the Mare Orientale study, Dr. McGill will use the NASA photos to construct a structural and stratigraphic history of the basin. He will analyze the fracture patterns by time categories as a means of testing the impact plus explosion hypothesis.

In the Mars study he will first make a reconnaissance study of Mariner photos to determine the general characteristics of ring structures, then select the best-preserved example for more detailed study.

He will use the data from this study to compare large circular structures on Mars with large lunar basins, particularly Mare

Orientale. "Hopefully, this comparison should permit us to decide if large ring structures on different planets have common origins," he explained.

This data from space will offer a set of guidelines for locating and interpreting fossil ring structures on earth, if there is any chance that they are still recognizable, the UMass geologist believes. On earth, such structures have been modified or obliterated because of the mobility of the earth's crust and the effects of weathering.

"The moon, because it lacks the atmosphere and hydrosphere necessary for rapid erosion, may have preserved for us examples of structures of major importance in the development of the earth's crust," Dr. McGill said.

At UMass
River Diversions StudiedTurkish Straits And NATO
Highlight UMass Project

Dr. Ferenc A. Vali, professor of government at UMass, has been invited to conduct a research project on the Turkish Straits and NATO at Stanford University's Hoover Institution on War, Revolution, and Peace.

Prof. Vali was selected for this project because of his expertise in the area of Turkish foreign policy. He has recently completed a book, "Bridge Across the Bosphorus: The Foreign Policy of Turkey," which will be published this fall by The Johns Hopkins Press. He has also written "The Quest for a United Germany," published in 1967, and "Risk and Revolt in Hungary," published by Harvard University Press in 1961.



Dr. Vali

Shapiro
Names
New Profs

They are Dr. Harold L. Raush, a clinical psychologist well-known for his studies of behavior in life settings, and Dr. Ivan D. Steiner, considered one of the country's leading social psychologists. Both will join the UMass psychology department in September of this year.

Dr. Raush is professor of psychology at the University of Michigan, chairman of the doctoral training program and associated with the children's Psychiatric Hospital there. Before coming to Michigan in 1964 he was associated with the National Institute of Mental Health for eight years.

He was a consultant for the Netherlands Institute for Preventive Medicine for a year and has been a guest lecturer at universities in Denmark, Norway, Belgium and Italy. He holds B.A. and M.A. degrees from the University of Michigan and received his Ph.D. degree from Stanford University.

Dr. Steiner has had a distinguished career at the University of Illinois, coming there as a Ford Post Doctoral Fellow in 1952 and serving in various capacities that included associate head of the department of psychology, associate dean of the Graduate College, and head of the Division of Social and Differential Psychology.

Summer Library Hours

Goodell Library and all branch libraries will be open from 8:30 a.m. - 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, and will be closed Saturday and Sunday, through July 12.

From July 13 through August 20, the libraries will be open Monday through Thursday from 8:30 a.m. - 10:00 p.m., Friday from 8:30 a.m. - 5:00 p.m., and Saturday from 10:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m., and Sunday from 6:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m. The periodical and reference sections will be open from 8:30 a.m. - 6:00 p.m. only.

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UMass Roundup
Philosophy Head Named

Dr. Vere C. Chappell of the University of Chicago has been named professor and head of the department of philosophy at UMass, it has been announced by Seymour Shapiro, Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences.

Chappell will take the post in September, relieving Dr. Bruce Aune, who has served as department head for the past four years, and who will remain in the department and devote full time to teaching and research.

Speakers from the United States, Canada and Israel will present papers on the many phases of water disinfection at the University from July 8 through 10 at the National Conference on Disinfection. The meeting is one of a continuing series of specialty conferences sponsored by the American Society of Civil Engineers and is sponsored by the University and the Water Resources Research Center.

Lynda McIntyre, former Art Editor of Spectrum, the campus' general interest magazine, has been named by "Mademoiselle" magazine as one of its guest editors.

Besides performing a variety of duties at the magazine's editorial offices in New York, the 20 college seniors selected will spend a week in Ireland and will also be featured in Mademoiselle's Fall Fashion preview next September.

UMass professor Richard W. Truswell has been elected national president of the industrial engineering honorary society, Alpha Pi Mu. He is professor and head of the industrial engineering department, and has previously served as vice-president of Alpha Pi Mu. He will serve a two-year term as its president.

Professors Douglas Hertz and Hsu-Tung Ku of the UMass Math department will administer a \$50,000 National Science Foundation Grant, investigating Differential Transformation Groups and Differential Manifolds.

Hertz's wife, Carolyn, is the Daily Collegian's Executive Secretary for Business and Finance.

EAT SUBS

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COLLEGIAN OFFICE, S.U.

Summer Arts Series

- Films: "SPLENDOR IN THE GRASS" — S.U. BALLROOM; 8:00; JUNE 24
- "FROM HERE TO ETERNITY" — S.U. BALLROOM; 8:00; JULY 1
- "RASIN IN THE SUN" — S.U. BALLROOM; 8:00; JULY 8
- Concert: PRESERVATION HALL JAZZ BAND
- SOUTHWEST MALL; JULY 16
- Theatre: REPERTORY THEATRE BEGINS JULY 17

Watch the Statesman
for details on other
upcoming events.

Admission free for all students.
For all others admission to
Repertory Theatre \$2.00;
students must present ID for tickets.

Grant Holders Urged To Develop Scholarship

The University has been awarded a grant of \$7,850 by the Max Kade Foundation in support of a "Max Kade Distinguished Professorship" for 1970-71.

Dr. Erich H. Markel, president of the foundation, stated that grants for these professorships are made "to encourage the recipient institution to enlist outstanding scholars, to enrich the intellectual development of the university, and to make possible a special effort in a particular field." According to Mrs. Barbara Burn, Director of International Programs at UMass, the recently awarded grant is the second grant made by the Max Kade Foundation relating to the Freiburg Program of the University, the first having been made in 1968 for books and furnishings for the program's Atlantic Studies Institute in Freiburg.

The Freiburg Committee has announced that Dr. Bernard H. Ostendorf of the English Department of the University of Freiburg will be the visiting "Max Kade Distinguished Professor" in the UMass English department in 1970-71. He will teach advanced courses in American literature, with particular emphasis on the influence on American literature of German philosophical thinking in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

As part of the Freiburg program, now in its fourth year, three University of Massachusetts professors have gone each year to the University of Freiburg where they are accepted as visiting professors of that University. In 1970-71 Professor Gary Aho of the English department of the University of Massachusetts will teach at Freiburg as part of the exchange between the English departments of the two universities which brings Dr. Ostendorf to Amherst.

Also teaching at Freiburg in 1970-71 will be Dr. Laurence Ryan of the German Department who will be director of the Freiburg program next year, Dr. Gerald Braunthal of the department of government, Dr. Bernard Spivack of the department of English, and Dr. Joel Halpern of the anthropology department.

UMass Pioneer Receives Honors

A pioneer in the wildlife field has been honored by his former students at the University of Massachusetts in Amherst.

Dr. Reuben Edwin Trippensee, Professor Emeritus of wildlife management at the University, was among the first to earn a Ph.D. in his field. He is nationally known for his two-volume text "Wildlife Management."

Former students joined this year to honor him with a bronze plaque placed in the Holdsworth Natural Resources Center on the Amherst campus. The inscription pays tribute to Dr. Trippensee's "teaching and concern for students."

He taught at the University from 1936 to 1960. Dr. Trippensee's teaching career includes experience in teaching from grade 1 through graduate school. He was educated at Ferris State College, Michigan State University and the University of Michigan, where he earned the Ph.D. in 1934. Prior to his appointment of the University of Massachusetts, he was employed by the United States Forest Service. During his tenure on the Massachusetts faculty, he lectured at Yale University and was an officer of the Connecticut River Watershed

Tippo Announces Coming Sabbaticals

The UMass Board of Trustees has approved sabbatical leaves for 66 faculty members for the 1970-71 academic year, it has been announced by Chancellor Oswald Tippo.

By academic tradition, a sabbatical leave is a period granted a faculty member relieving him from his University teaching responsibilities and freeing him for independent study, research or writing.

In the government department, John W. Lederle, professor of government, will be on leave to conduct research for teaching of graduate courses in public administration, working in Massachusetts. Also, Prof. William C. Havard, Jr., head of the department, will research and write on the romantic concepts in contemporary political philosophy and ideologies, working in England and possibly Western Europe; Prof. Gerard Braunthal will work in Bonn, Germany, researching in German archives for a manuscript on "The Politics of the German Free Trade Unions during the Weimar Period"; Prof. Franklin W. Houn will work in Cambridge, Mass., and centers of Chinese study, on a manuscript on the political system of the People's Republic of China; Edwin A. Gere, Jr., associate professor, will conduct research in Washington, D.C., and the South and Southwest regions of the U.S. on regional approaches to political and economic problems; Philip B. Coulter, associate professor, will investigate comparative community politics and public policy in Canada; Karl W. Ryavec, assistant professor, will complete a book on Soviet economic reform, working at Russian studies centers in the U.S.

Seymour Shapiro, acting dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, will write in Europe on flowering and the control of lateral branch growth; Associate Prof. Otto L. Stein, head of the department of botany, will study the quantification of cell deformation and ultrastructural changes. Two assistant professors of art will be on leave; Paul Berube, who will visit fine arts ceramic centers in the Midwest and

on the West Coast and create two one-man exhibits; Leonel Góngora, who will concentrate on painting in Europe, Latin America, New York and California. Associate Professor Hui-Ming Wang, will work in Japan to finish a woodcut portfolio for a collection of poems by Robert Bly.

John E. Roberts, professor of chemistry, will work in Austria, Germany, and the USA on full time advanced chemical research in analytic-inorganic chemistry; John F. Brandts, associate professor of chemistry, will work in Amherst on developing new techniques in the application of fast-reaction instrumentation to biological macromolecules; and Peter C. Lilly, associate professor of chemistry, will study areas of organo-transition metal chemistry, mechanistic photochemistry and nuclear magnetic resource spectroscopy at Los Angeles.

In the English department, Prof. Bernard Spivack will complete his book "The Stages Period"; Prof. Franklin W. Houn will work in Cambridge, Mass., and centers of Chinese study, on a manuscript on the political system of the People's Republic of China; Edwin A. Gere, Jr., associate professor, will conduct research in Washington, D.C., and the South and Southwest regions of the U.S. on regional approaches to political and economic problems; Philip B. Coulter, associate professor, will investigate comparative community politics and public policy in Canada; Karl W. Ryavec, assistant professor, will complete a book on Soviet economic reform, working at Russian studies centers in the U.S.

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Needs, Problems, Goals Explored At Alternative Media Meeting

By ALBERT BENSON
Asst. Managing Editor

Representatives from the underground media converged on the Goddard College campus in Plainfield, Vermont, last weekend to explore the possibilities of underground papers, F.M. radio stations and other types of media in the formation of an alternative culture.

The stated goal of the conference was to evolve a media which would be responsive to the needs of the people. According to Jane Dennison, a member of Women's Liberation, the conference brought people together to create a new media which would be in the control of the people. Seminars and discussion groups were held to determine what had been done and what developments could occur in the new media.

RADIO'S ROLE

Pacific radio, KPFF-FM, of Los Angeles has formed a news service, Radio Exchange News, to fill in the information void, created by the regular media. Among the accomplishments of this group are one of the first detailed accounts of the tragedy at Kent State, a continuous coverage

of campus unrest in broadcast reports from over one hundred campuses across the country, one of the first reportings of the killings at Jackson State, and exclusive investigative reporting showing that it was a police officer's bullet, not a sniper's, which killed a student at the University of California at Santa Barbara.

Radio Free People dealt primarily with tapes of interviews and discussions with people and about programs concerned with issues which participants said are confronting the alternative culture. From Paul Goodman on "Compulsory Mis-Education," to "Rebellion, the Fort Dix 36," the tapes deal with the issues of governmental repression, racism, and women's rights.

NEWSPAPERS ALSO EXPLORED

Newspapers were also explored as a driving force in the formation of a new culture. Papers such as "The East Village Other," "The Rat," and "The Guardian" sent representatives to discuss the role of the underground press in the cultural revolution. Many of these representatives felt that the

underground press was being taken over by outside interests and was losing effectiveness as an agent of change. An instance was cited in which a newspaper, deeply involved in community action, was taken over by the Mafia. Others expressed the fear that many of the underground papers were evolving into "established corporations."

Representatives of rock groups and certain record companies were also afraid that much of their impact was being sapped as their power and money increased. An ex-record company executive from New York alleged that small record companies were being co-opted by larger ones, causing large numbers of creative people and talent to leave the business.

The influence of the large corporations at the conference itself was visible in the form of record company executives who mingled with the crowds giving out free records and other inducements to get people involved with their companies. The picture, however, was not totally black. Examples were given of community musicians, musicians who return the profits from their appearances to the communities in which they live. Collective ownership of record companies was also discussed.

The conference was attended by representatives of over 300 radio stations, 800 media representatives, and many area residents. Featured guests included Paul Krassner, editor of THE REALITY, Richard Alpert, former Harvard psychologist and mystic, and several rock groups. Among the groups sponsoring the event were: Committee to Defend the Panther 21, Radio Free People, Newsreel, Blue Bus, N.Y. Mwila Project, Liberation News Service, Media Women, THE GUARDIAN Theatre of Southpaws, and Paradigm Records.

**Statesman Meeting
For Any Interested
Freshmen - Tonight
6.12 In Student Union**

Prof. Sidney F. Wexler will investigate phonological and dialectal variants in American Spanish and Spanish-speaking countries in South America; Robert L. Bancroft, associate professor, will travel in the U.S., Chile and Mexico to study the works of Chilean playwrights of the last three decades; and Blanche DePuy, associate professor, will prepare a book on the interpretation of the works of Ortega y Gasset, working in Cambridge. Prof. Seymour S. Weiser will complete a book on Jean-Marc Bernard and collect data for another book on Tristan Dereme, working in Bordeaux, France.

In the history department, Prof. Vincent Ilardi will work in France, Spain, Austria and Italy on the study "Balance of Power Politics in Renaissance Italy (1454-1494)"; and Ronald D. Ware, associate professor, will work in England to complete a study of the authenticity of the medieval English chronicle "Ingulf's Historia Croylandensis."

In the department of mathematics and statistics, associate Dean Robert W. Wagner will study developments in mathematics on the West Coast; Wayman L. Strother, department head, will study the comparative structure of large mathematics departments in America at Princeton, N.J. and other major campuses; and Prof. W. S. Martindale, III, will study free algebras with P.M. Cohn at the University of London.

In the music department, Prof. John R. King will continue to work on his book "History and Literature of Music"; Joseph Contino, associate professor, will write a series of studies for clarinet, seek out new music for wind instruments and prepare for future recitals and John Jenkins will work on a Doctor of Education degree at Columbia University.

Edward A. Soltysik of the physics and astronomy department will continue studies of the atomic structure of matter in the U.S. and Canada.

From the psychology department, Harold Jarmon, associate professor, will study marital and family relationships; Stanley M. Moss, associate professor, will study the recent advances and research techniques in human performance at the University of Oregon; and Samuel Z. Himelstein, associate professor, will work on the psychology of person perception at the Center for Human Information Processing, University of California in San Diego.

In the Romance language department,

The Statesman

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WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1970

TRUSTEES CHANGE FACULTY ROTC PLANS

Tippo Sides With Maginnis As Credit Remains Uncertain

By DON TRAGASER
News Editor

The UMass Trustees at Monday's formal meeting in Wareham approved a modified version of the Faculty Senate proposal concerning Military Science and Air Science curricula.

The original Faculty proposal, amended by Worcester Trustee and retired Army general John J. Maginnis, with the support of Chancellor Oswald Tippo, permits Air Force and Army ROTC to retain four year programs and to allow, but not necessarily to guarantee, credit for courses taught by military personnel.

While courses with substantial "academic area" content would be open to all non-ROTC students, courses dealing with specialized military subjects presumably would only be open to cadets, and those courses under Maginnis' amended version of the proposal would be granted credit on the same basis and criteria as is applied to all University courses.

The Faculty Senate has therefore been put in a position it clearly did not desire, and it will now have to determine the "academic quality" of these courses.

According to one usually reliable observer, if the Faculty Senate does decide that certain specialized courses do not merit credit, it will in a sense be forced to reverse itself, because the Academic Matters committee supposedly felt that these courses merited credit when they were

originally initiated.

He also felt that the Faculty Senate might be subject to severe Trustee criticism if they withdraw credit from these courses because certain trustees might threaten to make a comparative examination between existing accredited courses which in the words of General Maginnis, "would not stand the light of day," and the more professionally oriented ROTC courses.

Most of the discussion on the ROTC issue however centered around the cutting of the program to two years. The Faculty Senate's rationale for reducing the program was that a more intensive approach is more academically sound than the present single credit introductory courses.

A summer camp session between sophomore and junior years would be used to teach prospective cadets the rudiments of military courtesy and combat. In a memo concerning the Maginnis amendments, Military Affairs subcommittee chairman P. R. Jones pointed out that not one person in the Faculty Senate spoke against the recommendation to discontinue the 4 year program in favor of a two year program.

Maginnis defended the status quo by pointing out that the Army had experimented with a two year program and had not been satisfied with the results. Some Trustees expressed doubt concerning how receptive the Army is to innovation, but Maginnis maintained that the Army was the best judge of how effective its own program was. The Trustees also authorized the administration to warn the present residents of the Lincoln and University Apartments of a substantial impending room rent increase. The average rent for the apartments which house married and graduate students and some faculty averages \$72 a month, some \$40 below the self-liquidating level.

The rent will probably be increased to \$110 and will possibly be increased to \$150 the same rate as that of the new married housing the University is building. However, the consensus of the Board was to "tread lightly." Chairman Healey felt that any student subsidies and scholarships would be adjusted and were appropriate for needy students that might be affected.



The Board presented President Lederle (far right) with a plaque honoring his ten years of service to the University. It was his last meeting as President.

Allen Target

Auditor Questions Fund Appropriations

Questionable financial dealings of the School of Education became the focus of a recent state auditor's report.

A routine audit of the University's books for the period between July 1, 1968 and June 30, 1969 uncovered the transactions in question. They involved trust funds, not State funds.

Most irregularities were related to the School of Education's Center of Innovations and "the faculty member in charge of this program," the report stated. The report does not name the faculty member; however, university sources last week said that Dwight W. Allen, Dean of the School, was in charge of the program at the time.

Dr. Allen is vacationing outside the country. The auditor's report showed that "unrelated items" were charged to an educational film fund which was never authorized by the Board of Trustees, and that the faculty member in charge of the film



Dr. Allen

program served on the Board of Directors of a private corporation which purchased films from the School.

The report also charged that UMass films were sold to the corporation for \$900 less than the published price of the films, and that individuals serving on the Board of Directors of the private corporation were hired by the UMass film center as consultants.

Sources at the University said that Dr. Allen had formerly served as a director of Education Associates, a West Coast film distributor, but has since left the corporation.

Questions also were raised about required approval for out-of-state travel expenses which were not sought until after trips were taken. Travel expenses for a 1968 Colorado trip in question "were apparently not financially prudent"; a complete accounting for the trip has not yet been compiled.

According to the report, a check for \$650 was missing in connection with a contract between the University and a local school committee. The contract was signed, the report stated, by an assistant professor instead of the University treasurer as required by regulations.



In line with its practice of meeting at least once at all of the university's field stations and campuses, the meeting was held in the Wareham Field Station.

Grade Questions Linger

The grievance committee of last May's student strike has announced that students wishing to use the pass-fall option for courses last semester had to register for the option with their instructors.

If any students, the committee announced last week, feel that their preference in grading options was ignored, they should notify the registrar's office, after obtaining approval of their instructor and the provost's office.

The registrar will then change any failing grades to W and all passing grades to P, if requested by the student.

BUCHWALD

The Flying Nun

WASHINGTON - The question came up at dinner the other night when people were discussing the Tory victory in Great Britain. "Why is it that the English were able to rule the world for almost 200 years while the United States has been unable to hold on for less than 25 years?"

An Englishman at the table replied, "It's quite simple, my dear chap. There was no television."

"Of course," someone else said, "television hadn't been invented then!"

"On the contrary," the Englishman said, "it had been invented but we were wise enough not to let the secret out."

We all looked at him in amazement.

"Lord Cashmere of Rutland invented television in the year 1775," he said. "You can look it up in the secret archives of the British Museum. He was actually trying to invent the radio; rather than sound, he got a picture on his box instead."

"What kind of a picture?" a skeptical guest asked.

"A picture of a redcoat in Boston flogging a Colonial old man," "It is hard to believe," someone said.

"Quite. In any case, Lord Cashmere knew he was onto something big, so he took the box to King George III and demonstrated it to the court, which at the time was meeting on the Television Moors in Wales."

"So that's where the name came from," someone said.

"It's all in the secret archives," the Englishman said. "The court was aghast at what they were seeing. There were large, burly redcoats beating on the poor Colonials, kicking women and children, setting fire to their homes and committing unbelievable atrocities in the villages."

"Lord Cashmere," the Archbishop of Canterbury said, "what in God's name have you wrought?"

"Lord Cashmere said, 'I'm not sure, but it's possible that this invention could change all of mankind. Just think, my noble friends, that with this box our people would bear witness to the great news events of our time. No longer would we be dependent on ships for our news. We could actually see our victories as they were happening. What a boost for the morale of the Empire.'"

"A cheer rent the air over Television Moors. But then Gen. Sir Ronald Paley, the king's adviser on military affairs, spoke up: 'I do not wish to dash cold water on this box, but may I point out to you gentlemen that this invention could be the end of the Empire? Do you believe our young people would remain silent after watching what we were doing in the Colonies, or for that matter anywhere else? The country would be split asunder. The strength of England is that her people have no idea of what we're up to abroad.'"

"King George III spoke up. 'Sir Ronald is right. If we're to wage war in the Colonies, we don't want the people at home to know what we're doing.'"

"Besides, if we have to pull out, I want to do it without the whole world watching us. Lord Cashmere, you have done your country an ill deed by this damnable contraption. I order you at the pain of losing your head never to reveal your secret. We shall bury the box here on the moors, and Britannia will rule the waves.'"

The Englishman paused as we hung on to his every word.

"Then you kept the secret all these years," someone said.

"That's correct," the Englishman said. "Thirty years ago an American anthropologist, digging around the moors, discovered the box. He turned it over to RCA who, without thinking of the consequences, started to manufacture them on a large scale. I imagine you can date the difficulty of the United States as a world power from the day Lord Cashmere's box was made available to the world."

"What a great story," I said. "Do you mind if I write it?"

"Go right ahead," the Englishman said. "It can't do Britain any harm any more."

Upward Bound Bridges Gap For W.Mass High Schoolers

By ALBERT BENSON
Asst. Managing Editor

Sixty-five high school students from Springfield, Holyoke, and other western Massachusetts communities are currently living and studying in the Southwest as part of Project Upward Bound. The students are here to bridge the gap between high school and college.

While most of the students have high academic potential, many, because of a lack of money and poor scholastic and motivational training, were not even considering college until they became involved with "Upward Bound." Starting in the summer of their sophomore year of high school the students were brought to the University for motivational training. "This includes," according to Charlotte Brodie, one of the directors of the program, "getting the students interested academically with subjects that are meaningful to them." "In the first year of the program," she stated, "they got the students involved with math and physics by having them drop weights off of one of the unfinished towers of Southwest and reproofing Galileo's theory."

Other subjects where motivational techniques replaced "rote" methods include English and Sociology. In Sociology members of the class did work in the community rather than sitting in a classroom and reading from a book. In English original poems, plays, and essays replaced grammar lessons.

In the summer of their junior year the students were given more traditional school work. This included more homework and written assignments. The informal structure of the program remained unchanged. Group discussions and meetings were often held. "We try to maintain a sense of community," Miss Brodie remarked. In the summer of their senior

year, the students were brought to the University and formally introduced to the academic structure. They were urged to take college courses to help them bridge the last gap between high school and college. At the end of the summer they were ready for college.

In terms of the number of students involved in the program who go on to college, the program is an over-all success. All of the students graduating from the program go on to college in one form or another. There are no figures on the number of Upward Bound members who graduate from college yet available. The program began in 1966 with 100 students. There are 65 currently enrolled.

Government Admits Indian Tribes Were Robbed of Millions in Deals

WASHINGTON (AP) - The Indian Claims Commission Monday accepted Navaho and Navajo Indians' contention that they were shortchanged on millions of acres of Western land.

The Navajos won't get the land mostly suitable only for grazing and lightly populated - but they may get a considerable dollar settlement once the commission pins down the specific acreage the Indians held in "aboriginal title" and tallies its cash value as of 1868. That was the year they were placed on a reservation.

Monday's order climaxed a suit filed in 1951 involving many other Indian tribes with conflicting land claims.

The government said the Navajos could prove consistent, exclusive use of no more than 10 million acres in Arizona and New Mexico.

The Navajos brought in archeologists to exhibit "digs" from more than 1,400 abandoned habitation sites to support their claim to 40 million acres.

The commission took issue with both sides but in the boundary lines laid down Monday, the Navajos are credited with what one commission official said could be about 30 million acres. That is about the size of Ohio.

The ruling means that the commission decided the Navajos should have been compensated in the 1868 treaty for those 30 million acres, or whatever the specific acreage is computed to be, when they were sent to an 8-million acre reservation.

The Navajos contend they were paid only a pittance for the land they gave up in exchange for the reservation property.

Another related case settled Monday dealt with the Hopi Indians' aboriginal claims in Arizona, most of which are inside the Navajo claim.

The Hopis, a stay-at-home peaceful people, were eternally being pushed around by the Navajos and other aggressive tribes, the commission related, and to protect their interests the government in

1882 set aside 2.45 million acres for them.

The Hopis claim they had exclusive-use title to more than 13 million acres for which the government paid them nothing.

In 1937, to settle the increasingly abrasive situation between the Hopis and the Navajos occupying their land, the government ruled that the Hopis would have exclusive use of only 631,194 acres and would have to share the remaining 1.9 million acres with the Navajos.

The commission Monday ruled that the Hopis should have been paid, by 1937 land rates, for the 1.9 million acres taken from them and should have been paid, by 1882 land rates, for what one official estimated at up to 5 million acres in aboriginal claims.

Further hearings will be necessary in both the Navajo and Hopi cases to (1) determine the specific acreage of the aboriginal claims which the commission recognized and (2) to fix a value on the land at the time of the treaties to determine whether a fair price was paid and if not, to order it paid now.

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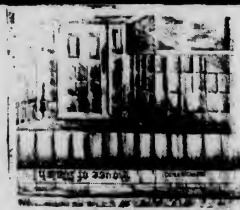
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Drop In Centers Aids UMass Drug Community

By ALBERT BENSON

As the use of drugs has increased over the past few years, parents' groups, college guidance counselors, and other concerned citizens have worked together to combat their spread, usually centering their efforts in the direction of law enforcement. But this is not the case at UMass.

While the University still maintains a hard line towards pushers, its attitude towards students having drug problems has become more humane than most public groups.

"Our program," according to Dr. J. Alfred Southworth, director of the counseling services, "maintains education as the best method of coping with the drug problem."

Among the educational approaches used in this program are group discussions, films, and some pamphlets. It was stressed that any information that had been given to students was sound and factual.

"Because students are becoming more sophisticated in their approach to drugs," Dr. Southworth commented, "we must give them authentic information."

An outgrowth of the educational aspect of the program is the drop-in center in South College. Originally designed as a place where all research concerning the use and abuse of drugs could be examined and distributed, the center has evolved into a place where students can go to talk to other students about drugs, to obtain accurate information, and to find out where to get help if

Asst. Managing Editor

One of the more innovative aspects of the center is the way in which it is staffed. The center is managed by a group of undergraduate students and others who have been involved with drugs and who can relate to students with drug problems.

These staff members talk openly and realistically to others about drugs. They also speak before dorm, church, and civic groups. Their major projects include: workshops for counselors and heads of residence, sessions dealing with the problems arising from the interaction of users and non-users, and the establishment of contacts with physicians, lawyers, and others who might be willing to contribute their time and services to the program.

Other innovative aspects of the program include the procedures used at the infirmary to deal with students having "bad trips". Students reporting to the infirmary on bad trips will be allowed to have a friend stay with them overnight to help "bring them down."

A staff physician is on call, ready to help anyone experiencing trouble with drugs. "We are ready and willing to help any one on a 'bad trip'," said Mrs. Jane Zapka of the Health Services. Mrs. Zapka added that any information obtained by the health services concerning a student's drug problems would not be released to anyone, including the student's parents, without the written consent of the students.



Several marijuana plants grow outside the campus security building. The University last summer received permission from the F.B.I. to grow a small quantity of the drug for "experimental purposes."

As a public service for those new to our campus this Summer, the Statesman is printing the photos of several important University administrators. The Editors believe getting to know the men who run Whitmore is a key to student-administration understanding, and urge all swingshifters to go to administrators' offices and introduce themselves this summer.



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The Massachusetts Summer Statesman

Board Blunders

We deplore the recent Board of Trustees action, on the Faculty Senate ROTC policy. Their interference in an essentially academic matter was not merely unwarranted, but also unwise.

The resolution which passed the Faculty Senate was a result of compromise and consensus within the University community. The segments of the program which had obvious academic merit were given credit. Those segments which had an obvious professional bent would not be interfered with but would not be given credit. The program was condensed into two years for academic reasons. The faculty reasoned that an intensified academic program would be more educationally sound.

The Board of Trustees decided that the Faculty should look individually at the courses offered by the Military Science departments. Superficially, this seems reasonable but in fact it puts the Faculty Senate in a very difficult position. If they decide that some ROTC courses do not merit credit then the Military Affairs people will claim firstly that they were approved when initially begun (although in a considerably different University) and secondly that their own courses are superior academically in comparison with some courses that the Academic Matters committee has approved in the past.

However the most disturbing aspect of the Trustee meeting was not the lack of understanding on the part of the majority of the board concerning the feelings of the University community towards this issue, for that was to be expected. Rather it was the position which Chancellor Tippo took during the proceedings. He belittled the Faculty Senate's support of the proposal saying that it only passed the Senate by one vote. However he neglected to mention the Faculty Senate at a later date unanimously reaffirmed its support for the proposal expressly to show its unity before the board. He did not even attempt to communicate to the board what the possible repercussions might be at the University this fall. He deliberately undercut any chance of the proposal passing without the amendments by expressing his support for them.

The Chancellor however, will probably be haunted for quite some time because of his blatant insensitivity to student, Faculty and even administrative feelings toward what the status of ROTC should be here. In choosing to actively oppose the University community before the board he has probably inalterably alienated people here who he will have to deal with in the future. The Chancellor had the power to sabotage the faculty proposal Monday, but unfortunately both he and the University will eventually pay their dues for exercising that power.

Kudos

Not all Board of Trustee action was deplorable. We commend the board on their difficult decision reached to name the new university library, the "University Library". There must have been hours of deep discussion and research to decide on the name. We applaud the Board's imagination.

We also congratulate the Board for selling Mrs. Lederle a fine broth of a horse (pictured right). Sentiment sometimes overly influences clear thinking, but the Board rejected over-sentimentality to act in its usual forthright and decisive manner.

Finally we congratulate Trustee Haigs, in his building and grounds report for saying, "as far as planning all we are doing is moving ahead". This is indicative of the board's constant striving to improve our university.

The Massachusetts Summer Statesman

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ALL TROOPS WILL BE OUT BY JUNE 30; HOWEVER-AND LET ME MAKE THIS PERFECTLY CLEAR-B-52's ARE NOT TROOPS...

6 Months Key To Cambodia

SAIGON (AP) - The Cambodian campaign that President Nixon called the most successful military move of the war is viewed by many observers here as a somewhat more limited achievement. Still, some officers are enthusiastic.

U.S. officers assert it is really impossible for them at present to know just how effective the operation has been.

"Let's say we estimate that we've knocked the enemy off his pins for six months," said one officer. "I'll let you know in six to eight months if we were right."

Nobody now even seems sure how many mortar rounds and how much small-arms ammunition were taken from supply caches in eastern Cambodia.

President Nguyen Van Thieu of South Vietnam astonished American statisticians Saturday when he said 11,867 tons of ammunition of all kinds had been captured or destroyed by allied forces. Americans at that time were still adding up their totals; a day later they stood at 1777 tons.

Discrepancies existed in enemy killed: 14,360 according to Thieu, 11,341 according to the Americans, and in weapons captured: 26,399 or 21,817.

"Our figures came from both American and South Vietnamese sources," said one U.S. statistician. "I don't know where Thieu's came from."

Most American officials now look ahead hopefully to several months of relative quiet in the lower half of South Vietnam, during which an increased effort can be made in Vietnamization, the process of turning combat responsibilities over to the South Vietnamese.

The most optimistic outlook is that the 60 days in Cambodia in the all-important II provinces around Saigon, the 3rd Corps tactical zone and in the 4th Corps, has bought valuable time in the Mekong Delta.

One senior 25th Division officer saw the Cambodian operation as denying the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong the capacity to be effective in the 3rd Corps area for at least a year.

During that time, he said: "We expect the South Vietnamese to get farther out into the war zones, to hold the enemy back the way the Americans have been while pacification progresses."

As far as the effect on U.S. withdrawal from South Vietnam is concerned, he declared: "This operation has made all the difference."

I would move troops out now with much less trepidation than I would have before."

A field officer of the 1st Air Cavalry Division, equally boyant, suggested that the next major U.S. troop withdrawal could include his division, the most important allied force in the 3rd Corps.

"Look at the effect that would have," he said. "Already the South Vietnamese have proved in Cambodia that they are a good fighting force. Pulling out the Cav would put them in seven-league boots."

Some observers say Mr. Nixon, by drawing on the statistical evidence, will attempt to make a fairly strong case that the Cambodian action has been of major importance.

The Readers Write

To the Editor:

Due to the delay in construction of the new Northeast dorms, UMass students will again be faced with the prospect of "tripling up" in rooms. As a senior, I feel that I am past the point of caring what the University has in store for me in terms of dehumanizing living conditions. I do, however, feel that freshmen, living away from home for the first time and confronted with the specter of the "multiversity" deserve better conditions. Since they will not get better conditions, however, I feel that at least they should be made to realize what is in store for them.

The effects of tripling can be felt in all areas of the student's life. Students living in triples will be awakened every morning by the sound of three alarm clocks going off at different times. They

will try to study to the beat of rock music simultaneously coming from three speakers. They will have to wade through piles of dirty clothes, underwear, and sports equipment, carelessly strewn about the floor. They will live in an over-crowded bee-hive of dirt, noise, and rampaging beetles.

This is a brief description of what the student can expect. This is not, however, what he deserves. The student should be able to live in a clean, relatively quiet environment. I think that it is time that the University recognized this and took appropriate action. It is time the University stopped trying to increase its prestige by enrolling more students than it can handle. It is time that the University became responsive to the needs and demands of its students.

LOUIE GRECO

N.E. Cool To Journalism Schools

By RICHARD S. KLINE
Staff Reporter

Although the cry for competent young journalists can be heard from editors through the entire six-state New England region, it is falling on deaf ears in the New England State Universities.

The Universities of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut pour out Government, History, Geology and other majors by the dozens, but the Journalism major is a rare animal. In fact, there are only two independent journalism departments in all of the six New England State Universities.

Information on New England Journalism education was collected in January by a senior at the University of Massachusetts. Questionnaires were completed by faculty and administrators at each of the New England Universities and the results are conclusive.

Professor Evan Hill of the University of Connecticut, where there is no journalism major but there are several journalism courses, has a widely accepted view of the media program.

"Newspapers," he says of journalism training, "can teach this craft more efficiently than can universities which should be teaching what they can teach best - political science, history, the sciences, sociology, etc."

A. B. Rollins, dean of the University of Vermont College of Arts and Sciences, concedes that journalism education "is a hot issue" at that university. At UVM there is "pressure from local papers" to establish a journalism program, he says, but the University does not "feel that the demand in Vermont is sufficient to justify the expense..."

Further complicating the situation, says the Dean, is the debate within the University of "Just what should a modern journalism program be?"

The universities of Maine and Rhode Island being the only ones with independent journalism programs have settled on what they believe to be effective journalism education programs.

A total of three teachers makes up the entire staff of the University of Maine program with a total of 12 journalism courses offered. Weighted slightly toward theoretical rather than practical journalism courses, UMaine claims "a broad, interdisciplinary liberal arts and pre-professional program for students interested in careers in journalism."

The UMaine journalism major must decide on one of six course "options" plans to follow during his four years. These are: Public Affairs, Foreign Affairs, Economics Affairs, Literature and Humanities, Social Welfare, Science Writing.

On the other hand, the University of Rhode Island staff consists of three full time and "five

or six" part time faculty. Their program requires that the major take a minimum of 27 course credits (hours) in a balance of practical and theoretical journalism courses.

URI's relatively well defined program is the only one of the New England State Universities to have some type of journalism accreditation. The "department as a unit," states Department Chairman M. Dean Ratroukha, "is accredited by the American Society for Journalism School Administrators." He adds, "we intend to apply for accreditation by the bigger unit (American Council on Education in Journalism) in the spring of 1971."

While the University of New Hampshire and the University of Vermont offer no journalism courses at all, the University of Massachusetts and the University of Connecticut offer non-degree programs from journalism sections of the English Department.

Dean Rollins (Vermont) points out that at his school there is "strong feeling... that the best preparation for Journalism is a strong and broad liberal arts education capped by graduate work in the professional area. We would say the same thing about Law, Medicine, Education and other professions."

"People particularly interested in Journalism, radio or television are advised to consider a major in Speech with a specialization in mass communications," the Dean says. "In this degree program," he continues, "The student is expected to take semester courses in public speaking, survey of mass communications, audio production, writing for mass communication, motion picture issues in contemporary mass communications, television production and nine additional hours at the advanced level."

The closest thing to journalism training at the University of New Hampshire is the two non-fiction writing courses offered by the Department of English. Journalism-related courses, however, exist in the speech and drama department.

The two schools that offer theoretically similar non-degree granting programs differ considerably in practice. The journalism bulletin at the UConn, which lists the five practical journalism courses offered there, states that "The University believes that the best news - whether reporters, editors, editorial writers, or commentators - have broad liberal arts backgrounds, and a minimum of college-taught journalism courses."

Says the University of Connecticut, "The Journalism Department believes that the communicat-

Cont. on pg8

"Uncouth Little Beggars!"



The Trustees Monday sold a surplus Morgan horse, Bay State Fury, of the Department of Animal Science to Mrs. Angie Lederle, wife of outgoing UMass President John W. Lederle. According to Board Chairman Joseph P. Healey, Mrs. Lederle nursed the horse "through sickness and ill health," and Healey reasoned, referring to the horse, "She ain't what she used to be."

Applicants Shun Private Colleges

By Staff Reporter

The steady growth of high school seniors applying to UMass declined this past year after nearly eight years of wild growth. But this decrease in applicants is an exception to a general trend across the state which has seen a dramatic increase in the number of applications received by State Colleges and a leveling off of applicants to private schools.

UMass Dean of Admission William D. Tunis reports that UMass applications leveled off at about 20,000 this past year. Of that number, 7,000 were accepted and the school expects a Freshman class of about 3,600 to register in September.

Tunis attributes the leveling off of admissions to what he terms the "progressively higher standards for admission" which the school has adopted over the last several years.

"UMass is no longer an insurance school," he added. In the past upwards of 26,000 high school seniors applied for University admission.

But across the State, the admissions picture for most public institutions is nearly reversed.

At UMass Boston, admissions director F. Donald Costello cites the low tuition cost as the reason for the increase of applicants, especially of transfers.

Costello also noted that more and more of the applicants are "extremely qualified, but just have to be turned down because of space reasons."

Costello attributed the rise in public education applicants and the decrease in applicants to private schools to the high cost of private education and to the sluggish economy.

At Harvard University, admissions applications tailed off from 8,600 last year to 8,000 this past year, according to admissions director Bradlee Howe.

Howe explained, "I think a lot of people are scared off by the cost of going to private universities." He pointed out that Harvard's tuition will be \$2,600 next year, or 13 times the tuition of one of the state's public institutions.

The projected total cost at Harvard, including room and board, will reach \$4,650 next year.

Boston University, one of the few of state's private institutions which has held the line on tuition increase over the past two years, also reports that it has received fewer applications last year than in the past.

And school officials blame the decrease in the number of applicants on the nation's economy.

David E. Gudekint, director of financial aide for B.U., said most sources of student financing are "drying up."

He continued "As far as the National Defense Student Loan is concerned, there has been a cutback. It is more difficult to get a loan now - extremely difficult for anyone who is not already on the program to get a loan. Also, a lot of banks no longer want to invest in student loans any more."

Meet The Statesman

11am - 3pm
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Amherst Historian Commanger Warns Of Repression

Pulitzer Prize historian and Amherst College Prof. Henry Steele Commager says that repression in America is now worse in many respects than at the time of McCarthyism and attacks Vice-President Spiro Agnew for "anti-intellectualism" in a nationally published magazine article.

Writing in the current issue of Look magazine, Commager said that "the current offensive against the exercise of freedom in America," with regard to the official role of government, is even worse than what took place in the time of Sen. Joseph McCarthy.

The history professor blamed the late senator for "fomenting

suspicion and hatred, betraying the Bill of Rights, bringing Congress and the State Department into disrepute."

Repression now comes "with official sanction and is imposed upon us by officials sworn to uphold the law," he said. Commager blamed the attorney general, the FBI, state and local officials, the police and judges.

"The President and Vice-President," he wrote, "have joined in a crusade designed to force great newspapers like the New York Times and the Washington Post to moderate their criticisms of administration policies, and to frighten the television networks

into scaling down their coverage of events that the government finds embarrassing; a position that rests on the curious principle that the real crime is not official misconduct but the portrayal of that misconduct."

Commager wrote that the attack on First Amendment freedoms of speech, press, petition and assembly "takes the form of intimidation and harassment rather than of overt repudiation."

"If repression is not yet as blatant or as flamboyant as it was during the McCarthy years," Commager wrote, "it is in many respects more pervasive and more formidable."

"Those in high office do not openly proclaim their disillusionment with the principles of freedom, but they confess it by their conduct, while the people acquiesce in their own disinheritance by abandoning the 'eternal vigilance' that is the price of liberty."

The noted historian was elected to one of 50 seats in the American Academy of Arts and Letters in

1966. He has been Pitt professor of American History at Cambridge University and Harmsworth professor of American History at Oxford University.

Commager was a member of the history faculty at Columbia University before his appointment as Winthrop H. Smith professor of American History at Amherst College in 1956.

Stealing July 4

By ART BUCHWALD

WASHINGTON - The Democrats won't say it publicly, but they're not too happy about the Republicans stealing the Fourth of July. While the "Honor America Day" celebration in Washington has been advertised as non-partisan, any professional politician knows that when the American public sees Billy Graham, Bob Hope and Lawrence Welk on the platform, the Nixon Administration will be the only ones enjoying the fireworks.

An official of the Democratic National Committee said, "I can't blame the Republicans for what they've done. The Fourth of July has been around for a long time, and we never thought of doing anything with it. All we ever considered it was JUST a national holiday."

"But if you believe the Republicans stole the Fourth of July, why did the Democrats join the celebration committee?"

"The Republicans sandbagged us . . . They invited us to join and had we refused, it would have looked as if we were spitting on Mom's apple pie. How can any politician in this country come out against the Fourth of July?"

"What makes you think the Republicans will try to cash in on the Fourth of July?"

"Nothing I can put my finger on, but the other day I was up at the Capitol for a flag-raising ceremony and after the U.S. Marine Band played 'The Star Spangled Banner,' I overheard Congressman Gerry Ford whisper to Sen. Hugh Scott, 'They're playing OUR song.'"

"It sounds like you did get sandbagged," I said.

"We can't do anything about the Fourth of July any more," he said sadly. "But what we're starting to worry about is Christmas."

"You don't think the Republicans would steal Christmas?" I said aghast.

"It's in the works already. Bing Crosby and Dr. Norman Vincent Peale have been asked to head the 'Keep Christmas in America' committee, which is supposed to bring Americans together on Christmas morning."

"But it's too cold to hold a rally on the Washington Mall on Christmas morning," I protested.

"This one will be on television. The plan is to have Martha Mitchell and Atty. Gen. Mitchell read from 'A Christmas Carol,' and David Eisenhower has agreed to play Tiny Tim. To make it bipartisan, they've asked the Democrats to supply someone to play Scrooge."

"I can't believe it."

"You can't, huh? Then why has Spiro Agnew been secretly rehearsing 'Silent Night' with the Mormon Tabernacle Choir?"

"I didn't know that."

"We also have confirmation that the Walt Disney people are building a huge manger at the winter White House in Key Biscayne, where the President is expected to speak."

"The way you describe it, this could even be bigger than 'Honor America Day.'"

"If the Republicans grab both the Fourth of July and Christmas," my informant said, "it's going to be tough for the Democrats to ever come back."

"Isn't there some way you can get the Republicans to give you equal time, if for no other reason than to preserve the two-party system?"

"They've offered us equal time: They said we could have New Year's Day . . . opposite the Rose Bowl Game."



A PORTION of the estimated 5000 people who attended the April Moratorium at Alumni Stadium, where Professor Henry Steele Commanger was the main speaker.

UP YOUR ALLEY

his and hers Sportswear Boutique

Summer 1/2 Price
SALE

ALL TOPS & DRESSES
GROUP OF SLACKS (guys & girls)

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IF YOU PREFER INCLUSIVE
ONE RELIGION OF
BROTHERHOOD

TO SECTARIANISM WHICH
KEEPS RELIGIOUS PEOPLE
SEGREGATED INTO SECTS,
WHY NOT SEND FOR AN
EMBLEM LAPEL PIN?
THERE IS NO CHARGE.

JOE ARNOLD
One Religion of Brotherhood
16 GARDEN STREET
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS
02138

BORED?

LOOKING FOR SOMETHING TO DO?

WE'VE GOT IT

Join the Summer Statesman

Because of the tremendous response at our recruiting meeting last week, we invite all Freshmen to drop by our second floor Student Union office any time, Monday through Friday, from 11:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. You don't need any experience to join our staff, just a willingness to learn your way around campus, to understand the University, to meet new friends, and to learn some basic journalistic skills.

So come by whenever you have a chance. Broaden your college experience this summer.

Berger To Direct Program UMass Water Resources Center Earns Grant For River Study

A federal grant has been awarded to the University for a study of the long-range implications of future diversions of Connecticut River floodwaters to the Boston Metropolitan area.

Director of the one-year project is Bernard B. Berger of the UMass Water Resources Research Center. He emphasized that the study is to help form future public policy on out-of-basin diversions, rather than affect the present plan to divert a relatively limited quantity of floodwater from the Connecticut to the Quabbin watershed via the pumped storage facility at Northfield Mountain Reservoir.

According to Prof. Berger, "While present diversion places a very small demand on the flood flow it is foreseen that in decades to come the issue of diversion will

be raised again as Boston water requirements continue to grow. The object of this project is to develop a basis for rational decision making for future diversions."

The study, supported by \$30,000 from the Office of Water Resources Research of the U.S. Department of the Interior, will be an inter-university project. Involved will be the state universities of Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Vermont, all of them in states which touch the Connecticut.

Answers to two main sets of

Jet Program Takes Off Piloted By SBA Profs

Fifty-six young business executives from nine foreign countries have arrived in Amherst for the eleventh annual University Junior Executive Training (JET) program.

The 48 men and eight women are enrolled in a six-week summer program designed to give them an overview of the newest methods of American management. The program is being conducted by the UMass School of Business Administration and includes work in management, marketing, human relations, management decisions, simulation, computer utilization, and quantitative methods.

An effort is also being made to provide the trainees with a clear understanding of the social, political, and economic climate within which American business firms operate. The program is designed to provide each participant with a sound basis for re-examining the management principles of his own country or his own business establishment.

The JETs arrived in the United States on May 18 and spent their first three weeks living with American families. These family stays and the UMass program have been arranged by the Experiment in International Living, an educational, non-governmental, international organization which arranges overseas homestays as a means to international understanding.

While in Amherst the group is living at Emerson House in the Southwest Residential College. When the program ends on July 31 many will then visit other parts of the United States. Countries represented in the JET group are Austria, Belgium, Chile, France, Germany, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, and Switzerland.

Nine members of the School of Business Administration faculty comprise the instructional staff of the program, which is being coordinated by Bertil Liander, associate director of the school's Center for Business and Economic Research.

The Campus Center contractor requests that all unnecessary traffic through the building be stopped so that work may continue without interruption. Thank you for your cooperation.

Roomate Wanted

PUFFTON VILLAGE

Available immediately. Own room. Rent to be arranged. Close to Campus. Call 548-8068.

Godell, Branch Libraries Announce Summer Hours

GOODELL LIBRARY

MAY 29 - JULY 12
Monday - Friday
Saturday & Sunday
8:30 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
CLOSED

JULY 13 - AUGUST 20
Monday - Thursday

8:30 a.m. - 10:00 p.m.
(Current Periodical Room & Reference service: 8:30 a.m. - 6:00 p.m. only)
8:30 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
10:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
(No reference service)
6:00 p.m. - 10:00 p.m.

Friday
Saturday

Sunday

AUGUST 21 - SEPTEMBER 10
Monday - Friday
Saturday & Sunday
8:30 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
CLOSED

BRANCH LIBRARIES

Business Administration
Chemistry
Education
Engineering
Food Science
Forestry
Labor Relations
Landscape Architecture
Mathematics
Morrell

M-Th only 7 - 10 p.m.
M-F 8:30 - 5:00 p.m.
M-F 8:30 - 5:00 p.m.
M-F 8:30 - 5:00 p.m.
M-F 9:00 - 5:00 p.m.
M-F 9:00 - 4:00 p.m.
M-F 12:30 - 4:30 p.m.
M-F 8:30 - 5:00 p.m.
M-F 8:30 - 5:00 p.m. (6:00 p.m. during summer session, July 13 - August 20)
M-F 8:30 - 5:00 p.m.
M-F 8:30 - 5:00 p.m.

Music
Physics
EXCEPTIONS

Labor Day, Monday, September 7 - All Libraries Closed.
A recorded message stating all library hours is available at any time by calling 545-2434.

4-H Conference Winds Up Tomorrow

"Society and You" is the theme of this year's Massachusetts 4-H Conference, June 28 to July 2 at UMass.

The 55th annual event has attracted 315 4-H members and 34 adult leaders from all parts of

the Commonwealth to the five-day program.

Delegates are living in the Southwest Residence College and are attending workshops, meetings and other events at many parts of the campus. The keynote talk Sunday

at 8 p.m. in Mahar Auditorium was titled "What Do You Owe Society?", and was delivered by Miss Basilla Nellan, nationally-known youth consultant.

Got Something to Sell?

Advertise in the Summer Statesman

Place ads in Statesman office between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

or call 545-2550, Monday through Friday.

AD RATE: \$2 per column inch.

Summer Arts Series

● Films:

"FROM HERE TO ETERNITY" - S.U. BALLROOM; 8:00; JULY 1

"RASIN IN THE SUN" - S.U. BALLROOM; 8:00; JULY 8

● Concert:

PRESERVATION HALL JAZZ BAND

- SOUTHWEST MALL; JULY 16

● Theatre:

REPERTORY THEATRE BEGINS JULY 17

Watch the Statesman
for details on other
upcoming events.

Admission free for all students.

For all others admission to
Repertory Theatre \$2.00;
students must present ID for tickets.

UMass Athletics in Bad Spot Following Conference Rulings

By BILL WESTFELDT
Special to the Summer Statesman

The Yankee Conference, so long dominated by UMass, has tried in the past year to bring the Red-men back to the level of the rest of its members. While Conference officials haven't succeeded too well, they have done a great job at exasperating the entire UMass athletic department and making the Yankee Conference as it is now set up, an impossible place for UMass to stay.

It all started around four or five years ago, after a succession of UMass triumphs in football mainly, and also, in overall dominance of the league. The Conference instituted a 20 formula of scholarships that prohibited any member school (they include the universities of New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont, Maine and Connecticut in addition to UMass) from giving out more than 20 athletic scholarships.

It was a ruling that ostensibly would bring all the schools to the same level of competitiveness. All the rule accomplished really was to decrease the level of play in the Conference to the extent that it became a rarity to see any Yan-Con member win outside the conference.

That rule was further amended a couple of years later to limit scholarships to 20 in football and basketball combined and "let schools seek their own level" in other sports. It has accomplished little other than give UMass, the only truly competitive conference school in New England a false hope that the Conference would be drifting away from the practice of penalizing success.

Then came the events of the past year that have wiped out any chance of UMass satisfactorily justifying its membership in the

Yankee Conference.

The main crux of this year's problems is a NCAA rule, the 1.6 rule. It, in essence, says that an athlete must have predicted quality point average of 1.6 to legally play a freshman sport. UMass discovered it had violated the rule in two instances in 1967, a time in which the UMass athletic department was in confusion due to the tragic death of assistant Athletic Director, Chet Gladchuck, and the retirement of department official Earl Lorden.

Nevertheless UMass turned in itself for the violation, a minor violation at that. The Conference athletic directors, acting out of order, said that UMass could not participate in any post season NCAA tournaments for the violation, in effect a suspension. However, penalties to the Conference schools are made by the Conference Presidents, not the athletic directors. Therefore, nothing was really done yet about the violation.

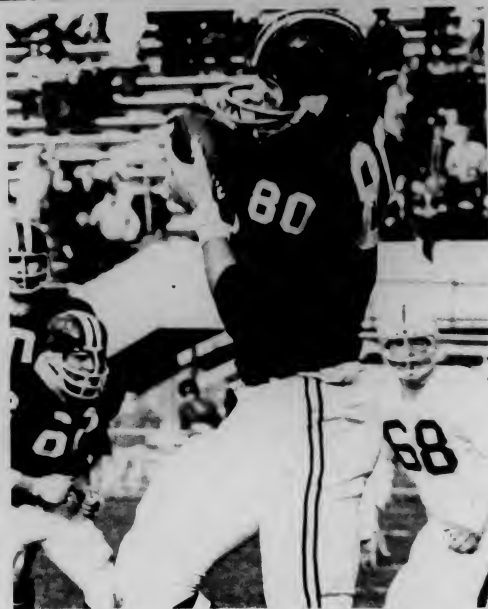
The violation did not die here, however. In the past month, two football players, co-captain Nick McGarry, All-Yankee Conference end and a pro prospect, and Pierre Marchando, All-New England choice at guard, and one of the area's most highly regarded fu-

ture professional talents were suspended and ruled ineligible for the 1970 football season because of violation of the 1.6 rule. As one Boston sports columnist commented, "Two very fine athletes are being penalized because of a university mistake, and a Conference's vindictiveness."

Subsequently, the Yankee Conference withdrew the Yankee Conference titles won by UMass the past year in basketball, football and golf.

An added slap at its best member was made by the Conference in the early spring. UMass was approached by ABC television, who sought to broadcast a regional contest between Boston College and UMass, a telecast that brings the school \$100,000. ABC wanted the game the first weekend of the season, in September, a date that necessitated a schedule change for UMass. They would have switched dates, playing Maine on the old B.C. date and playing B.C. on the original Maine date.

UMass was willing to pay Maine any amount that it would lose due to the switch, plus an additional sum of money. Maine and the Conference refused the offer and squelched the chance to gain Conference T.V. exposure.



NICK MCGARRY, here garnering in a pass, was an outstanding pass receiver and bruising blocker during his two seasons as UMass tight end. McGarry, an elected UMass co-captain was recently ruled ineligible.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS

1. Chinese pagoda
4. Out of date
9. Hindi cymbals
12. High mountain
13. Change
14. Period of time
15. Meal
17. Out of the right way
20. Cubic meter
21. Heavenly body
23. Pronoun
24. Sicilian volcano
27. Mountain pass
28. Insect
29. Scott
30. Meir
31. Weaken
32. Chicken
33. Brother of Odin
34. Fights
36. Period of time
37. Unit of Japanese currency
38. Escape
39. Ventilator
40. Wife of Zeus
41. Wipe out
43. Lubricate
44. Revolutionaries
46. Sighs
49. Bar
50. Tilt
52. Temporary bed
53. Profit, before
54. Aquatic swimming
55. Beverage

DOWN

1. Sailor (colloq.)
2. Beverage
3. Petition

4. Time gone by

5. Immense, high
6. Saint (abbr.)
7. Chairs
8. Gaelic
9. Cylindrical
10. Macaw
11. Wager
16. Swiss river
18. Inclination
20. Pose for portrait
21. Neckpiece
22. Sum
23. Part of body
25. At no time
26. Place for combat
28. Insect
29. Scott
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54. Aquatic swimming
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36. Expire

37. Choose

39. Item of property

40. Concealed

42. Singing

43. River in

44. Knock

45. Goddess of healing

46. Peer Gynt's

47. Fish eggs

48. Music

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BUCHWALD Government Success

WASHINGTON - Despite everything you hear about the government, there still is plenty of money around for projects. The only trouble is, you can't get the money if you have a plan that works. You must have one that no one is quite sure about.

A vice president of a university system in the Northeast told me about this the other day when he applied for money for a program to run summer schools for students who needed extra help to get into college. He told me the meeting went something like this:

"Now Mr. Haas, from our records it appears that you're applying for a grant of \$500,000 to run a summer school project for students hoping to keep up in college this fall."

"That's correct. We did it last year, and it was tremendously successful. We only had a drop-out rate of 6%."

"Oh, dear me. Then this is not a pilot project."

"No, it's not. We know it works."

"What a shame."

"What do you mean what a shame?"

"Well, if this were a pilot project the government would be happy to finance it. We'd be very interested in knowing what could come of it. But we can't very well give money to something that's been proven, can we?"

"Why the hell not?"

"Mr. Haas, we're very willing to fund any educational program, providing it's iffy. But we can't throw money away on things that work. Congress would have a fit."

"I still don't understand why."

"I'm trying to explain it to you. The government has no trouble getting money from Congress for study programs. It doesn't matter how much it costs to study a program; we can get the funds. But once we ask for money for a program that has been proven successful, Congress will be committed to it, and nobody wants that, do they?"

"Suppose that I request the money for a study project. Could I get it then?"

"But you already told me that it had worked last summer. There's no sense having a study of it, if it works."

"I'm not trying to be difficult, but this is a very important project. We are taking in people this year who are going to find it tough sled-

ding to keep up in the fall unless they have some remedial work."

"It's not our fault that your program worked last summer, Mr. Haas. Had it failed, we would have given you a blank check to try it a different way. But we're not here to dole out taxpayers' money for programs that have succeeded."

"Just the other day a superintendent of a public system in the Midwest tried a visual-reading program for his state which turned into a disaster. The machines didn't work, the teachers couldn't handle them and the students lost interest after the first five minutes."

"Did we cut him off? We did not. We gave him another \$10 million to find out why he failed. And we're ready to pour in another \$10 million if he doesn't come up with answers. The whole department is excited by the failure."

"Is there any possible way of getting the \$500,000 knowing what you know about my program?"

"I hardly think so, Mr. Haas. You've made a mess of things as it is. Our motto in the government is 'Nothing fails like success.'"

People's Park Fund Begun

"Earth People's Park is people trying to get together on pieces of free land, open to anyone willing to live and work in harmony with each other and with their environment."

This is how a spokesman for a Pittsfield group involved in organizing area support for the building of a Berkeley, California commune describes the goal of his project.

He continues, "Right now, people from all over the country are trying to raise the money needed to buy the land, and we've set up an office in Pittsfield to serve Western Massachusetts residents wishing to help out."

The Pittsfield group hopes to

raise \$5,000 by September, and group members acknowledge that they have a long way to go.

"But," one member says, "we're working on a number of fund-raising ideas, centered on a rock-festival and several concerts. One festival is now scheduled for July 24-27 on a commune in Berkshire County."

The group will release further information on this and other concerts in the upcoming weeks, spokesmen say.

Members of the Pittsfield group ask anyone wishing to contribute to the People's Park or to help in the planning of the group's activities to write the group at 193 Dewey Ave., in Pittsfield.

Frosh Share Mixed Feelings

By ALBERT BENSON
Asst. Managing Editor

For the past week this reporter has been interviewing swing-shift freshmen, trying to determine how they think and feel about their new environment. Ranging from passive acceptance to mild forms of rebellion, the students generally view their present and future involvements with the University with guarded optimism.

Many students felt that they were getting a better opportunity to meet other students and to know the University campus by being part of the swing-shift program. Others felt that the University was placing them at a disadvantage by having them adapt to a small college in the summer and a large University in the spring. While some thought their courses were too large and long, others found them dynamic and interesting.

A good example of this diversity of point of view can be found in a conversation with Miss Janice Berestecki of Lynne field, Mass. Statesman: How do you feel about being placed in the swing-shift program?

Miss Berestecki: I like the informal atmosphere. It gives people a chance to meet each other. It gives you a chance to make friends. I think that it's important to know people, so that when you come back in the spring, you won't get lost in the hurrying and the crowds.

Statesman: What do you think about the classes and professors that you've had so far?

Miss Berestecki: I like the courses. I think that they are interesting and well taught. I enjoy being taught by graduate students. It sort of helps to break down the barrier between students and the prof. I can relate to a grad student better than I can to a prof.

Another student sharing similar points of view with Miss Berestecki was Bob Johnston.

Statesman: How do you feel about where you are living for the summer program?

Mr. Johnston: I don't like the idea of being segregated into the most remote section of campus. I do like having freshmen living together. I think it gives people a chance to get to meet each other and form relationships that will last throughout the year.

Statesman: Do you feel that the University is overly paternalistic in its attitude towards freshmen?

Mr. Johnston: No not at all. I feel that students need a little

guidance when they are making the transition from high school to college.

Another student, Lynn O'Mally of Leominster, had a completely different point of view.

Statesman: What are your general impressions of UMass and the swingshift program?

Miss O'Mally: I think that much of the swing-shift program is artificial. I think that the whole idea of living with other freshmen is a waste. I think that it places you in forced relationships. Most of the kids are bored out of their minds. On weekends everybody either gets stoned or smashed. It's ridiculous, just ridiculous!

Statesman: How do you feel about living on Orchard Hill?

Miss O'Mally: I feel that it is another mistake. It's like living in an isolated castle. They're trying to keep us in high school. I feel that the whole program is inhibiting.

Mr. Johnston: No not at all. I feel that students need a little

Writing For Marks & Coin

Drugs and pollution were popular subjects of feature articles published by University writers enrolled in English 339, "Article Writing", this spring.

Each of the 13 students who successfully completed the three-credit course placed at least one article in a newspaper or magazine during the semester. As a group, they published 18 pieces within a nine-week submission period.

Their instructor of Dr. Dario Politella, associate professor of English, who is a free-lance writer and magazine editor in his own right.

Six pieces were written on water pollution, two each on sports and drugs. Other subjects included spiritualism, conscientious objectors and the draft, apathetic students, the social fraternity system, student employment problems in the Amherst area, journalism education in New England, student biography and travel.

Income for the student authors ranged from \$4 to \$45. Publications ranged from the Hansen (Pa.) Shopping Guide to the prestigious Editor & Publisher magazine.

The course is taught as a tutorial experience, rather than as a lecture class. The students meet with the instructor weekly for periods of individual instruction and discussion. Also enrolled are students from Smith College and Amherst College.

Strike Groups Busy With Summer Activities

Five anti-war groups at UMass are currently engaged in activities concerned with the issues of the student strike. Included among the groups are: the Strike Committee, the Continuing Summer Organization, the Mobe Committee, the Regional Information Headquarters, and the Movement for a New Congress.

The strike committee, which is currently under the leadership of Dr. Howard Gadlin, is working on programs for swing-shift freshmen. The programs are designed to educate and inform swing-shifters about the war.

The Continuing Summer Organization, a group currently under the leadership of Harvey Kahalas, was formed at the end of the year to continue the activities of the strike during the summer. Among the activities of this group are forming student groups to work in the communities, sending speakers to church, civic and social meetings, and distributing pamphlets and brochures.

The Mobe Committee has many of the same functions as the Continuing Summer Organization. It helps to co-ordinate canvassing activities in different communities. It is also in contact with different strike organizations throughout the country.

The Regional Information Headquarters, which is under the direction of Miss Roundy, co-ordinates all of the strike activities in Western Mass.

The Movement for a New Congress, as its name implies, is a group which seeks to elect members to congress which are sympathetic to the anti-war point of view.

Books For Sale

Two books by University history Professor Stephen B. Oates were published in June.

They are "To Purge This Land With Blood: A Biography of John Brown" and "Visions of Glory: Texans on the Southwestern Frontier."

The former, published by Harper and Row, is the first full-scale biography of John Brown based on original research in over six years. According to a Publisher's Weekly review, "To Purge This Land With Blood" draws a parallel "between the tragedy of John Brown and the passionate militancy of the Black Panther movement today."

"Visions of Glory," published by the University of Oklahoma Press, is a "revisionist" critique of the American frontier character as expressed in the Southwestern part of the United States.

According to Oates, "In some ways, 'Visions of Glory' is an anti-war book, not because it is a polemic against violence, but because it narrates the evidence of the violent and savage stain in our frontier heritage."

The author is a native Texan who holds a Ph.D. from the University of Texas and taught at the Texas University campus in Arlington before coming to UMass Amherst in 1968. His previous books are "Confederate Cavalry West of the River," in 1961; "Rip Ford's Texas," in 1963 and "Republic of Texas," in 1968.

Got Something to Sell?

Advertise in the Summer Statesman

Place ads in Statesman office between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

or call 545-2550, Monday through Friday.

AD RATE: \$2 per column inch.

We sell good stuff

THE HUNGRY-U

The Massachusetts Summer Statesman

Offices of the Summer Statesman are on the second floor of the Student Union on the University campus, zip code 01002. Phones are 545-2550, 545-0341 and 545-0342.

Second-class postage paid at Amherst, the Summer Statesman publishes weekly from June 24 to July 8, and bi-weekly from July 10 to August 19. It is published under authority of the act of March 8, 1879, as amended on July 11, 1955.

Hampshire College The Birth Of A School

Hampshire College will open its doors to its first class this fall, as the Pioneer Valley's fifth institution of higher education is born.

The product of faculty, students and administrators from UMass, Amherst, Mt. Holyoke, and Smith Colleges working together allowed this private liberal arts school to establish itself in far less time than is normally needed to found a school from scratch.

Sprawling across the hills of rural South Amherst, the school is located in the heart of the five college area, and its faculty will join their counterparts in the already established five College Cooperation program.



Top - An old farmhouse serves as the school's central building, housing the administration. Bottom - Construction will continue into this fall, as the school's new buildings are completed. Right - The school is a blend between the new and the old of the Pioneer Valley.



Beginning Next Week, The Statesman
Will Publish Both
On Tuesdays and On Thursdays

Time On
Your
Hands?

Meet US.

Daily in the
Statesman
Office
Student Union



IF YOU PREFER INCLUSIVE
ONE RELIGION OF
BROTHERHOOD
TO SECTARIANISM WHICH
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The Massachusetts Summer Statesman

The Summer School Farce

When the University's Summer School opens its six week session next week, the 2500 students enrolled will find fewer courses, fewer student services and fewer extra-curricular activities than were provided by last Summer's meager program. And, as if the students won't be handicapped enough by these shortages, the program itself covers only half of the summer, a fact which accounts for its poor enrollment.

This year's market for summer jobs has been so tight that finding a decent paying job for just half the summer is nearly an impossibility. As a result, many students who otherwise would have attended the Summer Session chose instead to work throughout the summer and to attend night classes at schools near their jobs.

And, as a result of the low enrollment, the summer student activities tax will net less money than last year, and thus there will be fewer student activities this summer.

But the reason for these problems is simply that the State government cut last year's UMass budget so severely that a full-scale Summer program this year was made impossible. And the funds available for even the shortened Summer School are so low that most faculty members chose to write or to travel or teach elsewhere for the Summer, rather than participate in a half-funded, ill conceived Summer program at UMass.

There will, no doubt, be a series of criticisms directed at Summer Session director Dr. William C. Venman for his handling of the program by Summer students, but, under the financial circumstances, the administration has done the best job it could salvaging something for half the summer.

But they shouldn't have to cut corners and scrounge in order to stage half a Summer Program. If the legislature is not willing to grant the University the funds necessary for a full scale, meaningful summer session, it should give the University nothing. As it now stands, the Summer program is a farce.

The Yankee Conf. Farce

The Yankee Conference gave UMass a unique choice a few weeks ago. In effect the Conference told the athletic department, either make a couple of athletes ineligible, or the Conference would advise the other members to refuse to schedule UMass. UMass therefore suspended football stars Nick McGarry and Pierre Marchando, declaring them ineligible for the coming football season.

It was obviously a difficult decision to make. But we sincerely question UMass' choice. Obviously the threat of breaking off of scheduling was a serious one. It could in effect cripple the school's athletic program financially. But we sincerely question both the sincerity of the threat and the wisdom of the decision.

First, it was not the players fault that they were ineligible. They were never told that they were playing illegally, never had any inkling that they were an offending party. Yet they are the ones that are suffering the most. Both Marchando and McGarry were pro prospects, both were looking forward to banner senior years in efforts to improve their position in the eyes of pro scouts. These hopes are shattered.

Secondly, it is questionable how well financially the other member schools would do without UMass on their schedules. The Redmen are the class of the Conference in all sports, and the only drawing card in the Conference. One example: New Hampshire draws no more than 250 people for home basketball games. This year they had over 2000 for the UMass game.

We feel the UMass athletic council, since UMass had already been censured severely by having to give up all their conference titles of the past year, should have tested the Conference decision. The Yankee Conference is an inoperable body as it is right now. Perhaps new members will be admitted, but that is no certainty.

We feel it would be better to be an independent than be in a Conference made up of such small time operatives. We feel that the confusion in scheduling would be acceptable in light of getting rid of the jealousy-ridden backward members of the conference.

UMass would not have a lot of trouble making up a new schedule. It has a national reputation in football, basketball, baseball and lacrosse, only plays three conference schools in hockey anyway, and doesn't need the conference in other sports.

And finally, the careers of two superb athletes are worth more than the loss of trips to Orono, Storrs, Burlington, Durham and Kingston.

The Massachusetts Summer Statesman

Editor-in-Chief
Managing Editor
News Editor
Asst. Managing Editor

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"Nope, I'm Afraid There's Nothing In Here
Requiring The Senate To Salute You
And Say 'Yes, Chief'"



Buchwald Plane Talk

WASHINGTON - No one is quite certain if and when the United States will sell Israel the 125 fighter planes it's been asking for. The rumor in Washington is that the policy for the moment will be not to give Israel any new planes, but to replace those shot down by the enemy. If this is true, we can expect to see a decided change in the communications emanating from Tel Aviv and the Arab capitals. They may go something like this:

TEL AVIV, July 10 - Military spokesmen for the Israeli air force announced today that their planes were attacked along the Suez Canal. Twenty-seven Israeli planes were shot down, the spokesmen said, and 30 more limped back to their bases. This was the largest loss of Israeli combat aircraft ever recorded.

CAIRO, July 11 - Egyptian army officials angrily denied shooting down any Israeli planes in yesterday's battle over the Suez Canal. "Our pilots," said Gen. Gamal Amer, "missed the Israeli planes by miles."

"We have aerial photos showing all Israeli planes returned safely without so much as a bullet hole in them," Gen. Amer said he was also very disappointed in the new Russian-type SAM missiles which failed to hit the Israeli attackers. "It's apparent there is no hope we will ever shoot down an Israeli plane."

HAIFA, Israel, July 15 - A sneak attack along the Syrian border by Israeli fighters proved to be a catastrophe, Israeli sources said today. The high command revealed that Syrian planes had shot down 23 Israeli fighters, bringing Israeli losses for the week to 50 planes. Gen. Mordchai Rabinovich has been relieved of his command for allowing these defeats to take place.

DAMASCUS, July 16 - Syrians demonstrated in the streets today against Israeli claims that Syrian fighter planes had shot down 23 Israeli planes in yesterday's dog fight over the Golan Heights.

At a giant rally in Damascus Square, Arab nationalist leaders introduced several Syrian pilots who claimed they had turned tail as soon as the Israeli planes approached.

"We did not engage them in battle," Lt. Abdullah Yafed told the screaming crowd. "The Zionist pigs did not lose any planes. They shot down five of ours."

The crowd cheered this news and then turned down the Jordanian Embassy.

TEL AVIV, July 25 - Prime Minister Golda Meir went on Israeli television tonight to regretfully announce that 30 more Israeli planes had been shot down by French-built Mirages over Libya. This was the farthest penetration Israeli planes had made. When it was pointed out after the broadcast that France had not yet delivered the Mirages to Libya, Mrs. Meir said, "I made a mistake. Our planes ran out of gas."

AMMAN, Jordan, July 26 - King Hussein demanded today that the United Nations take over the counting of Israeli planes lost in action. Charging Israel with duplicity, the King said, "We can never have peace in the Middle East as long as Israel keeps claiming plane losses it has never had."

CAIRO, Egypt, Aug. 1 - President Nasser and the Soviet military command announced jointly that all Arab planes had been grounded indefinitely and all anti-aircraft guns had been silenced until further notice, to prevent the Israelis from announcing any more plane losses.

SOMEWHERE IN THE NEGEV, Aug. 2 - Foreign correspondents were taken on a guided tour of this top-secret Israeli air base in the Negev, today. The base, which is the home of 45 fighters, was completely empty of aircraft.

A reporter asked where the planes were and the colonel in charge of the tour said, "They were all lost this morning to small-arms fire over the Dead Sea."

When it was pointed out that Israel has claimed to have lost 125 planes in three weeks, the exact number it had requested from the United States in the first place, the colonel replied, "Oy - what a coincidence."

The Readers Write

Chancellor Outlines Personal ROTC Stand

To The Editor:

I write to respond to your news article and editorial on ROTC in the Wednesday, July 1st issue of the SUMMER STATESMAN.

At the April meeting, the Board of Trustees voted to authorize the Administration to notify the Defense Department that the University wishes to renegotiate its ROTC contracts.

Then, at the June meeting in Wareham, the Board approved the following additional recommendations of the Faculty Senate:

1. "The academic rank of Lecturer ordinarily be conferred upon officer personnel appointed to the Departments of Military and Air Science, except that the rank of Professor shall be conferred on the Senior Officer."
2. "Courses with substantial 'academic area' content (be) offered by the appropriate academic departments and taught by the regular faculty. These courses would carry academic credit and would be open to non-ROTC students also."
3. "Courses of indoctrination, and/or drill, and/or training in military skills (be) taught by military personnel and carry no academic credit."

I should point out that these ROTC proposals were considered at several meetings of not only the sub-committee on Faculty and Educational Policy but the full

4. The Administration be authorized to claim full Federal funding for the ROTC programs.

The first Maginnis amendment referred to the category of "courses with diffuse 'academic area' (and also technical) content spanning several disciplines, and also courses concerned primarily with military tactics and strategy, and/or specialized military history."

The amendment added these words to the Senate recommendation: "These courses would be offered by the members of the Division of Military and Air Science supplemented by cooperating faculty members of other departments of appropriate disciplines. Academic credit will be granted on the same basis and criteria as applied to all courses University-wide."

The second Maginnis amendment permits the continuation of the present four-year and two-year options, whereas the Faculty Senate had recommended only the two-year program with the added obligation of an extra summer camp.

Board of Trustees at which hours were devoted to presentation of arguments by both pro and anti ROTC spokesmen. The Faculty Senate proposals were explored in detail. After the presentation of all arguments at the May meeting, the Board of Trustees decided to postpone a vote on the various proposals until the June meeting to allow members further time to study the minutes and the voluminous documentation.

At the June meeting, after considerable discussion of the proposals, I was asked by one of the trustees to present my personal views. I began by calling the attention of the Board to the Faculty Senate recommendations, but since I was asked my views as an individual, I stated that there were two points which I would modify in the Senate recommendations. First, I thought, in the interest of fair play, that courses to be taught by military personnel should have the opportunity to be CONSIDERED for credit. In other words, course outlines and proposals would be submitted in the usual way to the Senate Academic Matters Committee for its review and recommendation to the Faculty Senate. Secondly, I saw no reason

to discontinue the present four and two-year options. I reminded the Board that I had publicly mentioned these two departures from Senate recommendation on two public occasions - once at the meeting of the Faculty Senate on April 30th and then again at one of the ROTC confrontation sessions in Dickinson Hall during the strike.

I added that the original report of the Senate Military Affairs Subcommittee had recommended that courses taught by military personnel could be granted credit if the Academic Affairs Committee so recommended, but that this provision had been reversed by the full Senate by a margin of one vote. I fall to see how this "be-littles" the Senate. Incidentally, the tapes of the Board meeting are available for anyone to hear. Let us examine for a moment the significance of the two modifications which Trustee Maginnis suggested. The first would merely provide the OPPORTUNITY for military instructors to present their courses for approval but credit would only be granted if the Senate Academic Matters Committee and the Senate approved credit for these specific courses.

The second modification would permit the continuance of courses given during the Freshman-Sophomore years, which, by the way, would also be allowed under the Faculty Senate provisions for no credit military courses. Under the Maginnis suggestion, if the military people wish to submit the course outlines for these courses to the Senate for study, they may or may not be approved for credit. The significant point is that both of the Maginnis modifications would require Senate approval for the granting of academic credit.

Finally, you state in your editorial of July 1st: "However, he neglected to mention the Faculty Senate at a later date unanimously reaffirmed its support for the proposal expressly to show its unity before the Board." It is true that on May 14th, the Faculty Senate passed a motion to urge the Administration to expedite the negotiations with the Armed Forces, but it does not necessarily follow from this that the Senate unanimously reaffirmed its support of every detail of the ROTC proposals.

OSWALD TIPPO
Chancellor

"It Worked Fine — It Made Everybody Happy
To See Us Back In Vietnam"



Statesman Policy

All letters to the Editor must be typed, double spaced, at sixty spaces, on single side of paper. Letters must be received in the Statesman editorial offices no later than noon the day before publication.

The Editor reserves the right to edit all material for grammar, syntax, tone and length.

Letters to the Editor can never be used as a forum for personal attacks in any form against any persons regardless of whether they are connected with the University in any respect.

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Movie Review "Getting Straight" Isn't Worth It

By DANIEL MADDEN
Staff Reporter

The first review of this picture appeared in the culture section of the New York Times about three weeks ago. Its author, Dwight MacDonold, panned it, calling it "a movie that's not a movie." By that I gathered that he meant that GETTING STRAIGHT was projected on a movie screen but lacked any merit as a motion picture. Well, I knew Dwight to be a grumpy old man, not in the forefront of cinema criticism, so I accepted this opinion with skepticism. Besides, the movie featured Elliott Gould, star-hero of BOB & TED & CAROL & ALICE and M*A*S*H. If he turned in his usual masterful performance, that alone would be worth seeing, I thought.

I was wrong. GETTING STRAIGHT is a mistake. It's not so bad as to be a disaster, there are about ten or twelve little gems scattered indiscriminately about the two-hours-plus of the movie, but that's not enough to justify GETTING STRAIGHT's existence.

The movie may have some value in the future as a near complete catalogue of the campus cliches of 1970. There's all here, from the ex-general turned college president facing up to a college riot with a well turned grin of courage to that nicely of racist and sexist subtlety: "Is this the first time you've made it with a black chick?" asked by a "black chick," naturally.

Gould, who does his best to portray an early sixties activist whose copped-out to get his Master's, is good enough, but little believability can be gotten into a supposed freak with money for morality and a sex drive for principles. He gets one moment of glory when he freaks during his Master's oral exam, but other than that he projects the appeal of a wet roach.

If you're a Gould follower, you should probably see GETTING STRAIGHT. If not, and you just want to see a very talented actor in action, take in the aforementioned M*A*S*H, you'll at least see a picture of minor genius.

Valley Peace Center Provides Draft Counseling For Area Males

By ALBERT BENSON
Asst. Managing Editor

The Valley Peace Center in Amherst, from 2 to 4 every day, provides free counseling and educational information for all those seeking advice on the draft. "Our aim," stated Mrs. Cynthia Nichols, one of the center's workers, "is to educate as many people as possible about the draft and to help them find alternatives to military service."

When questioned on the effect of the center on incoming freshmen, Mrs. Nichols, replied that most new students have not been away from home long enough to develop a critical attitude toward

the war and to feel a need for draft counseling.

"Many," she said, "felt that since they had deferments for four years, they didn't have to worry about the war or draft." "Putting things off," she continued, "is no solution. Students must begin preparing for the draft in their freshman year. They must begin gathering information for physical and psychiatric deferments. They must begin exploring the possibilities of forms of alternative service. Since draft deferments for students might end next year," Mrs. Nichols continued, "freshmen will have to begin thinking

about the draft soon."

In response to this uncritical attitude, the center has gathered much educational information. Among the topics included in this research are: ways and means of obtaining a conscientious objector's status, methods of obtaining Canadian citizenship, forms of alternative service such as VISTA and The Peace Corps, and how to make connections with resistance groups in other countries.

The center also has speakers who talk before various groups on and off campus about the war. The center was founded in October 1967 as a response to the war in Vietnam.

Draft Chief Says Tests For Exemptions Must Rest On Person's Sincerity Claim

WASHINGTON - Conscientious objection to the draft must be held "with the strength of traditional religious conviction" even though it need not be part of any religious belief, Selective Service Director Curtis W. Tarr said yesterday.

"The primary test that must be used is the test of sincerity with

which the belief is held," the director said.

In a memorandum to local draft boards, Tarr attempted to interpret the Supreme Court decision last month which said conscientious objectors do not have to hold religious beliefs.

Tarr, meantime, reaffirmed the policy that conscientious objector status cannot now be given to one whose claim is based on opposition to a particular war.

The Supreme Court has scheduled consideration of this issue after its summer recess.

In June the court ruled, 5 to 3, that Elliot Welsh, 24, 27, of Los Angeles was entitled to conscientious objector status even though his aversion to war was by his own account, nonreligious.

The court said persons with "deeply held" moral and ethical convictions against war are entitled to draft exemption.

Tarr said yesterday: "The registrant must demonstrate that his ethical moral convictions were gained through training, study, contemplation or other activity comparable in rigor and dedication to the processes by which traditional religious convictions are formed."

(reprinted from the Boston Globe)

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Calander List of Draft Drawing Last Week

WASHINGTON (AP) — Here
by calendar order are the draft
priorities drawn:

JANUARY

1. 135 11. 144 21. 129
2. 195 12. 152 22. 132
3. 19 13. 330 23. 48
4. 9 14. 71 24. 177
5. 33 15. 75 25. 57
6. 285 16. 136 26. 140
7. 159 17. 54 27. 173
8. 116 18. 185 28. 346
9. 53 19. 188 29. 277
10. 101 20. 211 30. 112
31. 60

FEBRUARY

1. 335 11. 227 21. 213
2. 354 12. 262 22. 271
3. 186 13. 13 23. 351
4. 94 14. 260 24. 226
5. 97 15. 201 25. 325
6. 16 16. 334 26. 86
7. 25 17. 345 27. 66
8. 127 18. 337 28. 234
9. 187 19. 331
10. 46 20. 20

MARCH

1. 14 11. 317 21. 246
2. 77 12. 24 22. 269
3. 207 13. 241 23. 281
4. 117 14. 12 24. 203
5. 299 15. 157 25. 298
6. 296 16. 258 26. 121
7. 141 17. 220 27. 254
8. 79 18. 319 28. 95
9. 278 19. 189 29. 147
10. 150 20. 170 30. 56
31. 38

APRIL

1. 224 11. 178 21. 8
2. 216 12. 89 22. 256
3. 297 13. 143 23. 292
4. 37 14. 202 24. 244
5. 124 15. 182 25. 328
6. 312 16. 31 26. 137
7. 142 17. 264 27. 235
8. 267 18. 138 28. 82
9. 223 19. 62 29. 111
10. 165 20. 118 30. 358

MAY

1. 179 11. 293 21. 225
2. 96 12. 210 22. 199
3. 171 13. 353 23. 222
4. 240 14. 40 24. 22
5. 301 15. 344 25. 26
6. 268 16. 175 26. 148
7. 29 17. 212 27. 122

Drawing No. 2

WASHINGTON (AP) — Here by calendar order are the draft priorities drawn.											
JANUARY											
1. 13 ⁵	11. 144	21. 129	1. 65	11. 355	21. 113	1. 326	11. 230	21. 50	1. 306	11. 84	21. 5
4. 195	12. 152	22. 132	2. 304	12. 51	22. 307	2. 102	12. 320	22. 250	2. 191	12. 70	22. 36
			3. 135	13. 342	23. 4	3. 279	13. 59	23. 10	3. 134	13. 92	23. 339
			4. 42	14. 363	24. 36	4. 300	14. 103	24. 274	4. 266	14. 115	24. 149
			5. 233	15. 276	25. 327	5. 64	15. 270	25. 364	5. 166	15. 310	25. 17
			6. 285	16. 136	26. 140	6. 153	16. 229	26. 308	6. 78	16. 34	26. 184
			7. 159	17. 54	27. 173	7. 169	17. 289	27. 306	7. 131	17. 290	27. 318
			8. 28	18. 246	28. 28	8. 7	18. 214	28. 215	8. 45	18. 340	28. 28
			9. 53	19. 188	29. 277	9. 352	19. 163	29. 154	9. 382	19. 74	29. 259
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FEBRUARY											
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3. 186	13. 13	23. 351	3. 30	13. 349	23. 172	3. 183	13. 238	23. 206	3. 294	13. 272	23. 193
4. 94	14. 260	24. 226	4. 59	14. 156	24. 360	4. 231	14. 247	24. 237	4. 39	14. 31	24. 81
5. 97	15. 201	25. 325	5. 287	15. 273	25. 3	5. 295	15. 291	25. 107	5. 286	15. 362	25. 23
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5. 97	15. 201	25. 325	5. 295	15. 291	25. 107	5. 286	15. 362	25. 23	5. 166	15. 310	25. 17
6. 16	16. 334	26. 134	6. 21	16. 139	26. 93	6. 245	16. 297	26. 52	6. 78	16. 34	26. 184
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JUNE											
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6. 16	16. 334	26. 134	6. 21	16. 139	26. 93	6. 245	16. 297	26. 52	6. 78	16. 34	26. 184
7. 31	17. 317	27. 86	7. 265	17. 200	27. 338	7. 72	17. 6	27. 168	7. 131	17. 290	27. 318
AUGUST											
1. 335	11. 227	21. 213	1. 283	11. 288	21. 68	1. 243	11. 123	21. 35	1. 306	11. 84	21. 5
2. 354	12. 262	22. 271	2. 161	12. 314	22. 88	2. 205	12. 253	22. 253	2. 191	12. 70	22. 36
3. 186	13. 13	23. 351	3. 183	13. 238	23. 206	3. 294	13. 272	23. 193	3. 134	13. 92	23. 339
4. 94	14. 260	24. 226	4. 231	14. 247	24. 237	4. 39	14. 31	24. 81	4. 266	14. 115	24. 149
5. 97	15. 201	25. 325	5. 295	15. 291	25. 107	5. 286	15. 362	25. 23	5. 166	15. 310	25. 17
6. 16	16. 334	26. 134	6. 21	16. 139	26. 93	6. 245	16. 297	26. 52	6. 78	16. 34	26. 184
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SEPTEMBER											
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2. 354	12. 262	22. 271	2. 161	12. 314	22. 88	2. 205	12. 253	22. 253	2. 191	12. 70	22. 36
3. 186	13. 13	23. 351	3. 183	13. 238	23. 206	3. 294	13. 272	23. 193	3. 134	13. 92	23. 339
4. 94	14. 260	24. 226	4. 231	14. 247	24. 237	4. 39	14. 31	24. 81	4. 266	14. 115	24. 149
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7. 31	17. 317	27. 86	7. 265	17. 200	27. 338	7. 72	17. 6	27. 168	7. 131	17. 290	27. 318
OCTOBER											
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7. 31	17. 317	27. 86	7. 265	17. 200	27. 338	7. 72	17. 6	27. 168	7. 131	17. 290	27. 318

UMass '68 -- An Early Test For Bill Baird

By ROBERT NORTSHEILD
Contributing Editor

Bill Baird has been no stranger to the UMass campus during his crusade to have Massachusetts Birth Control laws updated. Just last month, Baird was on campus seeking support for his candidacy for U.S. Senate at the Democratic Convention. And, just two years ago, Baird made state-wide headlines in Amherst.

control.

During the address, attended by an overflow ballroom crowd, Baird distributed magazines that contained birth control advertising and are widely available on local newsstands, magazines like Time, McCall's and Redbook. He stressed the obvious hypocrisy of the laws that convicted him of a felony for his actions at B.U. but failed to prosecute the magazines.

At the meeting, students formed an organization that would support Baird and gain student signatures on petitions that would go to then Governor Volpe.

The next day, with 12 students

and a UMass professor, Baird went to Zayre's Department Store in Hadley. A UMass junior coed purchased a birth control product illegally at Zayre's. Baird immediately called State Police to test enforcement of the statute, that Zayre's was obviously violating. Another coed also bought a copy of McCall's that contained a birth control advertisement.

Baird then had a coed buy another magazine but the police still did not act.

The store manager then ordered Baird and his supporters out of the store saying they were trespassing, and subsequently, the birth control products were removed from the shelves of the store. The manager threatened to prosecute an alleged 100 UMass student shoplifters if Baird did not leave.

The MASSACHUSETTS DAILY COLLEGIAN came out the next day with a special edition and along with the Student Senate sponsored a rally in support of Baird

in front of Zayre's. Three hundred students attended a trip to Boston to confront the Governor with the incident and present him with over 1000 student signatures on petitions in support of Baird was planned. Also Baird planned legal action against Zayre's to test the birth control law.

A Boston demonstration with 75 UMass students was held, but the incident died thereafter, with the coming of spring and final exams. For a week, though, Baird was the talk of the UMass campus, and the biggest name in the news.

Text Of The Court's Birth Control Ruling

(Editor's note — The following are excerpts from the first U.S. District Court of Appeals on William Baird's challenge to the Massachusetts State Birth Control Law.)

Petitioner attacks and statute on a number of grounds. The first two need not detain us. His extensive argument that the First Amendment entitled him to deliver a contraceptive article as "symbolic speech" is less persuasive than the defendant's claim in the United States v. O'Brien that he could emphasize an anti-war speech by burning his draft card. Even there the Supreme Court, as well as, in this respect, ourselves, was unimpressed by the argument that the right of free speech justifies the performance of an act which has been reasonably prohibited on independent substantive grounds. United States v. O'Brien, 1968, 391 U.S. 367. Equally unpersuasive is the contention that the elimination of a small part of the statute, the provision against exhibition, destroys the statute as a whole. This is not an instance of judicial excision making the remainder difficult to interpret. Nor is this one of those "rarest of cases" where the statute has been so reduced in scope as to leave it pointless. See United States v. Raines, 1960, 362 U.S. 17, 23. The excision argument did not persuade the Massachusetts court, whose interpretation of the statute controls; nor this it is.

Petitioner's more substantive claims need considerable rephrasing. The issue before us is whether the statute "bears a real and substantial relation to the public health, safety, morals, or some other phase of the general welfare." Sperry & Hutchinson Co. v. Director, 1940, 307 Mass. 408, 418. Or, in the Commonwealth's case, it must be shown that the statute "does not bear a reasonable relationship to a proper legislative purpose, or . . . is . . . arbitrary and discriminatory." Nebbia v. New York, 1934, 291 U.S. 502, 537; Meyer v. Neustadt, 1922, 262 U.S. 390, 399-400. The Commonwealth asserts two general purposes, health and morals. In resting its decision on the former the court said in Baird, "The Commonwealth has a legitimate interest in preventing the distribution of articles designed to prevent contraception which may have undesirable, if not danger-

ous, physical consequences." 1969 Mass. A.S. at 733.

More recently the court had occasion to expand upon this statement. In Sturgis v. Attorney General, 1970 Mass. A.S. (6-29-70), plaintiffs, two qualified physicians specializing in gynecology sought under Massachusetts practice a declaratory judgment that the statute is unconstitutional in that it prevents them from furnishing assistance to their unmarried patients. The court, Justices Cutter and Spiegel dissenting as to the outcome, stated,

"The Legislature is free to conclude that some harm may conceivably attend the employment of contraceptive devices." (Hence) the prohibition against their distribution bears a real and substantial relation to the legislative purpose."

The court went on to say that Griswold v. Connecticut, 1965, 381 U.S. 479, post, affirmed "beyond doubt" the right of the state "to enact statutes regulating the private sexual lives of single persons." The court, accordingly, upheld the statute in its full scope, as "protecting the public health."

While we agree with the generality of these observations as statements of principle, we are unable to find the statute to be an application thereof. Alternatively, if it could be thought to be intended for a proper purpose, we could not find, in the words of the Commonwealth quoted earlier, that it bears "a reasonable relationship" thereto, but, rather, we would find it "arbitrary and discriminatory." We reach these conclusions both because of the statute's total exclusion of the unmarried, and because of its palpable overbreadth with respect to the married. So far as health is concerned, as Justices Whittemore and Cutter, dissenting in Baird, pointed out, "if there is need to have a physician prescribe (and a pharmacist dispense) contraceptives, that need is as great for unmarried persons as for married persons." 1969 Mass. A.S. at 738. But not only are their needs the same, their physical characteristics, and their individual responses to contraceptives must be the same. The court's quoted statement in Sturgis that the "prohibition against . . . distribution bears a real and substantial relation to the legislative purpose" is, with due respect, beside the mark. If the purpose is health, the court neglects the fact that the legislature has recognized that

health does not require prohibition; a physician may safely prescribe for married persons. If the prohibition which the court supports is to be taken to mean that the same physician who can prescribe for married patients does not have sufficient skill to protect the health of patients who lack a marriage certificate, or who may be currently divorced, it is illogical to the point of irrationality. For reasons we cannot, we do not believe that health is the legislative purpose, but if it is, the statute is arbitrary, and by the same token, grossly discriminatory.

In addition, we must take notice that not all contraceptive devices risk "undesirable . . . (or) dangerous physical consequences." It is 200 years since Casanova recorded the ubiquitous article which, perhaps because of the birthplace of its inventor, he termed a "redingote anglais." The reputed nationality of the condom has now changed, but we have never heard criticism of it on the side of health. We cannot think that the legislature was unaware of it, or could have thought that it needed a medical prescription. We have the same considerable said of certain other products. Petitioner says this is true of vaginal foam. Since he failed to prove it, we cannot so find, but we may assume, broadly, that not all chemical compounds are inherently dangerous. The legislature made no attempt to distinguish, in the statutory restriction, between dangerous or possibly dangerous articles, and those which are medically harmless.

In this posture it is impossible to think of the statute as intended as a health measure for the unmarried, and it is almost as difficult to think of it as so intended even as to the married. If there could be any doubts, it is to be noted that health protection, even for the married, had no place prior to the 1966 amendment. The legislature intended just the opposite. Consistent with the fact that the statute was contained in a chapter dealing with "Crimes Against Chastity, Morality, Decency and Good Order," it was cast only in terms of morals. A physician was forbidden to prescribe contraceptives even when needed for the protection of health. Commonwealth v. Gardner, 1938, 300 Mass. 372. The court in Baird gave the reason for this change. "The amendments made by St. 1966, c. 265 (Section 21A, n. 1, ante) were brought about by the decision in

Griswold v. Connecticut, 381 U.S. 479, which held unconstitutional as applied to married persons a statute prohibiting the use of contraceptives and the giving of advice on the subject." 1969 Mass. A.S. at 729. On this record we do not believe that the legislature suddenly reversed its field and developed an interest in health. Rather, it merely made what it thought to be the precise accommodation necessary to escape the Griswold ruling.

Turning to the second contention, that the statute has a legitimate purpose to protect morals, the Commonwealth argues that lack of access to contraceptive materials will have a deterrent effect upon the commission of fornication, viz., sexual intercourse between consenting, unmarried adults. Fornication is a misdemeanor, entailing a thirty dollar fine, or three months in jail. Mass. G.L. c. 272 - 18. Violation of the present statute is a felony, punishable by five years in prison. We find it hard to believe that the legislature adopted a statute carrying a five-year penalty for its possible, obviously by no means fully effective, deterrent effect.

In so holding we in no way suggest that the legislature may not enact a statute appropriately directed toward the protection of health, to guard married and unmarried persons alike. We observe further, that if the legislature is truly concerned with deterring fornication, it may increase the statutory penalty to mark the measure of its concern. It may not do so, however, by making the penalty a personally, and socially, undesired pregnancy. Finally the Commonwealth says that petitioner has not shown that his own constitutional rights have been violated, and therefore that he has no standing to attack the statute. If only some application of the statute were constitutionally unwarranted, there might be merit in this position. We, however, have held the statute itself void. Petitioner is being jailed for a direct violation of that statute; he must have as much standing to protect as anyone else. In this connection we observe that by criticizing so as to invite arrest, the Massachusetts court implicitly recognized petitioner's standing and interest. 1969 Mass. A.S. at 735. We will do no less. The order of the District Court is vacated, and the action remanded thereto with instructions to grant the writ discharging the petitioner.

Running, until August 30, the Summer Session is handicapped this year by what administration officials term the State Legislature's lack of support. A small budget last year forced the Summer School to be reduced from 12 to six weeks, and the number

of course offerings is considerably less than last year. For more on summer school problems across the nation, see story on page 2.

But, budgetary problems aside, school officials still call the session on e of the best ways of providing students with a chance to keep up with their education during the summer.

All students will be housed in the Southwest residential complex for the summer, and it is

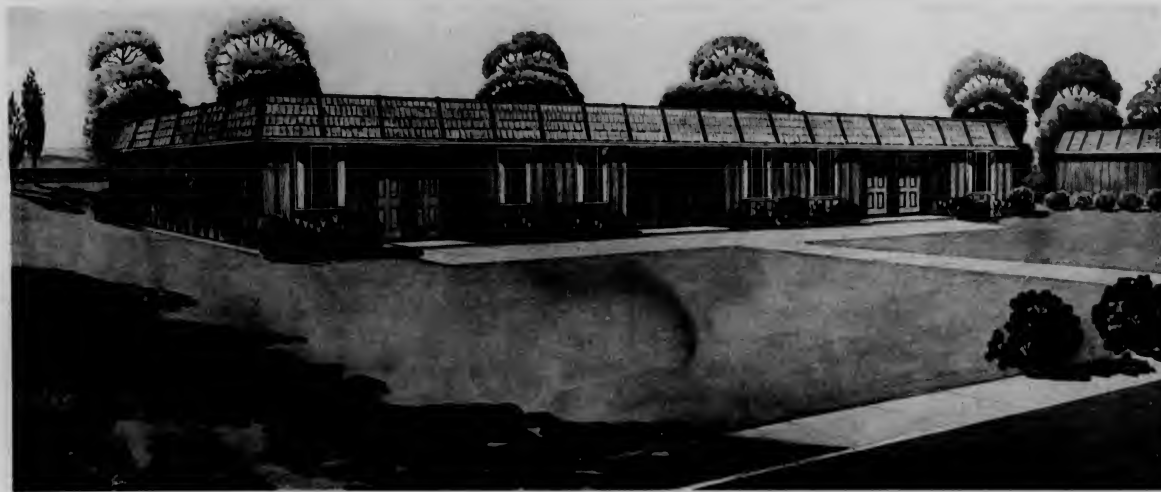
Other events slated for the coming six weeks include a concert by folk singer Tom Rush, a host of major films, a short film series, and a poetry festival.

The Statesman

VOLUME IV, ISSUE NO. 4

UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS

TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1970



FINANCING FOR THE NORTH VILLAGE apartment complex, shown here in an artist's conception, was one of the major reasons given by administration spokesmen for the rent hike.

SATF Hits Snay In Face of Hike Students Protest Rent Hike At Off Campus Apartments

By MARK SILVERMAN
Managing Editor

Representatives of major student organizations will meet with Chancellor Oswald Tippo Thursday in an attempt to unravel problems with the student activities tax that could freeze funds for campus organizations in the fall.

The situation surfaced a week ago, when, at a preliminary meeting to approve the student activities tax, the Chancellor expressed concern for a seven dollar increase in the tax, noting that he had received a sizeable number of letters from students and parents protesting the increase.

The main area of contention seems to be the area of newly funded community service organizations whose main focus is off-campus. The Chancellor ordered funds frozen pending further discussion, mentioning that he had now quarrels with existing organizations. The fund freeze means that no student organization can spend any of its 1970-71 appropriation pending the resolution of the dispute. Reportedly, the issue will be brought before the University Board of Trustees at their August meeting, although to get the issue on the agenda for that meeting, the decision must be made soon. Ultimately, the issue could be placed on student referendum.

The freeze brought quick reaction from two leaders of student groups. Student Senate President Glen Elters expressed fears that the freeze "is setting a dangerous precedent," while Peter Pascarella, Editor-in-Chief of the MASSACHUSETTS DAILY COLLEGIAN, which has the second largest SATF appropriation, commented that a possible referendum could open "a Pandora's box of trouble for all student activities." The student tax request is for \$556,228, an increase of almost \$150,000. The student activities fee would rise therefore to approximately \$40 per student.

A committee of graduate and married students opposed to a planned rent hike in the University's two off campus apartment buildings will meet with Chancellor Oswald Tippo tomorrow to discuss the proposed increase.

Residents of Lincoln Ave. Apartments and University Apartments were notified by mail last week that a 54% rent hike would be imposed for the coming academic year. UMass owns both complexes, and used them to provide married and graduate student housing.

The rent increase was made necessary when the Board of Trustees voted last month to equalize rents for all University owned apartments, setting rents for all apartments at an average figure between the present rate for the two older apartment buildings and the yet to be opened complex of graduate housing now under construction between the school and the privately owned Puffon Village complex.

At a meeting last Thursday between residents and administrators, the students were told that the University has been paying all operating costs for the apartment

for the past several years.

The administration added that, while the two apartment buildings were intended to be self-liquidating, no rent increases have been posted since either complex opened. And inflation, the administrators explained, has caused operating costs to skyrocket over the past three years.

An additional reason for the increases which University spokesman explained at that meeting, included a plan to turn financial control of the buildings over to the residence hall trust fund, a move which will force each apartment to become self-supporting.

But the students blamed the University's planning of the new North Village housing project as the reason for the increases. They stated that the costs of building the new project were so high that the added rents in the older buildings were needed to finance the new buildings.

Students had originally proposed a low-cost trailer park but University officials a year ago said that the building authority could not obtain long-term financing for

a trailer park.

But students last week stressed that they still believed that construction of a trailer park would have been possible and that, if the University had used this method of providing more housing space, the rent increase would at least be lower than 54%.

Graduate School Dean Mortimer Apple proposed a possible solution to the argument, when he suggested that students now living in the older apartments could pay their present rent while all new residents would pay the increased rent.

No action was taken on this proposal, however.

Complicating the situation was the University's announcement that effective September 1971, no more than 5% of the University's owned apartments may house faculty and staff.

But University officials will allow faculty members now living in the two complexes to stay there for up to three years, or for as long as their leases run. University spokesman says last week they expect no controversy over this decision.

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Summer Session Opens Here

Summer vacation ended six weeks early for approximately 2500 students yesterday, as they registered for the University's Summer Session at Boyden Gymnasium.

Running, until August 30, the Summer Session is handicapped this year by what administration officials term the State Legislature's lack of support. A small budget last year forced the Summer School to be reduced from 12 to six weeks, and the number

of course offerings is considerably less than last year. For more on summer school problems across the nation, see story on page 2.

But, budgetary problems aside, school officials still call the ses-

session on e of the best ways of providing students with a chance to keep up with their education during the summer.

All students will be housed in the Southwest residential complex for the summer, and it is

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Preservation Hall Opens Concert Series In Southwest Thursday

The Preservation Hall Jazz Band of New Orleans will return to UMass for its second consecutive engagement Thursday evening, as part of the 1970 Summer Arts Program.

Last summer more than 3000 persons cheered the venerable band for a performance on the mall at Southwest Residential College.

The Preservation Hall Jazz Band includes in its membership Billie and Dede Pierce, piano and cornet, respectively; Willie J. Humphrey, clarinet; Jim Robinson, trombone; Cie Frazier, drums and Allan Jaffe, tuba. The band is perhaps the last ensemble of its kind. Most of the members of the band are in their sixties and represent the finest of the old-time musicians playing traditional New Orleans Jazz, not to be confused with the commercial Dixieland prevalent today.

Preservation Hall was founded in 1961 to give audiences a chance to re-discover the vitality and charm of the original jazz form, played live by the dwindling ranks of the original musicians, all contemporaries of Louis Armstrong, Bunk Johnson, King Oliver and Jelly Roll Morton.

This summer, The Preservation Hall Jazz Band will tour the United States, including performances in the Philharmonic Hall, Lincoln Center, New York and the Saratoga Music Festival prior to a European and Israel tour. The performance at the Amherst campus is on Thursday, July 16 at 8 p.m. on the Mall, Southwest.



THE PRESERVATION HALL JAZZ BAND opens the Summer Arts Concert series in the Southwest Mall Thursday night. The Band's concert here last summer was one of the highlights of the Concert Series.

Summer School Enrollment Leveling Off Everywhere

For the first time since the Korean War, enrollment at college and university summer sessions around the country has apparently failed to grow this year. In some cases, it has dropped sharply.

Final enrollment totals are not yet available, but government and academic officials said in a series of interviews that enough schools had reported declines, or at least static enrollment, to indicate that the final 1970 figure would probably fall below last year's, which was about 1.8 million. The effect could be financially harmful to many of the institutions involved.

New York City colleges seem to be an exception to the national trend. Columbia University, for example, reported summer enrollment the same as last year. Incomplete figures for City University units indicate some small increases - 414 at City College, 176 students at Bronx Community College and 160 at New York City Community College.

But upstate at Cornell Univer-

sity summer attendance remained at the 1969 figure of 4,500.

Some college officials laid the decline in summer enrollment to increased tuitions and a tight economy that have forced many students to seek summer jobs and at least some income to help defray family expenses and meet regular tuition bills this fall.

Others, such as Prof. Clarence Schoenfeld, of the University of Wisconsin, an author and expert on summer school, speculated that many students were emotionally exhausted after a spring of campus protests and that many parents now feel a campus is just not the place for their child to be any more.

"Thanks to all sorts of tensions in our country," the professor said, "this summer is simply not a time for quiet scholarship."

Summer enrollment declines run directly counter to the goals of most schools. They have encouraged summer studies as a

means of spreading their instructional and financial loads and income over a longer period and making maximum use of costly campus facilities.

Such plans, officers of the financially pressed schools pointed out, have made necessary tuition increases more modest than would otherwise be possible.

Among those schools hardest hit, Dr. Robert W. Richey said, was Northwestern University in Evanston, Ill., where enrollment in the summer quarter this year dropped by about 20 per cent to 3,500. Dr. Richey is director of the Association of University Summer Sessions.

"It's almost a disaster," said William C. Bradford, the school's dean of summer session. "We hope we'll break even but we're not even sure of that this summer."

The drop there has prompted a study that may lead to major summer curriculum changes and revision of the tuition, which increased by \$80 to \$290 a course this summer.

Another factor, Dean Bradford said, was that more summer programs were being offered by more schools, thereby increasing competition.

Other schools also reported en-

rollment decreases. Indiana University, where tuition was also increased, is down 8.7 per cent to 10,397. Harvard enrollment fell 15 per cent this summer to about 3,800. "The feeling definitely is that this is a problem of inflation increasing college costs," said Thomas E. Crooks, summer session director.

The University of Wisconsin at Madison, where non-resident student fees have jumped 700 per cent in 10 years, listed attendance down from 14,846 last summer to 13,149 now. Kent State University's enrollment fell 6.3 per cent to 6,967.

Decreases have also been reported at Duke University (10 per cent) and the University of Wyoming (3 per cent).

Other schools, such as Stamford and Columbia, report the same enrollment as last year, which was 4,000 for both. In the city university system, some units experienced slight increases. City College, for instance, has 6,654 students now, compared to 6,240 last year.

Hunter College enrollment grew by 725 this summer, but Queens College enrollment dropped 7,700, a result, in part, of a scheduling change.

Variations in summer school enrollment historically have been closely connected to major social events. Sizable declines occurred during the Depression and at the start of the Korean War and World War II.

Many school officials said they were now pondering how serious a dip they were facing and what its duration might be. None would make any firm predictions.

However, Dr. Richey said some partial solutions did exist. These include stronger counseling programs urging summer enrollment and additional scholarship aid for summer students, traditionally a neglected area.

In Washington, however, Federal education officials said they anticipated continued growth in student enrollment at elementary and secondary summer schools.

Incomplete figures for summer 1967, the latest available, according to the Office of Education, showed that in the 36 states reporting, 1.5 million pupils attended elementary summer school while 1.6 million attended summer high school.

The elementary student figure was more than double the 1965 total and was attributed to compensatory educational provisions of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, passed by Congress in 1965.

The Board of Education here is spending \$40-million this summer, almost twice last year's figure, for educational and recreational programs expected to draw about 700,000 children, teenagers and adults.

Offerings range from remedial academic work to dramatics, advanced mathematics, swimming, and counseling for pregnant teenagers.

Saigon Peace March Disrupted by Police

SAIGON, South Vietnam. - Policemen using tear gas broke up a March Saturday by South Vietnamese students and a visiting American delegation here to assess the peace movement.

Three American news correspondents and about 30 Vietnamese students were arrested. The arrested newsmen had reportedly accepted black armbands from the students, thus making themselves participants in the protest, according to the police.

The newsmen - John Steinbeck, son of the late author and part-time correspondent for Columbia Broadcasting System and the Dispatch News Agency; Thomas Fox of Dispatch, and Gerald A. Liles of Omega Films - were released quickly after their film was confiscated. A fourth correspondent, Carl Robinson of the Associated Press, was briefly detained. (Dave Miller, the C.B.S. bureau chief in Saigon said the network had canceled Mr. Steinbeck's accreditation as a result of the incident. The Associated Press reported.)

The students were reportedly released about 6 P.M. after the Americans in the peace group announced they would postpone their scheduled departure until the stu-

dents were freed.

ONE NEWSMAN SLIGHTLY HURT

One news correspondent, George Watson of the American Broadcasting Company, was slightly injured when hit in the head by a tear-gas canister fired by the police. There were no other injuries reported in the wild scramble that followed the police interception of the marchers near the United States Embassy in downtown Saigon.

"It was one of the most brutal police actions I've seen," said the Right Rev. Paul Moore Jr., Episcopal Bishop of New York, chairman of the visiting delegation. "I was horrified by their methods."

The delegation, which included the Rev. David Hunter, deputy gen-

eral secretary of the American Council of Churches; Rabbi Bal-four Brickner of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations; Charles Palmer, president of the National Student Association; Sam Brown, who was a leader in the Vietnam moratorium movement, and several other religious and civil rights leaders and students, arrived here last Sunday to study the Vietnamese peace movement.

They met briefly with Samuel D. Berger, Deputy United States Ambassador, but said their requests to meet Premier Tran Thien Khiem or other South Vietnamese officials were rejected.

COFFIN IS PRESENTED

The group had joined several hundred striking Vietnamese stu-

dents Saturday morning in an assembly at the Saigon University faculty of agriculture. The Vietnamese presented the Americans with a three-foot coffin as a symbol of the war's devastation and the visitors gave their hosts about 200 draft cards of Americans who have vowed not to serve in Vietnam.

Afterward, the Vietnamese began marching to the national palace to deliver a peace statement and the Americans, en route to the United States Embassy to deliver a similar statement, joined them for part of the way. It was near the embassy at noon that the South Vietnamese police blocked the front and rear of the several hundred marchers and fired tear gas into their midst.

The American delegation, which had a decidedly antiwar viewpoint, condemned the police action at a news conference this afternoon as

evidence of "continued repression by the Vietnamese regime of those who would speak out for an act in behalf of peace."

The group also termed the United States and allied intervention in Vietnam "obscene."

The members said they would report on their return the stories they heard about the arrest and torture of students and other instances of repression.

The other American members of the delegation were the Rev. Bernard La Fayette of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference; Timothy Butz, student at Kent State University in Ohio; Sister Mary Luke Tobin, superior of the Order of Loretto; Mrs. Dorothy Cotton, educational coordinator of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. In addition the group included five Australians, three New Zealanders and a Dutchman. (N. Y. Times)

Short Film Series Shown Today. Award Winning Features Top Program

The Short Film Series of the Summer Arts Program will be shown today at 7:30 p.m. in Herter 227. Short descriptions of the films follow.

INOX, 11 minutes. - "This film shows 'programmed' art, light sculptures, light. On one hand, it's a document; on the other hand, it is a work of cinema in its own right." - Jonas Mekas.

DIXIE PARADISE 10 minutes: Directed by Gordon Hitchens, with music by George Tipton.

"The best liked-by all odds the most important film of the evening was DIXIE PARADISE," from NAZIONE SERA, Festival del Popolo, Florence, 1964.

"DIXIE PARADISE is a sensual experience, emphasizing through movement and sound the exciting, elemental attraction of a dance craze. This wild and uninhibited dance frankly calls forth our basic rhythmic impulses. The dance crosses class and racial lines in making its universal appeal. The film was shot in a Harlem night club called Paradise." - F.M.

UNSERE AFRIKAREISE 12 minutes: Museum of Modern Art, 1967.

"New Cinema - An International Selection." "UNSERE AFRIKAREISE is about the richest, most articulate, and most compressed film I have ever seen. I have seen it four times and I am going to see it many, many times more, from the more I see it, the more I see in

it. Kubelka's film is one of cinema's few masterpieces and a work of such great perfection that it forces one to re-evaluate everything that one knew about cinema. The incredible artistry of this man, his incredible patience. (He worked on UNSERE AFRIKAREISE for five years; the film is 12 and a half minutes long.) His methods - of working (he learned by heart 14 hours of tapes and 3 hours of film, frame by frame), and the beauty of his accomplishment makes the rest of us look like amateurs." - Jonas Mekas.

NIGHTSPRING DAYSTAR 18 minutes: Second Prize Third Ann Arbor Film Festival, 1965.

"Dark to light, sadness to happiness, night to day; the film springs from the night through the dawn to the daystar, following the adventures of the mind on the way." David Brooks.

"Something should be said about the sound-track of this film. I know only two other films-FLAMING CREATURES and SCORPIO RISING - where the pop and jazz music has been used so hypnotically, so effectively without killing the image." - Jonas Mekas.

EYEWASH 3 minutes: "Organized confusion of 'live' footage and animation. Color of original added to by hand on each print." - R.B.

SPAGHETTI TROUBLE 2 minutes: Animated. Drawings by Red

Grooms. Produced by Dominic Falcone.

FILM 22 minutes:

Samuel Beckett wrote the scripts for this film which features Buster Keaton, a one-character drama without dialogue. Alan Schneider, the film's director, has staged all of Beckett's plays in the United States. He has also directed four of Edward Albee's plays, winning the coveted "Tony" award for his work on WHOS AFRAID OF VIRGINIA WOOLF. Boris Kaufman (who won an Oscar for ON THE WATERFRONT) was the Director of Photography. Awards at Venice, Toss, and Oberhausen.

A STUDY IN CHOREOGRAPHY FOR CAMERA 4 minutes: A classic experiment in film-dance. Miss Deren "has not only proposed but accomplished a method whereby the motion picture can become an instrument of great artistic achievement." - George Hamilton, Yale University.

MILLIONS IN BUSINESS AS USUAL 12 minutes:

An ambitious mood-piece by this well-known still photographer, this film is a symphony of city scenes in three movements set to music by Haydn.

HANDWRITTEN 9 minutes: A sparkling tour-de-force in vertical montage which takes its cue from Mallarme's symbolist poem, "A Throw of a Dice," by Teiji Ito. Award of Distinction, Creative Film Foundation, 1959.

RELIEF 6 minutes: A man conquers his alter-ego in a film of imaginative composition and semi-surrealist images, a "nightmarish portrayal of a man tortured by the dead-weight of his personality." (Film Culture), An Edinburgh International Film Festival selection, and an International Competition Award winner, Photographic Society of America.

Film Is Praised

Jean Luc Goddard's new film "Sympathy for the Devil" is more likely to start a religious revival, than to cause an outpouring of sympathy for the radical images that it presents.

Composed of several "camped-up" vignettes on radical life woven through scenes of the Rolling Stones rehearsing their song "Sympathy for the Devil," the film founders in a series of pretentious, cliché-ridden symbols.

In the first scene viewers are confronted with the image of black revolutionaries reciting passages from Eldridge Cleaver in an automobile junkyard. Three white women are brought out and executed. Some rhetoric is recited and blood spurts from one of the cars. The image of "white she devils" being killed in the junkyard of Western Civilization is so trite that it amazes me that Goddard used it. The scene was not a total loss,

however. The sound crew who recorded the revolutionaries reciting their "revolutionary books" was moving too fast to catch most of the rhetoric.

The second scene provides us with a pretty girl named Democracy from somewhere outside of Budapest giving an interview as she walks through the forest. During the interview she describes how she has been through analysis, drugs, the breaking down of her sexual inhibitions, and every other hang-up that modern man or woman has faced. At one point she states that the only true intellectual revolutionary is one who is no longer intellectual. By producing a film which is full of fashionable, new-left clichés, and by blatantly appealing to the youth market, Goddard is moving in this direction of a true intellectual revolutionary.

Review Masque Enters Rehearsal

By ALBERT BENSON
Asst. Managing Editor

"The Masque," a newly formed theater ensemble, is using innovative and creative approaches to drama in its rehearsals which are now being held in South College.

"We are," according to Dan Murphy, one of the directors of the group, "using these techniques to help evolve a vital kind of approach to the theater." "We hope to break down the barriers between the actors, directors, and audience and to make theatre a total experience," he added.

The basic innovative device used by the group is the ensemble format itself. It was hoped that by having the actors and directors work together on both the dramatic and technical aspects of the plays, a group spirit would evolve. This spirit of freedom within the group was to have to facilitate the actor's confrontation with the audience.

The plays chosen for production this summer also were conducive to the development of a group spirit. Each play permitted more confrontation between the actors and the audience. Among those chosen works, by Harold Pinter, "Man Doesn't live by Bread Alone," by Jorg Diaz, "From 7:15 to 8:00 Entrance through the Hoop," by Rappaport Alvarado, "End Game," by Samuel Beckett, and two original plays by Dan Murphy, "The Process of Elimination," "Ceremony," an adaptation of "Everyman."

The group is made up of six members, Glenna Fickard, Steve Driscoll, Bill Over, Mike Prusko, Pedro Silva, and Dan Murphy. The group will be maintained at this number because, it was felt that anything larger would be unmanageable.

The group is performing in the basement of South College. The first play "A Slight Ache" will open on July 17. Tickets can be obtained at the Fine Arts' Council Office at Herter Hall or by calling 50202.

Former Trustee Found Guilty

Former UMass Trustee Martin W. Swieg was found guilty of one count of perjury by a federal grand jury last week, but the suspended aide to U. S. House Speaker John W. McCormack was declared innocent of conspiracy to use the Speaker's office illegally.

Swieg was charged with using his position with McCormack to influence several "financial transactions" over the past five years. Swieg has worked for the Speaker for 24 years.

He was also acquitted of five other charges of perjury by the eight man and four woman jury.



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JOE ARNOLD
One Religion of Brotherhood
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WHITE LIGHT

BOOKS -- RECORDS

paperbacks	records	buy/sell
fiction	rock	used books
occult	blues	used records
psych	jazz	— — —
art	folk	incense pipes
health	other	candles
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other		

LAUGHING GRAVY

NATURAL FOODS

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or call 545-2550, Monday through Friday.

AD RATE: \$2 per column inch.

The Massachusetts Summer Statesman

Offices of the Summer Statesman are on the second floor of the Student Union on the University campus, zip code 01002. Phones are 545-2550, 545-6311 and 545-1311.

Second-class postage paid at Amherst, the Summer Statesman publishes weekly from June 20 to July 8, and bi-weekly from July 10 to August 15. Accepted for mailing under authority of the act of March 8, 1970, as amended by the act of June 11, 1973.

PIZZA is GOOD AT BELLS

85 Univ. Drive, Amherst

The Massachusetts Summer Statesman

Thaw the Freeze

The current crisis over the student activities tax should be resolved immediately, by the removal of the current freeze on student organization budgets. The crisis causes the threat of a serious schism between the administration and student organizations, a threat that luckily can be alleviated before the fall.

There is validity in the Chancellor's assertion that students should not have to pay for what they don't use, but this argument can be easily extended to include any student fee, from paying for athletic team to paying for dining commons breakfasts they don't eat. And the assertion that a referendum on the budget would clear up the problem opens an ominous danger to all student activities.

The fact remains that the student tax is administered by and paid for by students, and it should be up to them to decide on. The protests the Chancellor has received should be directed to the student organizations themselves to answer.

Unfortunately, as usually happens, invective immediately fills the air, placing the two parties farther apart than is necessary. The situation is far too serious to be taken advantage of by profiteers and cynics whose main goal is another administration-student confrontation to wallow in from the sidelines.

We wholeheartedly oppose the budget freeze, and wholeheartedly endorse efforts made to support the creation of community services and the ideas of student running of their budget.

But we will oppose also methods of coercion, scare tactics, now in their infant stages, that hope to back the Chancellor against the wall. For like it or not, he holds all the cards.

Unfortunately, in this game, he is wrong.

"We Were Completely Successful — We Got Out Before Any More Of It Went Down"



The Massachusetts Summer Statesman

Editor-in-Chief
Managing Editor
News Editor
Asst. Managing Editor

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Summer publication at the University of Massachusetts, the Statesman is in no way related to the Massachusetts Daily Collegian, and is published weekly and bi-weekly from June 24 to August 30.



Buchwald Spiro's Function

WASHINGTON - "Daddy, what does the Vice President of the United States do?"

"What do you mean, what does he do?"

"I mean what does he DO?"

"Well, he...uh...uh...he raises money for his party."

"How does he do that?"

"Well, he goes to a large fund-raising dinner or a lunch, and he speaks to people in his own party who give \$100 or \$500 to hear him attack the other party."

"But what does he DO as Vice President?"

"I told you what he does. He also dissents with people who dissent."

"I don't understand what dissent means."

"Well, there are a lot of people in this country who don't agree with what President Nixon is doing, and they say so. Now Vice President Agnew doesn't agree with what they're saying. So the Vice President dissents with them and calls them names. Then they dissent and call him names. So he gets madder and calls them MORE names and so on AD INFINITUM."

"Doesn't he do anything else besides dissent?"

"There's so much dissent in the country that dissenting can be a full-time job."

"Does he help President Nixon run the country?"

"Of course not. How could he do that and still fly around raising money for the party? Oh, he sits in the Senate every once in a while just in case he has to break a tie vote, but governing the country isn't Mr. Agnew's bag. Besides, the Constitution is pretty loose about what a Vice President has to do. Some play golf, others play tennis, but Agnew prefers to stay out on the road calling a spade a spade."

"Doesn't the President get mad that the Vice President isn't around?"

"The President's delighted. Most Presidents of the United States never knew what to do with their Vice Presidents. The fact that Mr. Agnew has found a way of keeping busy pleased President Nixon no end."

"Does the Vice President get paid?"

"Very well."

"You mean just for calling people names?"

"He doesn't just call people names, dummy. You see, in this country there are good apples and bad apples. The bad apples have to be separated from the good apples. No one knows who the bad apples are except the Vice President. His job is to go to Republican fund-raising dinners and say 'How about these apples...'"

"What does that do?"

"It gets him a standing ovation."

"Who are the bad apples?"

"Who aren't is a better question. Averell Harriman for one, Cyrus Vance for another, Sens. Fulbright, Church, Hatfield, McGovern; James Reston, Herb Block, Effete intellectuals, the eastern-establishment press, network commentators and rotten kids and people on welfare and peaceniks. God knows how many bad apples are still in his barrel."

"If all the Vice President does is separate the good apples from the bad apples, why doesn't the Republican Party pay him instead of the American government?"

"Because if anything happens to the President, the Vice President takes over the country."

"What would happen then?"

"Dammit son, you ask too many questions."

The Readers Write

Tippo Was Right

TO THE EDITOR:

Regarding your editorial of July 1, 1970 - BOARD BLUNDERS you criticized Chancellor Tippo for his "blatant insensitivity to student, faculty, and even administrative feelings toward what the status of ROTC should be here."

Unfortunately, you failed to mention that the results of the April 10-11 referendum showed that 4,427 students, staff members and faculty members out of 6,788 who participated in the referendum supported the ROTC program at the

University of Massachusetts.

I have nothing but admiration for Chancellor Tippo. Instead of buckling to minority demands and threats like many college administrators have done in the past, Mr. Tippo voted for what he thought was in the best interests of the University.

More appropriately and certainly more factually, the sentence should have read, "blatant insensitivity to the feelings of the Statesmen's editorial board."

ALAN M. ROSEN

Politics And Universities

Vacation Means Campaigning

PRINCETON, N. J., July 11 - While many of their fellows are soaking up the summer sun, students at dozens of colleges across the country are already hard at work preparing for political campaigns next fall.

They are determined not to let the wave of political interest, stimulated by Cambodia and Kent State, break and disappear. And they are determined not to leave the public arena to those who believe that throwing rocks is a meaningful political act.

The biggest single, summer activity is voter registration. Students in Santa Clara County in California, for instance, helped register 1,000 voters in the first week of a drive they hope will help unseat Gov. Ronald Reagan and Senator George Murphy.

Elsewhere, students are doing research on the records of prospective candidates, examining voting patterns in key districts, and generally gathering information that will provide the basis for a massive student effort to elect peace candidates.

Although a few conservatives are believed to have some student support, almost all the youthful energy is devoted to candidates who oppose the Indochina war and favor a reordering of national priorities.

The nerve center for much of this activity is here at Princeton University, national headquarters for the Movement for a New Congress, a loose confederation of groups from 350 colleges.

About 20 full-time activists are working in the basement store-room of a physics building, now

festooned with maps of Congressional districts and a clutter with the pulsebeat of every political campaign, the mimeograph machine.

Decisions about which candidate to help are being made at local and regional levels. The national office is providing advice and information, and one of their current projects is preparation of a paperback book on campaign techniques to be published in the fall.

The national organizers are also analyzing the results of the spring primaries. One of their conclusions is that student volunteers do not cause a "backlash" when they work for a candidate, and can improve his performance by from 2 to 10 percentage points.

These views are based on a survey conducted by the Opinion Research Corporation of Princeton, which examined the results in New Jersey's 15th Congressional District, where Representative Edward Patten last month defeated his youthful challenger, Lewis Kaden.

Of 2,834 voters surveyed, 71 per cent thought student participation in politics was a good idea. Thirteen per cent objected to the students, and 16 per cent had no opinion.

Marginal Areas
The survey also indicated that supporters of Mr. Kaden were most effective when they canvassed voters in marginal areas, where each candidate had substantial support.

By canvassing in strong Kaden areas, the students stimulated some Patten supporters to go to the polls. In areas partial to Representative Patten, canvass-

sing did not produce enough Kaden voters to justify the effort, the survey said.

Prof. Henry Bienen, co-director of the movement here, also pointed out that the students were learning the value of careful planning. "Simply providing a large number of volunteers is not enough," said Professor Bienen, whose field is African politics. "The students have to be exceedingly well-organized and the local campaigns have to be organized to receive them. Everything has to be done in a systematic fashion; it can't be half-baked."

Professor Bienen said the movement's effort will be concentrated in from 50 to 70 races, where peace candidates are given a good chance of winning.

"It would be a sin to lose a marginal race because the kids are working for a lost cause somewhere else," he said.

2 Immediate Problems
The movement is facing two immediate problems. One is money, and the group is holding a cocktail party in New York next week to try to raise funds. Secondly, some colleges have been frightened by recent articles saying that they could lose their tax-exempt status if they allowed political groups to use their facilities. For example, Columbia has tossed the movement off campus, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology has made them pay rent.

"Hopefully, this will not become a popular thing for universities to do," said Robert Durkee, the movement's spokesman.

(From the New York Times)

"Maybe We'd Be More Convincing If We Could Bust Out Of Here"



Universities Risk Tax Free Status

A decision by the Waltham assessors to tax Brandeis University unless the National Student Strike Center is removed from the campus is having ramifications in other communities where colleges are situated.

The assessors ruled that Brandeis could not keep its tax-exempt status on building space used by the non-partisan student group, even though the group's activities had no official connection with the university. The board based its decision on the grounds that the center's activities were political, not educational, in nature, and that estimated that Brandeis would be liable for about \$92,500 in taxes for one building and room in another being used by the strike center, which was set up by students as a clearing house for information on campus protests at universities throughout the nation. To avoid the tax, the group agreed to relocate its headquarters off campus on Walnut Street in Waltham.

Boston's Commissioner of Assessing, Theodore V. Anzalone, was scheduled to meet yesterday with Mayor Kevin H. White to determine whether Boston should follow Waltham's lead. Anzalone said he also would request an opinion on the legality of such action from the city's corporation counsel.

If it is determined that student activity is jeopardizing the tax-exempt status of places such as Boston University, Anzalone said he would ask the school to help relocate the students off campus before levying any assessments.

The possibility that the increased paperwork might cost the city more than what it would gain from the assessment must also be considered, he said, because only that part of the campus being used for non-educational purposes would be subject to taxation.

Meanwhile, a Brandeis spokesman said the university will issue guidelines within two weeks that will affect all future political activities on that campus.

At Boston College and MIT, where similar student information centers are located, officials said there were no plans to ask the groups to leave the campus.

A regional student information center in MIT's MacLauren Building "does not violate our guidelines," said Francis E. Wylie, director of public relations. "It is merely a center for exchanging information about activities on other campuses. It is not political."

Under new MIT policy, organizations participating in activities extending beyond campus, such as those supporting political candidates, must pay the university for the use of its facilities. This is in line with Internal Revenue Service guidelines for tax exempt institutions.

Thomas H. O'Connor, faculty assistant to the president at Boston College, said the action by the Waltham assessors had changed the issue from "the expression of political opinion on the part of the administration to the allowability of political statements by members of the academic community."

Glenn Matsura of the New England Law School Coalition, headquartered at BC, predicted that similar groups will have a more difficult time establishing themselves on campuses in the future.

In New York yesterday, the Student Movement for a New Congress was asked to move its regional headquarters from the Columbia University campus. A Columbia dean reportedly asked the organization to leave because the situation seemed likely to bring about some disagreement as to what constituted political activity at colleges.

Mrs. Isabel Mackey, chairman of the Newton assessors, said yesterday that "if the students' activities are not related to the college's corporate purpose, that college should not come under tax-exempt status."

However, Anzalone, in Boston, said, "It would probably be explained that the students' activities are part of the educational process and therefore should not be taxed."

A suit by a Framingham school teacher to lift the tax-exempt status of five Greater Boston colleges on the grounds that they violated their exemption by participating in partisan politics is pending in the Massachusetts Equity Court.

Statesman Policy Ratified By Editors

All letters to the Editor must be typed, double spaced, at sixty spaces, on single side of paper. Letters must be received in the Statesman editorial offices no later than noon the day before publication.

The Editor reserves the right to edit all material for grammar, syntax, tone and length.

Letters to the Editor can never be used as a forum for personal attacks in any form against any persons regardless of whether they are connected with the University in any respect.

The Summer Statesman is published by authority of the Summer Arts Council which is responsible for its content. No articles, photos, cartoons or any other editorial or advertising material may be reprinted in any manner without the expressed written consent of the paper's editorial board.

The Statesman's editorial offices are on the second floor of the Student Union Building at the University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Mass. 01002, and is published at the plant of Ware River News, Inc., Ware, Mass.

All correspondence to the paper should be directed to the appropriate member of the Editorial board at the paper's editorial offices.

Advertising deadline is Monday at noon and news copy deadline is Tuesday at noon.

Dining Service Heads Get Food For Thought

One hundred school food service supervisors from the 13 northeastern states are attending the Northeast School Food Service Seminar at UMass through July 24. The two week program is being offered jointly by the University's department of hotel and restaurant administration and the department of nutrition and food, in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the state departments of education of the northeast. It is part of the University's Continuing Education program.

The instruction and other aspects of the seminar will be directed toward increasing the effectiveness of school food service, expanding the horizon and capabilities of the participants, and developing an understanding of the future potential of the school food

service program.

Special attention will be directed to the problems currently faced by school food service supervisors and directors in urban areas, where facilities are limited and rapid expansion in child feeding operations are difficult. It is in these areas, especially the cities, where greatest problems are being faced in meeting the promise of President Nixon and the Secretary of Agriculture that all needy school children will have school lunches by Thanksgiving this year.

The instructional features of the seminar will include an opening day on which the progress, the current situation, and the future potential of the school food service program will be considered. The second day will be devoted to the school lunch system, and then will follow presentations on

the demands being made and about to be made on that system, and the various types of approaches that may be taken in meeting the needs. These range from the expansion of the traditional school lunch program to the utilization of outside firms.

There will be lecture presentations in the mornings and the afternoons will be devoted to sessions of a discussion group nature, in which the lectures of the morning instructors will be considered and related to the food service operations of those in the groups. Case studies will be used as a basis for discussion group activities.

Credit on the graduate, undergraduate and associate degree levels will be available for those qualifying and completing the requirements of the seminar.

Class sessions will be in Skinner Hall, the home economics building, where a northeast school food service seminar office has been set up.

Coordinator of the seminar is Charles E. Eshbach, associate professor in the College of Agriculture's department of hotel and restaurant administration. Assistant Coordinators are Mrs. Jane F. McCullough in the School of Home Economics department of nutrition and food, and Albert L. Wrisley, of the department of hotel and restaurant administration.

gy, and then placed Talleyrand in the context of these issues. He revises the generally accepted cynical view of Talleyrand's ministry in the direction of courage, sincerity and industry.

Dr. Greenbaum's field is Church history. A graduate of the University of Wisconsin, he received from Harvard University. He has also studied at the Sorbonne in Paris and at the Free University in Berlin.

Greenbaum's Book Highlights Talleyrand

Louis S. Greenbaum, professor of history at UMass, is the author of "Talleyrand: Statesman - Priest," published by the Catholic University of America Press.

Talleyrand's ministry coincided with an era of national crisis in France, and heightened temporal involvement of the Church. In his book, Greenbaum surveys the tensions which faced the serious internal cleavages that undermined the strength and unity of the cler-

New Hadley Bookstore Offers Many Erudite Extras

By DON GLICKSTEIN
Statesman Staff

The UMass General Information Bulletin speaks of a "rich tradition of educational and cultural activity" in the Pioneer Valley of Amherst and Northampton. Yet, until last week, erudite book browsers had to content themselves with shops specializing in textbooks and bestsellers; the nearest used bookstore, with the exception of an occasional flea market or tag sale, was in Springfield, Boston, or New York.

On the 4th of July, the Hadley Bookshop first opened its doors on Route 9, Hadley, just east of the Farm Museum (204 Russell Street). Mr. Haskell Gruberger, late of New York City, is the owner of what is the only antiquarian bookshop in the area. In the book business over forty years, Mr. Gruberger had come to Hadley to spend his "declining years in bucolic surroundings."

The Hadley Bookshop has few textbooks, concentrating on books in the humanities and the arts - "scholarly level, long-haired jazz" according to Gruberger. This does not mean that a student can not buy a course book in the store; there is much literature, social science, and paperbacks. But Gruberger caters to the browser, to the penniless scholar (there are books as cheap as a quarter), to the academician, and retains close contact with publishing houses in New York.

One of the more pleasant aspects of browsing in the Hadley Bookshop is talking to Gruberger himself. A dropout from the City College in New York (he didn't quite make his French oral comprehensive), Gruberger has come to the 5-College area with his wife and his dog, Erik, the dog, can often be seen chasing a tennis ball through the shop and being the door greeter to customers.

During the summer, the Hadley Bookshop will be open seven days a week from 10 A.M. until 7 P.M., in an effort "to bring a little culture and imagination" to the area.

Duo Head West For Summer

Two from the UMass food science and technology faculty are giving courses on food processing in the West Indies this summer.

Dr. William B. Esselen, department head, has just completed a two-week short course on food quality control at the University of the West Indies in Trinidad.

Prof. Kirby M. Hayes will assist in teaching a companion short course in handling, storage, packaging and marketing of fresh fruits and vegetables from July 20 to 31. The courses are for all territories of the English-speaking Caribbean and are co-sponsored by Canada Plus One.

SUMMER PROGRAM EVENTS

FILM

Tuesday, July 14
Herter Hall #227
7:00 P.M.

THE SHORT FILM:

Film As Art
"Film", "A Study in Choreography for Camera", "Relief", "Relativity"
"Millions in Business as Usual" and
"Handwritten"

(FREE)

"THE FOX"

Wednesday, July 15
Student Union Ballroom
8:00 P.M.

(FREE)

"LE MILLION"

Friday, July 17
Thompson #104
7:30 P.M.

(75c)

CONCERT

Direct from New Orleans . . .

THE
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JAZZ
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Thursday, July 16th

Mail, Southwest 8:00 P.M.

(In case of rain, Bowker Auditorium)

"Best Jazz Band in the land . . . no band in the world plays this old righteous and classic style better than the Preservation Hall Jazz Band . . . It shouldn't be missed by anyone who likes good music: Jazz or otherwise."

San Francisco Examiner

(FREE)

THEATRE

SUMMER REPERTORY THEATRE (Bartlett Auditorium)

Friday, July 17th - 8:30 P.M. (opening)
"U.S.A." by Paul Shyre and John Dos Passos

Saturday, July 18th - 8:30 P.M.

"Hughie" by Eugene O'Neill and "This Property is Condemned" by Tennessee Williams

Reserved Tickets: Free with UMass Summer ID

Others \$2.00 Tel. 545-2579

Bartlett Box Office

MASQUE THEATRE ENSEMBLE (Studio Theatre)

South College Ent. C)

Friday, July 17th - 8:30 P.M. (opening)

Harold Pinter's "A Slight Ache" and "Applicant" and

"Man Does Not Alone" by Jorge Diaz

Saturday, July 18th - 8:30 P.M.

"A Process of Elimination" by Dan Murphy

"Trouble in the Works" by Harold Pinter and

"The Entrance is Through the Hoop" by Raphael Alvarado

Tickets: Students 75c, other \$1.50 at Fine Arts Council Box Office
Tel. 545-0202 or at the door.

ART EXHIBITS

July 6 - 24, University Gallery, Herter Hall
Sculpture and Drawings by Armand Balboni

Hours: Monday - Friday 12:00 - 5:00 P.M.

Tuesday 12:00 - 9:00 P.M.

Sat. - Sun. 2:00 - 5:00 P.M.

WFCR Has Something For Everyone

Don't yawn when you think of public radio. Not any more. Although people have always associated public radio with dry, esoteric programming, WFCR has a schedule designed to change that opinion. "Public radio has none of the pressures of private radio," says station manager Charles Keenan, a twenty-year veteran of radio, television, stage and motion picture production. "We can devote all our time to serving our audience, trying to give them stimulating and exceptional programming," he added.

Broadcasting at 88.5 FM, WFCR is the most powerful FM station in Western Massachusetts, covering six states. The studios, located within the collegiate pentangle formed by Amherst, Smith, Hampshire, and Mount Holyoke Colleges and concerts given at the five colleges for unusual sources of entertainment.

A live concert by flamenco guitarist Carlos Montoya at the University was enjoyed throughout New England through WFCR. Hubert Humphrey, booed down by students at an open meeting, used WFCR as his platform.

As a public radio station, WFCR has the time to provide live coverage of world events. The British elections, the draft lottery, and the New Haven Black Panther rally were among the stories presented live and in their entirety to listeners. Preferring to let its audience form their own opinions, the WFCR news staff gives as much on-the-spot coverage of events as possible.

Senator Eugene McCarthy visited WFCR to speak about "Poetry and Politics." Bob Hope's "Honor America Day" was heard live over the July 4th holiday. On August 2, Dr. Albert Kleiman and former addict Jimmy DeJohn of the Daytop drug rehabilitation center will hold a 90 minute call-in session to answer questions on drug education and community action against drug abuse.

"Que Tal Amigos," heard Monday through Saturday at 6:00, is a

Spanish-language radio magazine for Puerto Rican communities in New England. Hosts Sonia Vivas and Julio Torres present news from South America, interviews, and selections of classical and popular Spanish music. AMIGOS has won several awards and grants for its public service work.

This summer, the Tanglewood concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra will be heard live and uninterrupted over WFCR on Fridays at 9:00 p.m., Saturdays at 8:30 p.m., and Sundays at 2:30 p.m.

"Fred Calland Presents" has been called by critics "one of the most literate classical music programs on the air." Heard weekdays from 2:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m., musicologist Calland covers every aspect of serious music, from Bach to Bernstein, offering commentary and criticism of each piece. Rare selections from Calland's extensive personal library, including original Red Seal recordings made in Warsaw, Milan, and London, often appear on the program. One of Calland's classic collector's items includes the swansong of the last living castrato singer, recorded in the Sistine Chapel.



ART COHEN, WFCR's news head, plays with a bulb during the station's annual fund raising campaign last fall. Cohen's news team produces two hour-long news shows weekdays, heard throughout the east.

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UM Hoop Star Erving Trys Out For Olympics

Julius Erving, New England's outstanding college basketball player during the 1969-70 season and co-captain of next year's University of Massachusetts varsity basketball team, has been invited by the United States Olympic Committee to participate in a three-week intensive training program at the Air Force Academy.

Forty-four players have been elected for the tryouts and, following the completion of the training period, 12 players will be chosen for an exhibition tour to meet the leading teams in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union.

Jack Leaman, UMass head basketball coach, was elated over the tryout invitation extended Erving, a 6-7 junior. "To think that Julius has been chosen for such a select group has to be one of the finest honors that will ever come his way. I know he'll give an excellent account of himself and his abilities as a representative of Eastern and Yankee Conference basketball."

The players were selected from colleges, junior colleges, high schools and the Armed Forces. With an eye on preparations for the Pan American games next

year and the 1972 Olympic Games, the USOC selection committee headed by the Olympic team basketball Coach Henry Iba considered college players who were primarily freshmen and sophomores.

This is the first time that the United States Olympic Committee has ever undertaken a separate training camp to evaluate players two years before the Olympics and it will provide the American team with the opportunity to adjust to the "international style" of basketball.



JULIUS ERVING (32) here battles two Marquette players for a rebound in National Invitation action in Madison Square Garden in New York. Erving was an All-New England performer and chosen as the outstanding sophomore in the area last year. Erving shattered many school records during his banner season that led UMass to its finest season.

STATESMAN Advertisement Pays

Judge Defends Independent Press

NEW HAVEN, AP-The United States District Court in Connecticut has ruled that students of Rippowam High School in Stamford may publish independent newspapers without having the contents screened by school officials in advance.

The decision by Judge Robert C. Zampano, which was made public last week, nullified a regulation formulated by the Board of Education of Stamford. The ruling was expected to have far-reaching effects in Connecticut and elsewhere in the United States. Monroe Silverman, an attorney for the Connecticut Civil Liberties Union, defended a group of Stamford students in a class-action suit against the board. He said the decision was the first of its kind.

Mr. Silverman had argued that the school board's regulation contravened the students' rights to freedom of speech and press under the First Amendment of the Constitution.

SIMILAR ISSUES

"Such rights of free expression have previously been established by our courts on the university

level," he said, "but this decision in favor of the Rippowam High School students is a precedent throughout the country in secondary education."

In the first issue of their mimeographed newspaper the student editors in Stamford wrote: "We wish to provide a forum for student ideas. In doing so we expect and hope for a large amount of controversy."

In other issues, the students declared that free speech at Rippowam High School was dead and called the Student Council a tool of the administration of the school.

At first the newspaper was distributed off the school grounds. When the students attempted to circulate it on campus they were warned that they would be suspended. After what they consider to be unsuccessful negotiations, the students in June of 1969 filed suit.

Until the controversy developed, the school board had not had any specific regulations concerning independent student newspapers. In the fall of 1969 the board passed a regulation that said in part: "No person shall distribute any

printed or written matter on the grounds of any school or in any school building unless the distribution of such material shall have prior approval by the school administration."

It was the regulation that Judge Zampano found to be "a classic example of prior restraint of speech and press" and violation of the First Amendment.

Dr. Bernard Nemolfin, president of the school board, said that while no formal decision had been made by the board, he hoped that Judge Zampano's ruling would be appealed.

In his decision Judge Zampano wrote: "The remedy for today's alienation and disorder among the youth is not less but more freedom of expression of ideas."

"Student newspapers are valuable educational tools, and also serve to aid school administrators by providing them with an insight into student thinking and student problems. They are valuable, peaceful channels of student protest which should be encouraged, not suppressed."

Newton May Surprise Panthers After Release

SAN FRANCISCO, July 7 - On the empty storefronts around the Black Panther headquarters here the posters of Huey P. Newton are worn and tattered now. They have been on these old buildings since his imprisonment began more than two years ago and now they bear the scars inflicted by time and the weather. The ruined posters do not mean that Newton is forgotten, though, because in this section of Fillmore Street, where Panther influence is high, the talk has turned from "Free Huey" to "when Huey gets out."

Miles away at the California Men's Colony, isolated in the mountains near San Luis Obispo it is no different. Newton, too has begun to talk of "when I'm out." Newton, a founder and minister of defense of the Black Panther party, says he has no thoughts of slipping into exile once free. Rather, he talks of organizing blacks in the streets, of broadening the base of the Panthers and of building new party programs.

A VICTORY IN COURT

Freedom for Newton, who has been serving a two-to-15 year prison sentence, became likely late in May when his conviction was overturned by the California Court of Appeal. The court cited "omitted instructions" to the jury and other prejudicial errors for its decision. Newton has been in custody since Oct. 28, 1967, when he was charged with the murder of an Oakland policeman. He was convicted of voluntary manslaughter in September of 1968 and began serving his sentence at the men's colony a few days later.

The decision by the appeals court becomes final next month. Newton will then be returned to the Alameda County Jail in Oakland and will automatically become eligible for bail even though a retrial appears certain.

In prison as he quietly discusses his future, Newton rarely links up with his fiery image as a Panther activist whose imprisonment has made him a symbol of the

movement. Nor do his words match the rhetoric of many of his advocates in the streets as they await his return.

When he talks of organizing, he talks as though he is not the most famous of the Panthers but rather more like a member of the lowest ranking cadre.

"You know," he says, "I'll be out there in the streets, out there in the community, talking with the brothers and sisters."

He sees as his challenge the bringing of people together to broaden the Panther base. He says that it is necessary for the party to embrace the broad spectrum of black people rather than limit it simply to blacks off the street. While he did not discuss in a recent interview just what groups he would attempt to attract, he hinted that he was interested in both black students and the black professions.

CLOSER LINK TO PRISONS
In his discussion of new programs he specifically mentioned organizing blacks who had relatives in prisons. He said that he would like to institute organized bus trips to prison so that blacks could more fully realize that many of the inmates were being held as political prisoners.

Newton also said that he would also attempt to make it possible for Eldridge Cleaver to return to the United States. Cleaver, the Panther's minister of information, chose to live in exile in Algeria rather than be returned to prison in California as a parole violator.

Newton is making his plan out, others have other ideas for him once he is freed.

"When the minister of defense is out," one youthful party member on Fillmore Street said, "you're gonna see us move, Huey is the baddest. He'll be in the streets. You haven't heard it yet."

Such people see Newton as the dashing revolutionary figure. Some even visualize his leading a guerrilla movement from the black ghetto.

Newton himself makes no such claim. While he sees himself as a

dedicated revolutionary, he also says he is practical and is opposed to instituting violence. But there are reasons why many people have such expectations of what he will do. He was imprisoned just five months after the Black Panther party first attracted national attention by bursting into a session of the California State Legislature carrying pistols, rifles and shotguns. The Panthers' demonstration was to call attention to proposed legislation that would have curbed the right of private citizens to bear arms.

Others, though, remember him from the streets. They remember his riding patrol on the police through Oakland's black community along with Bobby G. Seale, the party's chairman, with an M-1 rifle sitting boldly at his side.

They remember him being stopped by the police and how he would shout that he had a right to bear arms and that if they wanted his rifle they would have to take it. They remember, too, that he warned the police that if they went for their guns he would shoot them.

Some people only know Newton from the widely circulated poster that bears his picture with the beret, the black leather jacket, shotgun and spear.

With this image in mind, they expect him to reassume this role in the streets. But he says he is not the Huey P. Newton in the poster, and from this tiny, quiet prison here in the mountains, Newton somehow does not fit that image.

He is 28 years old and slim and even in the heavy blue prison jacket that he wears as he sits in a small visitor's room, he is handsome.

PROBLEMS WITH SOCIALISM
He talks for an hour and his words come fast and enthusiastically. But he never lapses into the four-letter words that often punctuate the language of other Panther leaders.

Newton smiles easily but there is a toughness about him.

He describes the Panther goal as creating what he calls "a Democratic Socialist society free of racism." He describes this as a society where the people control the institutions and says that it does not represent any departure from original Panther philosophy.

He speaks of government as a cooperative and one that responds to collectivism. But he concedes that the word Socialism presents a problem.

"People can identify as long as we talk about reform," he explains, "but when we talk of Socialism, we lose some of them."

"They tell a slave that Socialism is bad. They say that if you own part of the system, it will be bad for you," He shakes his head.

Basically, the Socialism described by Newton would enlarge public control of government and ownership of related institutions and would limit, or virtually eliminate, private ownership.

He says he does not believe that the Panther role in bringing this "basic, fundamental change" is to go into the street and shout revolution.

EDUCATION AS A MEANS
"We must educate the people," he explains, "if we can educate them and politicize them as to what is going on, make them see what is happening to them and why, then they will act. They will bring the revolution."

Does he advocate violence? "We've never advocated violence," he says. "Violence is inflicted upon us. But we do believe in self-defense for ourselves and for black people."

He characterizes the Panthers as "practical revolutionaries" and explained that as such, they would continue to use community issues as their base for mobilizing people.

Newton has strong ideas about himself and a definite set of basic principles. He does not believe that those principles can be compromised.

"I'd rather give up my life than

my principles," he says.

It is on principle that he says that he could not flee into exile rather than face imprisonment if convicted again on retrial.

It is on principle that he says that he could not have a family or even a marriage. He does not believe that it would be right for him to bring children into what he considers to be a racist, oppressive society. He does not believe that it would be right for him to pay \$50,000 for a home whose realistic price of \$15,000 has, he says, been inflated by racism and capitalism.

And he says that it is his principles that force him to say that "if I had a written guarantee that we were going to lose (the revolution), I would not act any differently."

COMPROMISERS AS VICTIMS

He calls this the position of revolutionary suicide. He says this of the obligation of that position: "If you're in a situation where you are confronted with tanks and you have nothing to fight with, you must still do something. If nothing else, you can at least spit on them."

Those who have compromised are involved in what Newton calls reactionary suicide. "They die too," he says. "They have submitted to the system and accept the gradual death."

Newton, a minister's son, attended Merritt College, a two-year institution in Oakland, and went to law school for a year. He had an early interest in psychology, sociology and history. He also spent long hours on the block as a boy growing up in Oakland's black community. Summing himself up he says: "I was lucky. I knew the block and I knew the book."

When Newton talks of the future, he talks of pursuing his role as "a professional revolutionary."

There is nothing else.

"I can only live in the new world," Newton says. "If I can't see the new world, I'll die in the quest for it."

The Statesman

Dorm Construction Lags

Housing Squeeze Seen Tightening

By MARK SILVERMAN
Managing Editor

The University's already gloomy housing situation grew even darker this week as the UMass Planning Office announced that only one of the "1970" dorms will be ready to open by second semester.

And this fact, according to administration sources, will prevent several hundred students from "detripling" next year.



Students lived in the Southwest Complex while construction of additional S.W. dorms continued. The same life style, living with pneumatic jack hammers, will be a part of campus life in the "1970" dorms for several months.

Students, Tippto To Meet Over SATF Hike Hassle

Student Senate President Glenn Elters and representatives from several R.S.O. groups will meet with Chancellor Tippto today to discuss the Chancellor's opposition to the Student Senate's student activities budget for the coming year.

The Student Activities Tax (SATF), the money paid by students to finance all R.S.O. groups, would rise seven dollars over last year's rate if the Senate's budget is approved.

Tippto said last week that he has been receiving a large number of letters from parents protesting the use of student tax money for essentially off-campus activities, such as the University MOBE and the Community Action Foundation.



Chancellor Tippto has imposed a freeze on all budgets for the present.

But students argue that, in the first place, the SATF is a student tax, leveled by student representatives for student activities. They maintain that no administrators should tamper with this essentially student budget.

Their second argument is that students have always been required

to pay many fees, such as the athletic fee, which they would not necessarily take advantage of.

They add that it has been an accepted practice in the past to fund off-campus service organizations from the SATF, and they cite the Belchertown Volunteers as an example.

Preservation

Hall

Here

Tonight

The Preservation Hall Jazz Band will play in the Southwest Mall this evening at 8:00 p.m., as a part of this year's Summer Arts Program. The Band appeared on campus last summer, and its rendition of old-time New Orleans jazz proved to be one of the highlights of the year's campus concerts.



The Massachusetts Summer Statesman

The Political Vacation

Though passed by the Faculty Senate late in the Spring, a plan for a two week recess in late October for the campaigning for political candidates must still be finalized by the Board of Trustees to become officially incorporated into the academic calendar. And, it could be a difficult decision to make.

The plan, has become known as the "Princeton Plan", since it was Princeton University which originated the idea of rearranging the academic year so students could have two weeks before the general election to work for candidates of their choice.

The UMass decision on the calendar change was first in the Trustee Committee of Faculty and Education Policy. That Committee made no recommendation on the plan and sent it to the full Board.

Basically it is an excellent idea. Arguments are many in favor of the plan, and they all make sense. Unfortunately, there are serious doubts also working against the plan.

Perhaps a summary of each side is in order. The idea of a vacation, (for campaigning notwithstanding) in the middle of fall semester used to be traditionally part of the academic calendar. There is almost three solid months of classes between the start of school and the Thanksgiving vacation. Thus vacation at this time was being seriously thought of being revived, even before the Princeton Plan was made.

There are further favorable advantages. The plan would encourage students to engage in legitimate political activity through established channels, rather than by unconventional or illegal means. The plan can be interpreted as an act of good faith by the adult society toward the student generation. The campus would be preserving itself as a place for academic activities rather than political action, depoliticizing the campus, leaving it free of political stance.

Also, by stating the recess and incorporating it now into the calendar, there will be saved the uncertainty and confusion that would arise from students participating in the activity no matter whether it is in the calendar or not.

And, the direct participation in political process can be a valuable educational experience.

Frankly, these arguments are untenable and completely valid, taken on face value. The trouble is that there are pretty strong arguments against the plan, as it now is formed.

The first is financial. The University will put its tax exempt status in jeopardy by adopting the plan. Guidelines have been set up by the American Council of Education which have been accepted by the Internal Revenue Service. They in effect state that tax exemptions would not be threatened by campaign recesses so long as the time is made up and the academic year is not shortened. In other words, the time must be made up in time that was already scheduled as recess or vacation time. Thus for example, Princeton is making up its time by starting the academic year a week early in September and shortening somewhat the Christmas and Thanksgiving breaks.

It is here that the UMass plan runs into a snag. The time lost during recess, would be made up eliminating four reading days, shortening intersession by one day, reducing each examination period by one day, converting one Monday and one Thursday, two different Saturdays, since Saturdays are half-days, and dropping one extra Saturday from the Spring term.

UMass is not meeting the guidelines. Time is being made up in academic time. Granted it is a state institution. But it could jeopardize Federal funds very easily by its calendar.

Other arguments are less in severity but still valid. No one knows how many students will use the time for political activities and how many will just take a vacation. Therefore is the University changing its schedule for 20,000 people when only a fraction of that many desire the political activity. (A precedent is the April 10-11 program, which though noble and valid in design had the participation of a few.)

Students will be paying for two weeks of room and board that they will not use and will not be able to gain rebates for. The University must have all university buildings closed to insure that University grounds not be used for political activity.

Non-professional employees may demand time off also to participate in the campaign. The legislature and parents will probably react unfavorably. (The House of Representatives has already killed one bill that would have allowed the state colleges and universities to close.) And it is Homecoming weekend, on the first weekend of the recess, with over \$40,000 of student money tied up and entertainment contracts pending.

The Princeton Plan is too valuable to discard completely. But the plan holds too many questions to be adopted as is, blindly.

Perhaps the following could be done. The time will be set aside for those students who want it for political activity. However, the first week of the semester, professors should state what their intention as to what they intend to do in class or otherwise concerning the campaign time. Thus students would be able to make the decision as to what they would do. No student would be penalized for taking the time off, and all would be allowed make up exam, etc., for work missed. A Student-Faculty Grievance Committee could be set up to decide on any disputes.

And perhaps, some courses indeed could incorporate a two-week experience in participatory politics. Government, Sociology, History courses are obvious. Mass Communication courses could look at the media during their two week campaigning, journalism courses the same, etc.

The Princeton Plan, founded in the wake of the student strike, could effect changes in the American electoral process that would be felt forever. The plan could bring universities to the foreground in leadership in communities that are becoming increasingly hostile to the academic community. And it could offer a place to function and influence a system that seemingly is an increasingly deaf and blind system to its youth.

If the plan can be formed in such a way as not to jeopardize the university, financially or otherwise, and insures a choice for all, it must be adopted. The above suggestion may be the idea.

The system may not have too many more chances to respond.

PETER F. PASCARELLI
Editor-In-Chief

"As We Roll Over You, You Can Help
Grease The Machine"



Viewpoint

Tippo Wrong on Budget

By DAN TRAGASER
News Editor

Chancellor Tippo's decision to take the Student Senate approved Activities Budget Act before the Board of Trustees will probably create more problems than it will solve. Reportedly, Dr. Tippo received a barrage of complaints concerning the seven dollar increase in the Student Activities Tax from both students and parents. The complaints centered around substantial appropriations to newly formed groups which are generally oriented towards social action and off-campus undertakings.

Groups which seem to be particularly vulnerable to Trustee scrutiny are the Coalition for Environmental Quality (\$9,950), Community Action Foundation (\$28,650), Draft Counseling Service (\$3,420), Learning Resources (\$1,450) and University Mobilization (\$5,340). The funding of these organizations accounts for about \$5.05 per student of the projected \$36.50 Student Activities Tax. One reason for the precarious funding situation which these groups find themselves in is that the Senate as a whole has never approved constitutions for them. Although it has approved their funding only the Executive committee has approved their RSO legitimacy. In practice however, this probably would not affect the internal affairs of the organizations since most RSO groups tend to ignore their antiquated constitutions. Unfortunately, it does tend to cast a shadow upon their legitimacy in the eyes of some administrators.

The main bone of contention however is the issue of having students pay for organizations which are primarily involved with off-campus problems and activities. The Chancellor seems more than a little reticent to see students being forced to pay a tax which will financially support particular positions on highly controversial political and social issues. Some of these organizations might participate in, and/or fund action which in the eyes of some might embarrass the University. The participants in these endeavors are generally radical activists and quite possibly the Chancellor and Trustees are reluctant to permit

The Summer Statesman Reviews

A Yiddish Fair And Good Old American Festivals

In his autobiographical book, *THE GREAT FAIR*, Sholom Aleichem, the great Yiddish author of the nineteenth century, gives us a view of life in Voronko, a Jewish village in Russia. He presents us with the town and its citizens, the "humpbacked, cold, synagogue," the treasure buried by the seventeenth-century revolutionary, the pious men of the village, the rogues, the children, and all of the incidents which go into making this a work of joy and laughter.

In one of his stories, for example, we learn to Feigeleh the witch. Witch is a word in Yiddish used to denote a loose woman, and Feigeleh was just that. A servant of Sholom's cousins, she was brought to Voronko during the festivals of Rosh Hashonah and Yom Kippur. At first she befriended Sholom and his brothers. After winning their confidence, however, she began tell-

ing the stories of demons, evil spirits, and ghosts. She told of a tickling witch who had killed over a hundred people by tickling them to death. She proceeded to demonstrate this form of witchcraft on Sholom and his brothers, following the demonstration with kisses and embraces. Feigeleh's story did not stop there, however.

Deciding that scarring little boys was not enough, she wanted to frighten some adults. The Litzitz's, Sholom's cousins, wrong the targets. In the middle of the night she would wander through the house making strange noises, upsetting things, and stealing valuables. In the morning everyone thought that some kind of Hobboblin or poltergeist had been there. This lasted until Sholom's father and uncle came for a visit. Stating that no matter what else the Rabinowitzs were, they were not afraid of spirits, they set a

trap for Feigeleh. During the night she again wandered through the house. This time, however, she was caught. The next scene, that of the fiery Feigeleh struggling with the two brawny men was hilarious.

After subduing her and making her give the things she had stolen, the men decided that the best thing for her was marriage. They found her a husband, and married her off. Later she became a proper matron.

The story of Feigeleh, like all of the other stories contained in "The Great Fair" is told with wit and compassion. Sholom Aleichem has the ability to describe the truth about human failings and weaknesses, while still preserving an essential dignity for man. By emphasizing the common humanity of the characters while at the same time showing their faults, we are able to feel both empathy and disdain for them.

"Festival: The Book of American Music Festivals", (Collier Books, \$3.95 paperback), photos by Jim Marshall and Baron Wollman, text by Jerry Hopkins.

The music festival has become one of America's most national entertainment mediums. And this is an attempt to prove that the Festival is an enduring custom. It succeeds fairly well at being a relatively interesting chronicle. Probably the best thing the book does is not to concentrate solely on Woodstock, without which the book wouldn't have been written. Festival includes details about not just rock festivals, but also the many jazz, folk, country and western, classical and blues festivals that dot America each summer.

Also the photography is superb, with the highlight being the including candid shots of not only name rock stars (The Who, CSN&Y, Joan Baez, etc.) but also some of the great bluesmen like Son House, Muddy Waters, Big Mama Thornton, Howlin' Wolf, and Nathan Beauregard. These photos, if nothing else make the book worth buying.

However, Hopkins' copy is the low point. The Rolling Stone contributor gets too caught up in "gee whizz" euphemisms about how great such and such was at such and such a concert. He obviously intends the text for readers unfamiliar with the musicians overlooking the fact that the people who'll buy the book will be music fans who know everything about their favorite stars. Too often, therefore, Hopkins, is embarrassingly simple in his text.

However, he gives a fairly insightful report of backstage maneuvering and planning of some of the first big festivals and also a fairly interesting history of the music festival.

The author seems strongly affected, though by the typical rock, mind of "love, peace, we're artists, we don't want the money, we just play our music" crap that is revolting. He fairly chortles with glee, describing The Who's Peter Townsend, whacking Abbie Hoffman off the Woodstock stage as Hoffman tried to explain the jailing of John Sinclair for 10 years for possession of one joint. The show must go on, right Mr. Hopkins?

He also describes how many festivals are ruined because promoters want to make profits. He fails to explain that his beloved rock stars are demanding five figure contracts. He condemns the fact that tickets are so expensive but also condemn the ruthlessness of people seeking to make his festivals free. And he overlooks the ruthlessness of managers that refuse to put their groups on stage unless they are paid first.

The author comes off as a phony, which most rock people do come off as. And this makes the book pretty hard to read at times. Hopkins should have kept his commentary to a historical, reporting level, rather than trying to be social theorist.

But despite the obnoxious text at times, the photography still makes the book worth it all.

Student Rides To Fellowship

J. R. Doyle of Arlington, Vt., graduate student in civil engineering at the University of Massachusetts in Amherst, has been awarded one of four 1970-71 national fellowships by the Institute of Traffic Engineers. The \$3000 fellowships are made possible by grants from industrial firms and are for study in traffic engineering. Doyle is a 1970 Cum Laude graduate of UMass with a B.S. in civil engineering. He also holds an Associate Degree in civil engineering from Franklin Institute.

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6th Annual Season

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Wednesday, July 22
8:00 P.M.

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Tuesday, July 21 12:00-2:00 P.M.
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Monday, July 20th 8:00 P.M.

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Student Union Ballroom — (Free)

The University Summer Program Committee

presents

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First Season

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Harold Pinter's "A Slight Ache" and
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"Man Does Not Die by Bread Alone"

Saturday, July 18 at 8:30 P.M.
"A Process of Elimination" by Dan Murphy
"Trouble in the Works" by Harold Pinter
"The Entrance in Through the Hoop" by Raphael Alvarado

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— The Statesman —

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THE HUNGRY-U

The Massachusetts Summer Statesman

Offices of the Summer Statesman are on the second floor of the Student Union on the University campus, zip code 01002. Phones are 545-0259, 545-6111 and 545-1311.

Second-class postage paid at Amherst, the Summer Statesman publishes weekly from June 24 to July 6, and bi-weekly from July 10 to August 19. Accepted for mailing under authority of the act of March 8, 1879, as amended by the act of June 11, 1957.

Hoover Brands Black Panthers 'Most Dangerous' of Extremists

WASHINGTON.—The Federal Bureau of Investigation today branded the Black Panther party as the country's "most dangerous and violence-prone of all extremist groups."

It also called the Weatherman faction of the Students for a Democratic Society "a principal force guiding the country's violence-prone young militants."

During the fiscal year 1970, the F.B.I. said in its annual report, "the Weatherman group was in the forefront of much of the activity deliberately calculated to provoke violent confrontations."

The 22-page report, issued by J. Edgar Hoover, director, covered the major activities of the agency during the last 12 months. It dealt separately with organized crime, aircraft hijackings and other areas of F.B.I. concern. A considerable section was devoted to protest demonstrations and militant activity.

"Mr. Hoover deplored the fact that, despite its record of hate, violence, and subversion the Black Panther party continues to receive substantial monetary contributions from prominent donors," the report said.

It also charged that "foreign influences" were making "inroads in certain black extremist groups in the United States, particularly the Black Panther Party."

Although the nature of the "foreign influences" was not detailed, the report noted that Eldridge Cleaver, the party's Minister of Information, was presently living in Algiers to avoid criminal prosecution in this country. The report said Mr. Cleaver had traveled to North Korea last September and "has also developed close ties with Al Fatah, the Arab guerrilla organization."

Mr. Cleaver was the only Black Panther mentioned by name. Most of the other party leaders are in jail or in exile.

Although the report referred to pending criminal trials in New Haven, Baltimore and New York against Black Panthers, it made no mention of the Chicago police raid on a Panther apartment last December that aroused considerable resentment against police tactics.

A leader of the Panthers in Illinois, Fred Hampton, was killed in the raid. A special grand jury has been called to investigate the conduct of the police.

In discussing the Weatherman faction, the F.B.I. did not deal with numbers, but it said that leaders had apparently decided to build "a small para-military organization designed to carry out urban guerrilla warfare."

Weatherman members are believed to have gone "underground" following a general meeting in February, the report states.

The principal activities of Weatherman members were described as a number of demonstrations last October in Chicago, a demonstration the following month at the Department of Justice here and several publicized visits to Cuba.

"Mr. Hoover reported that there was a sharp increase in protest demonstrations on college campuses during the school year of 1969-70," the report noted. It said 1,785 demonstrations took place.

According to the F.B.I.'s figures, sit-ins and building seizures numbered 313 and there were 281 attacks on Reserve Officers' Training Corps installations.

The report said that 462 injuries resulted from protest demonstrations on college campuses, "nearly two-thirds of which were sus-

tained by police and college officials."

The report said "eight individuals" were killed in the disruptions, but it was not immediately clear whether they were students.

The injury figure was disputed by Dr. John Spiegel, director of the Lemberg Center for the Study of Violence at Brandeis University.

"These figures can not possibly be accurate," Dr. Spiegel charged, since the police dutifully record every injury in their ranks, while students do not.

A preliminary count by the center reflects that injuries are about evenly divided between police and college officials on the one hand, and demonstrators on the other.

Other major areas listed by the F.B.I. were the following: Communist party, U.S.A.—The report said the party had launched a new youth group, the Young Workers Liberation League, last February in an effort "to close the generation gap that exists today in the party."

The Yablonski murders.—Mr. Hoover noted that five persons were arrested as a result of F.B.I. investigation into the deaths of Joseph A. Yablonski, his wife and daughter. Mr. Yablonski lost a heated race for the presidency of the United Mine Workers of America just before his death.



Chopin Concert Set

Eugene Indjic will offer an all-Chopin recital in Bowker Auditorium on Wednesday evening, July 22 at 8:00 as part of the University's Summer Program. This concert will be open to the public without charge and will provide Connecticut Valley music lovers an opportunity to hear one of the country's most exciting, young pianists.

Indjic grew up in Springfield and received his earliest musical training there as a student of Mrs. Liubov Stepan and the late Benjamin Kalman. Last year he graduated from Harvard University and has been studying with such great teachers as Professor Munz and Lee Thompson at Juilliard School of Music, the late Professor Borovsky in Boston as well as privately.

Amherst Tax Down But Assessments Rise

The tax rate for Amherst has decreased by \$10.50 but because of 60 per cent increase in property valuation it may cost town residents more for real estate taxes this year than last.

Assessors reported today that they have approved the \$32.50 rate, which is down from last year's tax rate of \$43. It is an

even more substantial drop from what would have been this year's rate if a revaluation of property hadn't been made.

Thus the over-all decrease in the rate is \$16.50 or about 33 per cent. But value of property in town has been increased from \$78 million to \$125 million, or about 60 per cent.

A theoretical house valued at \$10,000 last year would have paid \$430 in taxes last year and under the \$49 rate this year would have paid \$490 in taxes.

But with revaluation that house may now be worth \$16,000 and under the lowered rate of \$32.50 would pay \$520 a year in taxes, or \$90 more than last and \$30 more than if the revaluation had not been accomplished and the rate allowed to go up to \$49.

But increased revenue is the need, it was noted, with the town requiring \$6,124,986 to operate this year, \$1,102,311 more than was needed last year.

PRESERVATION HALL JAZZ BAND

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Southwest Residential College Mall — Free Admission

The Statesman

VOLUME IV, ISSUE NO. 6

UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS

TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1970

Tippo, Elters Meet Today

Senate Prexy Sees Thaw In Budget Freeze

By MARK SILVERMAN
Managing Editor

Student Senate President Glenn Elters, scheduled to meet with Chancellor Tippo today to discuss the controversy over the Senate's proposed Student Activities Tax for the coming year, said yesterday that he believes the time is right for a compromise between the Chancellor and the students.

"I am prepared to assure the Chancellor that next year's tax will not rise above \$40 dollars, and that if a larger increase becomes necessary in the future, we will place it on a student-wide referendum."

But, he continued, "We feel that this year's tax can not be tampered with... it must be enacted as passed by the Senate."

Tippo, stating his concern for the seven dollar hike in the proposed tax and his uneasiness at having a part of the student levy pay for "off campus social action groups," last week froze approximately \$56,000, pending approval of the Board of Trustees.

Tippo said the University risked a "tax-payers revolt" on the part of students who did not wish to have a part of their tax monies go toward funding the off campus groups.

He has scheduled the Trustees' Finance committee to hear arguments on the proposed tax next Monday, and has placed the issue on the agenda for the full Board meeting on August 10th.

But students, led by the Senate President, have been arguing for the past two weeks that the administration has no right to tamper with the student levied and student paid tax, since it funds only student activities.

They have also questioned the Chancellor's rationale for freezing funds earmarked for the so called off campus social action groups. And at a meeting last Thursday between Tippo and representatives from several R.S.O. groups, the students made it clear that the majority of the expenditures which the Chancellor is questioning are not, in their opinion,

"off campus social action groups." Among the groups the Chancellor has questioned are the N.E.A.S. tutoring program and the Springfield Street Academy. Student argued that these groups are primarily educational and not political.

Elters also argued, "We have been told that the motto of the University is 'The State is Our Campus'. In this light these educational groups can not really be considered off campus since they educate people on 'our campus'."

At that meeting, two R.S.O. groups which were not challenged by Tippo, the DAILY COLLEGIAN and the University Mobilization Committee announced that they would voluntarily freeze their budgets until the Trustees decide on the fate of the "community action groups."

DAILY COLLEGIAN Editor-in-Chief Peter F. Pascarella explained, "I was disappointed in the manner in which the meeting was conducted and feel that all groups under the venue of the Student Senate tax should remain together in all dealings concerning

the SATF controversy." "This was not done as a coercive tactic against the Chancellor," he added, "but rather it was a means of supporting what we feel are necessary and important campus groups."



Glenn Elters

Folk Singing Team Sings At Pond Tonight

By ALBERT BENSON
Asst. Managing Editor

UMass will be represented at the National Student Congress, for the first time this year, which begins August 9 in Macalester College in St. Paul, Minnesota.

The University has just recently become a member of the National Student Association, and it therefore is entitled to send delegates to the workshops, seminars and plenary session of the twenty-third annual meeting of over 500 member student governments from across the country.

Student Senate President Glenn Elters will head the University delegation which also includes Tom Spriggs, Lee Sandwen and Tim Ney. Among the national figures which are expected to be at the conference are New York senator Charles Goodell, Black Panther Minister of Information Eldridge Cleaver (via telephone from Algeria), Black civil rights leader Jesse Jackson, United Auto Workers president Leonard Woodcock, and as yet un-named members of the Chicago Eight.

The conference is expected to explore such critical issues as educational reform, campus governance, utilizing the media, student legal rights, and strengthening student economic development on campus.

Also national problems as racism, sexism, the environment, American Foreign Policy, Poverty and the plight of the American workingman will be delved into.

Fund raising, and mobilizing community support for student actions will also be discussed.

Ruth and Kerry, a folk singing couple from Europe, will be appearing tonight at 8 p.m. at the Student Union Pond as part of the University's Summer Program. The couple's music ranges from traditional folk songs and modern ballads to their own original compositions, and observers say their relaxed humorous approach gives their work an added charm. Having travelled extensively in Europe, they give their music an international flavor.

The international aspect of their music had already begun developing when they met, Ruth, a young American sculptress, on holiday from her studies at a Fine Arts school in London, and Kerry, a young British artist, met in St. Tropez on the French Riviera. They played their guitars and sang together socially. Their popularity grew to such an extent, that they eventually decided to sing together professionally.

The turning point in their career came when Bridgett Bardot heard them sing. She was impressed and introduced them to influential people in the recording industry. They were invited to and did record an L.P. and a single for Polydor in Germany.

From there they travelled throughout Europe, appearing on Radio, T.V. and at concerts and after a sixteen week tour, they went to London. It was there that they received an offer from an American restaurateur who wanted them to appear in one of his hotels.

They came to the U.S. for a three week tour and remained. They are currently living in the U.S. Appearing with Ruth Kerry is



Seasoned European performers, Ruth and Kerry will present a concert at the Campus Pond tonight at 8:00. Specialists in folk music, the duo has played at a variety of clubs in the United States. Appearing with Ruth and Kerry tonight will be Bill Staines, a country-styled folk-singer. The concert is a part of the University's Summer Arts program.

Bill Staines, a country-styled folk singer. Among his previous concerts, Staines has appeared at: THE Unicorn Coffeehouse in Bos-

ton, "Club 47" in Cambridge, "Turks Head" in Boston, and at the Lancaster, Pennsylvania and Toronto Folk Festivals.

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New Congress Begins Campaign

The Movement for a New Congress, a national organization which supports congressional candidates who oppose the war and military spending and who endorse programs which would eliminate poverty and racism, is currently engaged in the Philbin-Drinan contest in the Third Congressional District of Massachusetts.

The group is supporting Drinan because, in the words of Ted Laurensen, one of the group's leaders, "he's capable, he has been deeply involved in anti-war activities and civil rights for a long time, and he has a very good chance of winning."

In terms of actual performance both candidates have been involved with governmental affairs. Philip Philbin has been a member of Congress for 28 years. He is now the second ranking member of the House Armed Services Committee.

Reverend Robert Brinan has been Dean of Boston College Law School since 1956. He has written numerous articles and books on law and dissent. He has also served as Chairman of the Massachusetts Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission of Civil Rights.

The group is supporting Brinan because they feel that with his background in civil rights and law, he will be able to effectively make his point of view known and acted upon in the Congress. It was the inability or unwillingness of other Congressmen to do just this that prompted the formation of the group in the first place.

During the student strike last spring, a group of students whose avowed purpose was to elect anti-war candidates to Congress was formed at Princeton University on May 4. The group soon expanded to a national level and became known as the Movement for a New Congress.

The Amherst Group was founded separately at Amherst College on May 5. Originally entitled the Home and Summer Action Committee, the group found that its goals were similar to those of the Princeton Group. They allied and the Amherst group became regional headquarters for Western Massachusetts.

The organization is headed by Ted Laurensen and Doug Neff. According to Mr. Laurensen he has approximately 200 people who are willing to work in the campaign activities, many of these people live out of state, however, and are unable to work on the campaigns here. People are needed here. The group will go canvassing in Gardner on Wednesday, July 23, and on Saturday, July 26.



THIS IS TOM SELLERS, one of the participants in the Black Poetry Festival later this week. The program is another in the series of Summer Arts events scheduled for the summer. Complete details are on page seven.

Got Something to Sell?

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or call 545-2550, Monday through Friday.

AD RATE: \$2 per column inch.

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THE HUNGRY-U

The Massachusetts Summer Statesman

Offices of the Summer Statesman are on the second floor of the Student Union on the University campus, zip code 01002. Phones are 545-2550, 545-6341 and 545-1311.

Second-class postage paid at Amherst, the Summer Statesman publishes weekly from June 24 to July 8, and bi-weekly from July 19 to August 19. Accepted for mailing under authority of the act of March 8, 1879, as amended by the act of June 11, 1943.

Buchwald Adult Movies

HOLLYWOOD—It is obvious the motion picture companies in Hollywood are in trouble. The major studios are trying to outdo each other making films about revolution, dope and sex in a desperate effort to attract the two major groups who still go to the movies—youth and dirty old men.

Sampson P. Truberry, head of MTA (Miserable Twentieth Arts) studios, told me, "The motion picture industry has come of age. We are now making adult pictures which tell it like it is. The days of 'Sound of Music' and 'Gone With the Wind' are over."

Truberry continued, "When I took over this studio a year ago, we were losing \$10 million a month. I made three movies—'Motorcycle Virgin,' 'Key Club' and 'Molotov Cocktail'—and now we're in the black. The studio is booming now. Come on, I'll take you around."

We went to Stage 5. As we came on the set, there were a man and a woman taking a bath. Truberry whispered to me, "This is one of our big Christmas pictures. It's Christmas Eve, and they've just finished trimming the tree, so they've decided to take a bath together."

"Are they married?" I whispered back. Truberry shook his head. "They're brother and sister, dummy."

"I should have known," Truberry said. "You see the director? He's the hottest thing in Hollywood. He used to make stag movies for fraternity houses; was arrested seven times; did six years in prison, now he gets half a million dollars a picture, and we've got him signed for five."

Someone yelled, "Quiet on the set!" and we walked over to Stage 9. When we opened the door, a din of rock music almost knocked us off our feet.

This time Truberry had to shout, "This one's titled 'Beyond the Valley of Woodstock.' Everyone's stoned in the movie from the beginning to end."

"What's the story?" I shouted back. "There's no story, dum-dum," he shouted. "Everyone does his own thing."

The smoke from the pot was getting to me, so I went outside to get some fresh air. Truberry followed. "They never knew how to make pictures like this in the old days," he said.

While we were standing there, we heard fire engines and saw a gigantic blaze pouring out of the administration building of the studio. We ran toward it and saw a wild young man screaming into a megaphone: "Keep those fire trucks out of the way. We're shooting a scene!"

Truberry ran up to him. "Jerry, what the hell are you doing?" "We're shooting the final scene of 'Down With Everything. It's a helluva blaze, huh boss?"

"There was nothing in the script about you burning down the administration building."

"We're improvising. Man, what a finish!" An assistant director ran up. "Jerry, do you want to throw some dummy bodies on the fire?"

"Are you kidding? There is nothing fake about this movie. Throw in Truberry here."

Two grips picked up Truberry and started carrying him toward the fire as he screamed.

"Let's get it right on the first take!" Jerry yelled into his megaphone. "We may not find anyone to do it again."

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UMass Prof's Book Lauded

A book written by a University professor has been named one of the most outstanding academic books reviewed last year by "Choice," the official publication of the Association of College and Research Libraries, a division of the American Library Association.

FOR SALE
5.5 cu. ft. (half size) Cold-spot Refrigerator excellent condition, 3 months old. Great for dorm. Priced for quick sale. 665-9483.

Need male students to participate in an experiment. One hour, \$2.00. Contact — Dr. Richard Haase, Counseling Center, Whitmore.

"Economics of Dissent," by Prof. Ben B. Seligman, Director of the Labor Relations and Research Center at the University of Massachusetts, was one of the 28 economics and business books cited of the 6,500 books reviewed by "Choice" between March, 1969, and February, 1970. Prof. Seligman's book is a collection of articles he has published over the last 25 years, and was published by Quadrangle Books of Chicago.

ROOMMATE WANTED
One or two roommates wanted, female, Sept. 1 through August 31. No psychology majors please. Puffton Village call 549-0885 after 8:00 p.m.

WFCR PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

TUESDAY, JULY 21
9:30 p.m. (6) NO MUSIC FROM ORERLIN
Haydn: Divertimento No. 1; Wolf: Eight Songs; Scriabin: Twelve Preludes, Op. 11; Rouse: Concerto for Small Orchestra, Op. 34.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 22
8:30 p.m. **PAN AMERICAN CONCERT**
An all-Bach program: Overture in the French Manner; Capriccio in B Flat; Sonata in d; Toccata in D; (Marilyn Engle, piano—winner of the Johann Sebastian Bach International Competition in September of 1969).

9:30 p.m. **THE ART OF GLENN GOULD**
Canadian pianist—composer Glenn Gould is host for this program of music and comment. Today, Mr. Gould and his "Paritas", and a conversation with Ken Harkin.

THURSDAY, JULY 23
1:00 p.m. **FROM THE CENTER**
"Cop Out, Opt Out, or Knock Out?" Some students advocate crippling the society by massive campaigns of non-cooperation or outright disruption, but one question raised is not answered: even supposing success, what is their vision of a just and humane society? From the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions in Santa Barbara, California.

8:30 p.m. (8) **NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY**
A Faculty Recital by Russell Sherman, piano; Schumann: Phantasie, Op. 17; Scriabin: Sonata No. 6, Op. 62; Debussy: La terrasse des audiences du clair de lune and Etampes; Mozart: Sonata in B Flat, K. 333.

MONDAY, JULY 27
8:00 p.m. (6) **FRED CALLAND PRESENTS**
Schoenberg: Ein Stillebildein (Fragment 1905) Webern: Lieder, Op. 14; (Marie-Therese Escribano, soprano); Schoenberg: Three Small Pieces for Chamber Orchestra; Logothetis: Kullinaktion II; Schoenberg: Suite, Op. 29, Die Reihe Chamber Orch/Friedrich Cerha. Recorded at the University of Massachusetts.

9:30 **Yusuf: "Icon" The Source of White Noise; Mayuzumi: "Campanology" for Multi-Piano; Shibata: Improvisation for Electric Tone; Ishii: "Kyo-O" for Piano, Multi-Piano Orchestra and Electronic Sounds; "Sho-San-Kyo" Electronic Sounds and Traditional Japanese Instruments; Matudaira: "Assemblage", Solists and Chamber Groups of the Japan Radio Corporation.**

(8) — Stereo

Rise In Uniformity Noted Among Nation's Colleges

By M. A. FARBER
(From the N. Y. Times)

A study conducted for the Carnegie Commission on Higher Education has found that colleges and universities are becoming increasingly uniform and are creating a "monolithic status system" prized academic specialization.

"The heralded diversity in American higher education may still be a fact, but it is becoming a declining force," a report on the study said.

"Institutions of higher learning are becoming more like each other than was true in the past," the report said. This trend, it added, "calls into question the great faith we have in the pluralistic nature of American higher education."

Clark Kerr, chairman of the Carnegie Commission, described the new analysis as "the most comprehensive study ever made of change" in the country's private, public and sectarian colleges and universities.

The report, distributed this week, was based primarily on the results of a questionnaire completed in 1968-69 by presidents of approximately half of the nation's 2,500 degree-granting institutions of higher learning.

Among the general conclusions of the report, which offered no recommendations, were the following:

There is a widespread movement for institutions to offer ever more advanced degrees, with students and faculty being rewarded according to the extent of their specialized interests and competence.

Colleges and universities are becoming more "open" to well-educated, middle-class minority youths than to socially and economically lower-class youths of any race.

Despite a "commonly held assumption" to the contrary, there are not "major differences in educational institutions in different sections of the country."

The "homogenization" of higher education is affecting public, private and church-related institutions, although public institutions contribute a "vocational, pragmatic and utilitarian complex."

that is not fully matched in the other sectors.

Size of student enrollment is the chief determinant of differences among college and universities, larger institutions having undergone the most extensive changes.

On the whole, college and university presidents regard increased faculty and student control over institutional affairs as the most important campus change in the last decade.

The study, entitled "Institutions in Transition," was carried out under the direction of Dr. Harold L. Hodgkinson of the Center for Research and Development in Higher Education at the University of California at Berkeley.

Its sample, which Dr. Hodgkinson said was "representative" of all American colleges and universities included 520 small institutions (under 1,000 students); 475 medium (1,000 to 5,000); 128 large (5,000 to 15,000); 31 giant (15,000 to 25,000) and 9 "super" (25,000 and over).

Dr. Hodgkinson said the study was intended to "fill a gap about the kinds, numbers and dynamics of change" in higher education.

About two-thirds of all colleges and universities indicated a growth in quality of student preparation in high school over the last decade.

Half of the institutions said that the proportion of students completing undergraduate degree requirements was rising; and 73 per cent said the proportion of graduating students planning to continue their education was going up.

More than three-fourths of the colleges and universities said that faculty involvement in setting institutional policies was mounting, while 63 per cent reported an increase in the amount of student "control" over these policies. "School spirit among students was seen as rising in 9 per cent of the institutions.

More than 40 per cent of the

colleges and universities indicated growth in the proportion of married students, transfer students and out-of-state students over the last 10 years.

Forty-two per cent of the institutions said the proportion of their faculties on tenure had increased. Almost one-fourth noted a decline in the average age when tenure is awarded, "reflecting an increase in upward faculty mobility and institutional attempts to get good young men to stay on."

About one-third of all colleges and universities cited an increase in faculty commitment toward research, while commitment toward teaching rose in only 19 per cent of the institutions and actual hours spent in teaching declined in 41 per cent.

More than two-thirds of the institutions said that faculty efforts to improve general contact with students and faculty willingness

to try new teaching methods were increasing.

But only 38 per cent of the colleges and universities reported an increase in faculty willingness to accept student course evaluations and only 29 per cent said that progressors' support for students who were opposing administration policies had grown.

More than one-third of the institutions indicated an increase in the proportion of their faculty members who were advocating positions on national affairs.

"This would seem to be a very recent phenomenon that has emerged in connection with the Vietnam war," Dr. Hodgkinson said.

The proportion of alumni donations to total budgets has increased in one-fifth of the institutions, the study showed, but the proportion of Federal support for the budgets has risen in more than half the institutions in the last decade.

College and university presidents listed the following as the most important changes on their campuses, in this order of frequency; increase in faculty and student authority; new and special academic programs; composition of the student body; growth of institutional interests; administrative reforms; sources of funding, and alterations to physical plant.

Of the more than 200 presidents who mentioned developments in internal authority as the most significant change, 126 emphasized increased faculty authority over institutional affairs and 100 cited a growth in student control.

While more than 100 presidents regarded changes in academic programs as the major development, only two specified programs for disadvantaged students and none stressed black studies or programs for black students as being most important.



Opening Saturday, the "Masque" is an adaptation of "Everyman" by D. A. Murphy and is performed by the University's Theatre Ensemble.

SUMMER PROGRAM COMMITTEE PRESENTS . . .

TOMORROW, 8:00 p.m. Bowker



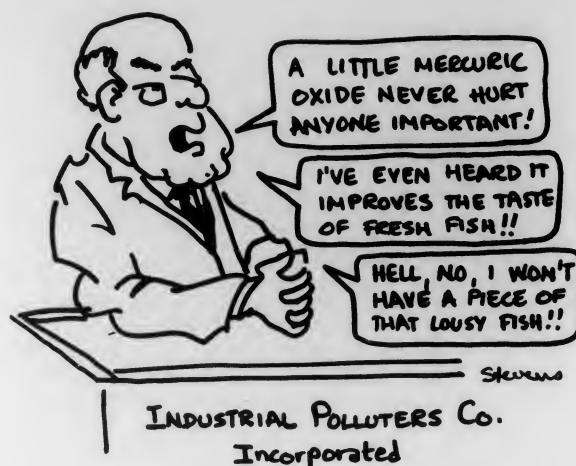
EUGENE INDJIC, 23 year old pianist

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"... GREATLY GIFTED. . . A CLEAN, CRISP TONE, A POWERHOUSE TECHNIQUE. . . AN INTERPRETATION THAT HAD STYLE, TASTE AND TEMPERAMENT!" — New York Times

The Summer Statesman



Facing Up To Problems

The significance of last week's hearings of the President's Commission on Campus Unrest seems somehow too easily lost in the solitude of Amherst's sticky summer weather. The student anger and frustration which crested after Nixon's entrance into Cambodia and the bullet riddled bodies of the slain and wounded students of Kent State University and of Jackson State has not really been very apparent during the summer interlude.

Thus, much of the sense of urgency with which students view the war, and environment, poverty, and racism seems to have vanished in the eyes of many America's leading political figures and educators. In the hearings, previous student disorders were generally blamed on the excessive tactics of student radicals, increasing opposition to the Indo-China War, the inflammatory rhetoric of Vice-President Agnew and radical activists and the lack of government action concerning the problems of poverty and racism in the nation.

There seems to be a feeling in the hearings that if America began to grapple with these problems then the volume of campus disorders would decrease.

Unfortunately, the discontent of students is not likely to decrease this fall and the reason is that the nation will probably continue to ignore its problems.

Only when we have been confronted with overwhelming crises such as urban riots in 1966 and student opposition to the Vietnam war, have we attempted to try to alleviate them.

There has been little desire on the part of government or educational institutions to deal with these problems before they became insurmountable or insolvable. Men like Nathan M. Pusey, president of Harvard, complain about the arrogance of the young. He complains about the "fascist tactics of the young radicals". Yet he was so remote from Harvard undergraduates that he was never able to perceive legitimate grievances and he only communicated with students when he was forced to by circumstances.

He, like many university presidents and chancellors, only attempted to ameliorate a situation when their backs were up against the wall. That type of leadership encourages campus unrest because it is not the type of leadership which can develop any feeling of community on campus. No durable peace or sense of commitment is likely to develop with that type of leadership, especially in times of crisis when it is sorely needed.

Only when this nation attempts to positively act upon problems instead of merely reacting negatively to crises will we achieve the unity and purpose which we obviously lack.

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NEWS EDITOR
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Summer publication at the University of Massachusetts, the Statesman is in no way related to the Massachusetts Daily Collegian, and is published weekly and bi-weekly from June 24 to August 30.

All letters to the Editor must be typed, double spaced, at sixty spaces, on single side of paper. Letters must be received in the Statesman editorial offices no later than noon the day before publication.

The Editor reserves the right to edit all material for grammar, syntax, tone and length.

Letters to the Editor can never be used as a forum for personal attacks in any form against any persons regardless of whether they are connected with the University in any respect.

The Summer Statesman is published by authority of the Summer Arts Council which is responsible for its content. No articles, photos, cartoons or any other editorial or advertising material may be reprinted in any manner without the expressed written consent of the paper's editorial board.

The Statesman's editorial offices are on the second floor of the Student Union Building at the University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Mass. 01002, and is published at the plant of Ware River News, Inc., Ware, Mass.

The Readers Write

To the Editor:

Although I am a graduate student and do not pay the undergraduate student tax, I would like to offer both to your readers and Chancellor Tippo an approach to the tax problem which might lead to a solution.

First of all, I do not think Chancellor Tippo should have anything to do with the way the student tax money is used since this money is collected by authority of the Student Senate for use by the students themselves. Those parents who have written complaints should be told politely that their gripe is with the Senate and not with the Chancellor.

The idea of having students pay only for those activities or services they actually use has certain limitations which can not be overcome except in a few special cases. Many worthy organizations would be forced out of existence because the cost of the services they render is far beyond the ability of their members to pay for these services. The idea of a student tax is that students will pay for the OPPORTUNITY of having these activities or services. It is not the fault of the various organizations that some students never take advantage of these opportunities.

Any valid protest over payment of the student tax should come from the students themselves. Until an acceptable means of protest is found, the Student Senate will never be able to determine how the students really feel.

My proposal for this very problem draws its precedent from the Telephone Company. Some time ago, a number of persons decided to protest the Viet Nam war by refusing to pay the Federal Excise Tax on their phone bills. The Telephone Company turned the names of these persons over to the Internal Revenue Service but did not terminate the phone services of these subscribers. The Telephone Company was acting only as a convenient collection channel for the government and was not liable itself for the tax money.

Up to now, collection of the student tax has been enforced by the University's power to suspend the registration of any student who did not pay his bill, including the tax. I believe the University should view its role as merely a convenient collection channel for the Student Senate. Using this philosophy, the University would not suspend the registration of any student for failing to pay the student tax but would turn over these names to the Senate. It would be most interesting to see how the Student Senate goes about collecting this money directly from the protesting students. If there is as much disagreement as Chancellor Tippo seems to think there is, the Senate would be forced to "revise" its budget commitments. All that would be required would be a small note enclosed with the bills about to be mailed out which explained that, while the students are being billed for the tax, enforcement of the actual collection would be the responsibility of the Senate and not of the University.

Buchwald

Body Language

WASHINGTON-- There is a book called "Body Language" which deals with the new science of kinesics, which is nonverbal communication. Julius Fast, the author, maintains that body gestures can tell more about a person than what he says. An unconscious movement, kinesics tells us, is all-revealing.

Fast is not the only person who is an expert on "Body Language." My friend, Dr. Heinrich Applebaum, has been working on a project for some time to find out if President Nixon's gestures tell more about him than what he says.

Dr. Applebaum has been watching every TV program that President Nixon has appeared on and has come to some interesting conclusions.

"The President," Dr. Applebaum told me, "uses his body as well as anybody we've had in the White House. I have been able to interpret many of the gestures he makes."

"Could you give me an example?"

"Well, as you know, when he appears before large crowds he always raises his arms out and upward. Most people have felt he does this to acknowledge the cheers. But subconsciously he is at the floodgates trying to hold back the waves of inflation."

"That's very interesting."

"I have noted also that President Nixon is a fist-clencher. When he's trying to make a point he clenches his fist and moves his arm up and down."

"What could that mean?"

"It means that he subconsciously would like to sock somebody."

"I don't believe it."

"It's true. If you recall in his TV appearance with John Chancellor, Eric Sevareid and Howard K. Smith a few weeks back, the President was constantly clenching his fist. He started doing this after Howard K. Smith asked him what legal right did we have for being in Indochina, since the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution had been repealed."

"He didn't want to sock Howard K. Smith, did he?"

"No, stupid. He wanted to sock someone on his staff who hadn't prepared him for the question."

"What else?" I asked.

"The President is constantly using a karate chop when he's answering a question at a press conference. He keeps cutting the air with the flat of his hand."

"How do you explain it?"

"In 1962 the President said the press wouldn't have Nixon to kick around any more. What he meant by that was he was going to take karate and make sure they didn't kick him. Naturally, as President, Mr. Nixon can't chop a reporter in the neck, so the gesture is symbolic of what he would like to do if he weren't in a position of responsibility."

"I notice the President wrings his hands a lot when he's speaking."

"Hand wringing is not uncommon for a President of the United States. I don't think you could put too much importance in President Nixon wringing his hands. But you could be concerned when he keeps his arms straight at his sides."

"What does that mean?"

"It means that no matter what he says, he doesn't plan to do anything about the problem."

"What does it mean when the President sits with his legs crossed?"

"It means he has a plan for getting us out of Vietnam, but he isn't going to tell us what it is."

Schools Feel Need to Halt Campus Anti-War Groups

By THOMAS OLIPHANT
(From The Boston Globe)

Under the watchful eye of the Internal Revenue Service, the Justice Department and local property tax assessors' offices, universities appear to be taking an increasingly firm line with students and faculty members who want to use campuses as a base for antiwar political activity.

In the last two weeks, several moves have been made by universities up and down the East Coast to restrict such activity. They have been too diverse to constitute a clear trend, but they are making moderate peace groups, who need cheap office space and equipment, more and more nervous.

In one case, the New York regional chapter of the Movement for a New Congress--the principal campus-based group aiming at this fall's elections--was given five days' notice to leave its offices at Columbia University.

In other cases (Brandeis and MIT, for example), groups have been asked to leave but given time to find space off campus. At some universities, peace groups engaging in political action that had been using offices for free (like at Princeton) are merely being asked to pay nominal rental fees.

Finally, some university officials (Boston University is a local example) at schools where there is no significant politicking now are making statements designed to proscribe such activity this year. It wasn't always this way.

During the tension-filled days in early May, in the immediate aftermath of the invasion of Cambodia and the killings at Kent State, universities bent over backwards to provide students with office space, duplicating machines, and meeting halls with little thought given to repayment.

To some extent, this can be explained by the fact that hundreds of schools were on strike. It's also true that this widespread pattern of accommodation prevailed at universities which returned to a semblance of normality later in the month. This also was the period during which the faculty at Princeton University adopted its plan to juggle dates on the academic calendar so that students could have two weeks off in October to work for congressional candidates without decreasing the number of formal school days. In rapid succession, 18 other colleges made similar calendar adjustments while scores of others began seriously considering doing at least something along these lines.

Even as the peace movement was preparing its first foray into politics since 1968, a reaction against its base on campuses began to be heard in Washington.

On May 13, Sen. Strom Thurmond (R-S.C.) inserted into the Congressional Record an article that had appeared in the Detroit Free Press describing the activities at Princeton. In so doing, he wondered aloud whether universities weren't compromising their tax-exempt status, whereupon the Internal Revenue Service said it was "looking into the matter."

The guidelines said in effect that the Princeton Plan was all right as long as the missing school days were made up somehow. Office space and equipment, they said, schools must collect "proper and appropriate charges" when student groups "extend their activities beyond the campus and intervene or participate in campaigns on behalf of candidates for public office."

These attempts appear to have succeeded because on June 20, the American Council on Education issued a set of guidelines to its 1600 member colleges and universities. These guidelines were released with a statement from IRS Commissioner Randolph Thayer that they were "fair and reasonable."

The guidelines said in effect that the Princeton Plan was all right as long as the missing school days were made up somehow. Office space and equipment, they said, schools must collect "proper and appropriate charges" when student groups "extend their activities beyond the campus and intervene or participate in campaigns on behalf of candidates for public office."

Anyone associated with Boston University who carries on political activity must make it clear that he does so as an individual and not in the name of Boston University. University facilities may not be used for such purposes.

To make matters more complicated, local property tax assessors, at least in Greater Boston, appear to be getting into the act.

The best-known example is in Waltham, where the assessing office objected to the use of Pearlman Hall at Brandeis University as the headquarters of the National Student Strike Information Center.

The dispute came to a head when the town assessed the building at \$92,500, leaving the university open to a property tax bill of \$10,000. The assessment was withdrawn last Tuesday, but only after the strike information center moved off campus.

Now, it appears that the City of Boston may also be getting involved. A phone call Friday to the assessing office here revealed that all schools owning property in the city have been asked to report the extent to which their facilities are being used by political action groups.

A spokesman for the office said replies are still being sifted and that as a result no decision would probably be made on how to proceed until later this week.

He made a point of noting, though, that in all the replies he had seen, universities said they would "put a stop to any of this activity if they discovered it." He added that there is "ample precedent" for levying a tax on a portion of a building if it's not being used for a tax-exempt purpose.

Many student groups have said they see an element of harassment, especially at the national level, in all of this. For support, they cite the Internal Revenue Service Code, which turns out to be very vague on the subject.

Repeatedly, the code's ban on lobbying and campaigning by tax-exempt organizations says that such activities become illegal when they comprise a "substantial part" of the organization's overall work, which at a large university can involve educational and research programs costing hundreds of millions of dollars a year.

Moreover, in the regulations the IRS has issued to carry out the code's provisions, there is no firm definition of substantial other than the use of phrases like "more than an insubstantial part..."

The IRS and the Justice Department, however, deny they are acting because of political pressures and say they are only trying, as one official put it, to "protect everybody from running afoul of the law."

At any rate, it would seem imperative that all remaining issues be resolved to the satisfaction of all parties -- universities, government, and students, too -- before the fall term begins.

"Can you imagine," one Columbia student activist asked, "what kind of Hell could have broken loose here if Columbia had pulled a thing like this in late September instead of in July?"

Foreign Youths Know The Score

It was easy to see after a day with delegates from the World Youth Council of the United Nations, why so many American embassies are stoned, why the Nelson Rockefeller, William Rogers and Spiro Agnew are picketed, and why the United States was so easily condemned at the Youth Councils meeting in New York.

Some 45 participants in what became a Dis-honor America Rally at the United Nations visited the UMass campus on Sunday on their way through a whirlwind tour of Massachusetts. They were given a barbecue and beer and met some UMass students. They had previously visited Tangewood and would visit Boston before leaving for their respective nations.

While the youths were anti-American government, they were more than friendly to American youths. You realized then, that they were not prone to the American custom of type-casting. In other words, they knew that all Americans aren't Richard Nixons.

Their knowledge of the events of the past year in the U.S. was striking. One New Zealand youth said that his university held a one day strike in sympathy with the American student strike. He said, "We have a feeling of awe toward American students, that they aren't more violent. In New Zealand youths are used to being responded to by their government. But in America it seems students are being repressed for being anxious to be heard."

The New Zealander though, had praise for Spiro Agnew in a back-handed way. "Agnew radiated many New Zealand youths during his visit to our country. And he caused the first incident of police brutality in New Zealand, in recent memory, when a crowd of demonstrators against him were set upon, by Police."

The widely held belief of American racism, and class distinction was expressed best by a Russian, who commented, "Frankly while I have found America a better place than I was led to believe, it is the most racist atmosphere I have ever encountered. And it seems, that to be young and with long hair makes you a second class citizen."

The foreign youths had little argument with their American counterparts when they offered critical comment about their visit. The UMass youths were just as critical. The visitors did have some comments about UMass, the Southwest towers in particular. One was from a Singapore delegate who said, "they should have cut them in half or something. How can anyone live in something that big. Why it would drive most people crazy. Whoever planned that place must have been a sadist."

Probably the biggest moment (sic) for the visitors was eating brownies with American flags stuck in them. It brought derision from most and the comment, "Does Nixon make you eat your flag?" It was in a sense an uplifting experience for a UMass student. It is easy to get insulated in beautiful downtown Amherst, and not know how the rest of the universe is reacting to everyday U.S. news. And there is a sense of unity among the different youths, who share their disbelief and frustration with an American government that turns it back on youth.

Perhaps it would do the Nixons, Agnews, etc. some good to talk with youths from overseas, since they won't talk to any from the States. They don't have to talk to Russians or Yugoslavs. They talk to maybe somebody from our dear and loyal allies from Australia or New Zealand. They would tell him that the word "America" means only war, aggression, imperialism and repression to them.

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All Chopin Concert Set For Bowker Wednesday

The gifted young pianist Eugene Indjic will offer an all-Chopin recital in Bowker Auditorium Wednesday, July 22 at 8 p.m. as part of the University's Summer Arts Program, open to the public without charge.

Mr. Indjic, a native of Yugoslavia now 23 years old, is considered by many leading pianists and conductors as one of the most promising of today's young artists. He graduated cum laude from Harvard University in 1969 and maintained an extremely busy academic and musical schedule throughout his undergraduate days, including the performance of numerous recitals and appearances with orchestras throughout this country and abroad.

Mr. Indjic's talent in music was discovered by his mother when the youngster was eight and a half. His first teacher was Mrs. Liubov Stepani of Springfield, Mass., with whom he studied until 1958. Other teachers included the late Benjamin Kalman of Springfield, Alexander Borovsky of Boston; Professors at the Juilliard School in New York as well as private lessons with such distinguished artists as Nadia Boulanger, Clifford Curzon, Arthur Schnabel and Leon Kirchner.

Mr. Indjic has appeared as soloist with the Boston Symphony Orchestra under Erich Leinsdorf, the Cincinnati Symphony, the Pittsburgh Symphony, the Washington National Symphony and Boston Pops Orchestra under Arthur Fiedler.

Mr. Indjic's program will include Sonata No. 3 in B Minor; three mazurkas; Scherzo in B flat Minor; three etudes; Nocturne No. 1 in C Minor and the famous Polonaise in A flat.

Trustees Name Dorms After Dead Trustees

Three new residence halls at UMass have been named for former UMass Trustees, now deceased. At its last meeting, the University's Board of Trustees voted to name the new buildings in honor of Harry Dunlap Brown, William M. Cashin, and Elizabeth L. McNamara.

Harry Dunlap Brown served as Trustee from 1940 to 1968. He graduated from Massachusetts Agricultural College in 1914 and was awarded an honorary doctor of laws degree from UMass in 1964. He received the Distinguished Service Award from the Alumni Association in 1959 for his service as president and as a director of the Association. Mr.

Brown was a director and clerk of the UMass Building Association and had served the Commonwealth as a Representative in the General Court from 1929 to 1934. Mr. Brown lived in Hyannis.

William M. Cashin was appointed a University Trustee in 1949 by Governor Paul Dever, and was reappointed in 1956 by Governor Christian Herter. He later served as one of the original Trustees of the UMass Building Authority, and was a member until his death in July, 1969. He lived in Milton.

Mrs. Elizabeth L. McNamara of Cambridge served as a University Trustee from 1937 until her death in January, 1957.

Evelyn Wood READING DYNAMICS

TRIPLE YOUR READING INDEX
IMPROVE YOUR STUDY HABITS

FREE DEMONSTRATIONS:

Wesley Methodist Church
365 N. Pleasant St., Amherst
Tuesday, July 14 at 2, 4, 7 and 9
Wednesday, July 15 at 2, 4, 7 and 9

The University Summer Program Committee

presents
MASQUE THEATRE ENSEMBLE
First Season

Tuesday, July 21, "A PROCESS OF ELIMINATION" by Dan Murphy; "TROUBLE IN THE WORKS" by Harold Pinter and "THE ENTRANCE IS THROUGH THE HOOP" by Raphael Alvarado.

Friday, July 24, Samuel Beckett's "ENDGAME".

Saturday, July 25, an adaptation of "EVERYMAN".

Studio Theatre, South College
(Entrance "C")

Tickets: 75¢ students; others \$1.50

First Arts Council Box Office, 125 Herter
or at the door. Telephone 545-0202

UMass Nursery Studies Dutch Elm Disease

Thousands of dead trees in neat rows give the UMass research nursery a strange look at this time of year.

The dead trees are young elms deliberately inoculated with Dutch elm disease fungus. Whole rows are killed this way each year as researchers from the UMass Shade Tree Laboratories search for a disease-resistant strain of elm. "This is an effort that goes back 10 years," explains Shade Tree Laboratories director Malcolm A. McKenzie. "We don't look for trees that are immune—we look for degrees of resistance that we can use as a basis for making crosses."

The method is to give the disease to a whole crop of young elms, select the two per cent or less that show resistance and cross them with resistant strains from previous years. "We try to produce as many different individuals as possible and by a process of elimination weed out the less promising ones," Dr. McKenzie explained.

The process starts with elm seed, gathered in early summer and sent to the Atomic Energy Commission's Brookhaven National Laboratory on Long Island. There the seed is treated with thermal neutrons. The idea is to change the genetic makeup of the seed chromosomes and possibly produce mutants resistant to disease although so far no clearly resistant mutants have resulted.

The seeds, back from Brookhaven, are set out in greenhouses over the winter. The young elms are transplanted to the research nursery at the west end of the Amherst main campus and at the UMass nursery in Belchertown. The young trees grow up to five years, awaiting their date with the Dutch elm fungus.

The UMass elms get the disease by inoculation at both sides of the trunk with a liquid containing a culture of the fungus. In nature, the fungus is transmitted by the elm bark beetle, which chooses diseased elm trees as the place to lay its eggs. The result is that beetles hatch in the spring loaded with fungus spores which are passed to healthy elms as the insects feed on the tender new bark.



Shade Tree Laboratory senior technical assistant Joseph S. Demaradzki examines a young elm that came through a Dutch elm disease fungus inoculation green and healthy. Behind him the shriveled and brown leaves of another elm show what happened to most of the trees in the plot after inoculation.

sects feed on the tender new bark. The elm disease was first discovered in Holland in 1919, spread to this country by 1930 and now kills an estimated 400,000 trees a year in the U.S. The fungus chokes the vascular system, first sign of which is a wilting and yellowing of leaves at about this time of year. Spread of the fungus can kill a tree in one season or in the case of older trees, in several years.

In its search for a disease-resistant strain, the UMass Shade Tree Lab is working with foreign varieties as well as local strains and has research plots of Siberian elms, Buisman elms, Carpathian elms and others. In all the lab has some 9500 elms growing in Amherst and Belchertown. The result? "We've done a lot of work without too much to show in the way of results," Dr. McKenzie admits. "We try to avoid any premature claims about a resistant strain," he added, explaining that very often what may seem to be a resistant tendency in a tree often turns out to be only the natural resistance of a young tree growing rapidly. Another Shade Tree Laboratory staff member, Dr. Francis W. Holmes, predicts that it will be well into the 1980's and has research plots of Siberian varieties are available in quantity.

Hailed Paperback Set To Roll

A new paperback edition of a widely-hailed novel by University visiting professor George Cuomo has just been published by Avon books.

"Among Thieves," a Literary Guild Selection when it was published in 1968, already has over 200,000 copies in print in hard-

cover editions. The novel is a study of the lives of three men, all of whom are drawn into the elmiatic incident in the book, a violent disturbance in prison. The author describes the novel as an attempt to deal with "both the psychological and social roots

of crime and punishment, and of our attitudes toward such things as crime and punishment." The book was the result of four and a half years of work, including a great deal of research dealing with criminals, law enforcement and prison conditions.

Cuomo is a professor of English at California State College at Hayward, on leave at the Amherst campus. He is the author of two previous novels, "Jack Be Nimble," and "Bright Day, Dark Runner." Last year he published a book of stories, "Sing, Choirs of Angels."

The University Summer Program Committee

PRESENTS
SUMMER REPERTORY THEATRE
6th Season

Thursday, July 23 & Saturday, July 25

Thornton Wilder's
"GENERATION GAP"

Friday, July 24

Eugene O'Neill's
"HUGHIE" and "THIS PROPERTY IS CONDEMNED"

by Tennessee Williams

Sunday, July 26

"U.S.A."

by Paul Shyre and John Dos Passos

Bartlett Auditorium, 8:30 P.M.

(Air-Conditioned)

Reserved Tickets: UMass Summer Student with ID —

Free; others \$2.00.

Bartlett Box Office — Telephone 545-2579

University Summer
Program Committee
presents

THE SHORT FILM:
DOCUMENTARIES

"The American Image",
"Our Vanishing Lands",
"Return to Florence"
and
"The Continent of Africa"
etc.

Tuesday, July 21
at 2:00 P.M.

Herter Hall #227
(air-conditioned)

FREE OF CHARGE

Review

Summer Rep. Theater Seen Dull

By DON GLICKSTEIN
Statesman Staff

I've never taken Speech 115, so I suppose that I'm an ignorant person; I don't back up my statements with annotated facts, I merely write down my impressions and hope that they make the reader react, and hopefully agree.

It seems to me that with the exception of a few musicals and Broadway plays, the drama that colleges have produced in the last few years has had the substance of diluted water. What is being produced are plays that are so replete with the symbolism, absurdity, and microcosms of human life, that they bore the viewer to death. Instead of entertaining an audience, actors concentrate on remembering illogical lines, senseless blocking, pointless metaphors, and theatrical pronouncements. Audiences find themselves walking out of the theater saying, "Gee, I, uh, liked it" and refusing to admit that the performance was a waste of money, and that they missed a good Cary Grant movie on Channel 4.

A typical non-entertaining play is "THIS PROPERTY IS CONDEMNED", one of the five plays produced by the University Summer Repertory Theater. The plot of the play is as follows: boy meets girl, girl tells life story, girl leaves, boy. Scattered throughout this plot are trite similes ("The sky is as white as a clean piece of paper") which probably symbolize something, a stereotyped Southern girl accent, Willie, (Does every Southerner really sound like Lady Bird Johnson?), the Southern grunts of Tom, the boy, the pointless blocking of both characters (Willie paces up and down an embankment, Tom paces between his kite and Willie), and the crisp delivery and cues with no trace of sloppiness (Isn't it funny how no one ever "uhs" or "mms" in a play, why their delivery is just so perfect!).

"HUGHIE", the second play on the bill, manages to keep the viewer awake only because of the excellent characterization and the occasional humor which the script provides. Once one realized that the exaggerated role of Erie Smith (Carl Pilo) was entirely plausible, one could listen to his remembrances of Hughie with a sense of pity and true empathy. The dozing, bored, boy-how-much-longer-do-I-have-to-listen-to-him acting of the night clerk (Brian Marsh) was not realistic, but superb. The play itself, however, save for its humorous interjections, was as trite as "This Property is Condemned". Man loses friend, mangals friend, although filled with psychological ramifications and hidden meaning, is certainly not a profound statement. The entertainment derived from "U.S.A." does not come from what is done, but how it is done. A potpourri of America from 1900-1930, "U.S.A." is an attempt to sublimate historical events and to focus on people. Its conclusion, "U.S.A. is its people" is a great disappointment, but only because the Repertory Theater, in full cast, did such an adequate job in the first two hours, that this script deficiency was highlighted. The cast included GERALDYN WILLIAMS who portrays a sort of seer, but pitiable and loveable bitch, Carlo Pilo, showing the development of the executive, J.W., from the blue-eyed youth Ward, Mary Robb Carr who looks like a UMass version of Audrey Hepburn, butten times as enthusiastic, Joseph Wilkins, who shows a versatile talent for being different people, Brian Marsh, outstanding as Rudolf Valentino, and bright twinkly eyed Virginia Cook as a poignant and then patriotic Isadora Duncan and Eleanor Stoddard. My only complaint with the cast was that they felt obliged to speak in a gawdawful theatrical accent which does not recognize the existence of the flat, nasalized "a", and was disturbing as well as monotonous. The idea of "U.S.A." could have been a boring play. Several things saved it from the jaws of yawns, however: a semi-plot, musical interludes, and Laugh-In type current event interruptions which provided renewing respites for the audience.

In a drought of entertaining drama, I hope that the standards of American theatre goers have not deteriorated. We can rationalize our lower standards by saying that there was only one very great Shakespeare, but if theatre is to survive, we must all believe deep inside of us, that another Shakespeare is just around the corner, that drama can be good and meaty, without being dull.

UNIVERSITY SUMMER PROGRAM COMMITTEE

presents

"The Dirty Dozen"
Wednesday, July 22
8:00 P.M.

Student Union Ballroom

* * *

"Cool Hand Luke"
Monday, July 27
8:00 P.M.

Student Union Ballroom

FREE OF CHARGE

Black Poets Featured In SW Forum Thursday

The Black Poet Speaks, a forum for expression by six well-known poets, will take place Thursday, July 23 at 8 p.m. under the auspices of the University's Summer Arts Program.

It will be held on the mall at Southwest and is open to the public without charge. In case of rain it will be shifted to Bowker Auditorium. The program has been coordinated by McKinley Moore, Springline poet and UMass faculty member. Participating will be such noted black poets as Gylan Kain of New York, Kimako, Jean Parrish, Tom Seller and Bill Hassan, in addition to Mr. Moore.

Mr. Kain was a founder of the original Last Poets. Kimako, the sister of the noted author LeRoi Jones, lives in New York and is involved in acting and poetry readings. Miss Jean Parrish, a 19-year-old student at the University, has read her poems at many local events including last summer's readings which featured Pulitzer-prize winning poet: Gwendolyn Brooks.

Letters to the Editor Are Accepted Up to 12 Hours Before Publication

The University Summer Program Committee

PRESENTS

DRAWINGS AND SCULPTURE

BY

ARMAND BALBONI

Through Friday, July 24

University Art Gallery
123 Herter Hall

(Air-Conditioned)

Hours: Daily 12:00 P.M. to 5:00 P.M.

Tuesday until 9:00 P.M.

Saturday & Sunday 1:00 P.M. to 5:00 P.M.

THURSDAY, JULY 23, 8:00 p. m.



GYLAN KAIN



BILL HASSAN



TOM SELLERS

MAC KINLEY MOORE
KIMAKO

JEAN PARRISH

THE BLACK POET SPEAKS

MALL, SOUTHWEST RESIDENTIAL COLLEGE (Bowker Auditorium, in case of rain)

PIZZA is GOOD

Bells Pizza
85 Univ. Drive

Patriots Arrive Here For Practice

The Boston Patriots arrived on campus, at least a small number of them did. Just the rookies are in camp right now, as the dispute between the player's association and the National Football League owners has kept the veterans out of camp.

The Pats will be staying in James House during their stay, with meetings, physicals and photo sessions today and tomorrow. Thursday, regular practice sessions will begin, with or without the veterans, as Coach Clive Rush, emphasizes the need to get things rolling in part two of his rebuilding job.

The year has to be the most hopeful the Patriots have experienced in the many uncertain and downtrodden years of the franchise. They will have a permanent home within the next two years, have a real football stadium to play in (Harvard) for the first time, they are members of the NFL have one of the most attractive schedules ever, with encounters with the Baltimore Colts, New York Giants, Minnesota Vikings, along with N.Y. Jets and K.C. Chiefs games, and most importantly, the nucleus of good young professional football team.

This year's rookie crop should continue the success last year's yearlings had (among them Carl Garrett, Ron Sellers and Mike Montler.) Leading the pack is big Phil Olson, brother of Los Angeles quarterback slayer Merlin, and possibly the best rookie defensive line prospect in the NFL. Unfortunately, Olson injured his knee at a College All-Star game practice session and will probably miss a couple of weeks. Olson has got much of the publicity, but the Pats drafted a good bunch of other college stars, mainly to shore up their defensive weaknesses.

Among two of the best college linebackers are in the Patriot fold. Mike "Cat" Ballou, a first team All-American linebacker from UCLA and Bob Olson from Notre Dame should give the young, and versatile veteran linebacker crew a lot of competition. This, plus the fact that Rush employed a four linebacker crew at times, means the two rookies will see a lot of action.

With Jim Nance's contract hold out still in earnest the value of fourth round draft choice fullback Eddie Ray becomes important. The same holds true for Odell Lawson from Langston University, who could help, since Garrett will lose most of training sessions to his Army commitment.

The Patriots, in addition, picked up a strong defensive line prospect in Purdue's Dennis Worgowski, a fine place kicker in Henry Brown from Missouri, among other rookie candidates, plus a host of free agents, the most well-known being former Yale magician Brian Dowlign. The Patriots were quite successful gaining valuable free agents a year ago.

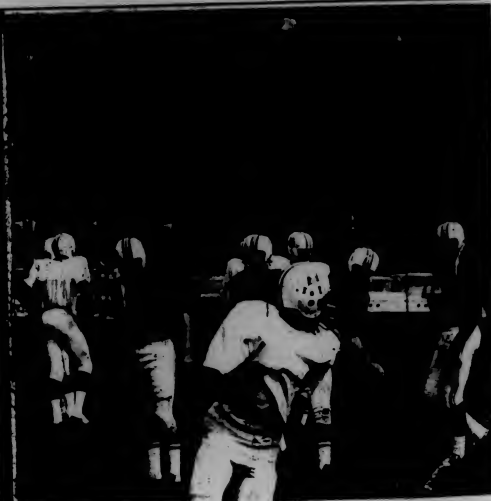
Practice sessions will all be open to the public without charge, and are held at the practice fields to the rear of Alumni Stadium.

If the veterans settle their disputes, Nance signs his contract, Olson heals, and what looks like a raft of potential in returning stars and rookies, you may be able to watch a developing champion in the making.

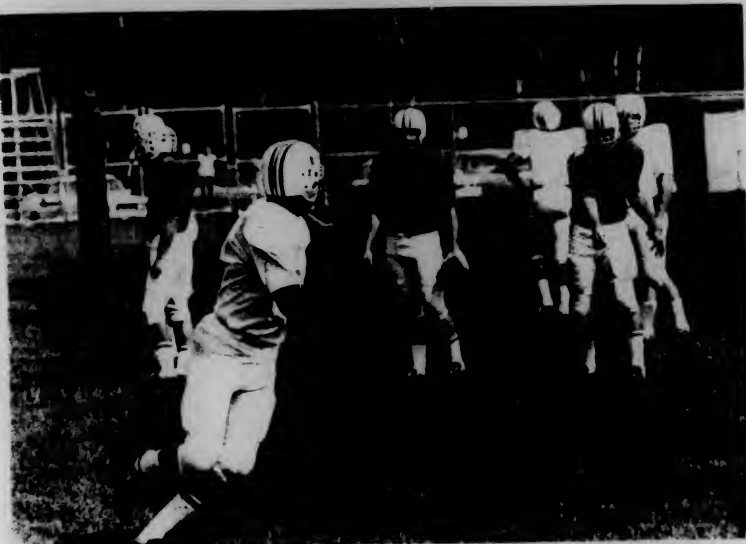
Sports

Summer Statesman

TUES JULY 21, 1970



In practice action last Summer, receivers run pass drills as the quarterbacks limber up for the season. You'll see similar action at Pats' practice sessions this year.



Ph.D: It Has Become A Problem Degree

For the first time in American educational and professional history, there is an oversupply of Ph.D.'s. Demands are growing that the universities turn their attention from quantity to the need for a new kind of quality in doctorate production.

The background of the problem can, at least in part, be explained in terms of numbers. In the past 10 years, the production of doctorates has tripled; the annual output now is in the neighborhood of 25,000. While this may not seem a huge number as measured against a higher education enrollment of about seven million, it is a large group of people highly skilled in very specific fields of research.

The number of college faculty members is about 500,000 and the Ph.D. is still considered a virtually ironclad requirement for tenure. But with the increasing in college enrollments resulting in something close to a job freeze, only a fraction of the new Ph.D.'s can be absorbed by this, their primary source of employment.

At the same time, govern-

ment-sponsored research on campuses and in Federal agencies is being cut back. Finally, industry is in a cycle of retrenchment. In the past, research-oriented concerns, such as the chemical and aerospace industries, tended to overemploy new Ph.D.'s hoping by such talent hoarding to get the jump on competitors.

What this means is that the largest area of employment opportunities for Ph.D.'s in the next 5 to 10 years likely will be in the two remaining fields of maximum expansion: (1) the two-year community colleges which will be asked to absorb an even greater portion of college freshmen and sophomores, and (2) the open admissions sector of state and municipal colleges which must take care of great numbers of marginal students with imperfect high school education.

The unhappy fact, however, is that for these two areas of maximum need, most Ph.D.'s are ill equipped. They are overspecialized and intellectually committed to that specialty. They have been rewarded entirely on the basis of their research capacity, rather than their teaching potential.

Last week the Carnegie Corporation, which has in the past concerned itself with the search for excellence in schools and colleges, took a look at the doctorate situation and the need for reform. On the question of past performance of Ph.D.'s as teachers, the Carnegie Quarterly said:

"As Christopher Jencks and David Riesman pointed out in 'The Academic Revolution,' no university would deny a competent scholar a Ph.D., and hence a license to teach—even if he were known to be an incompetent teacher."

In addition, the journal said, the conventional Ph.D. probably scares off good men and women who would be fine undergraduate teachers "but who have not the stomach for performing years of research on some minute topic."

Moreover, the basic concept of a Ph.D., with its focus on the dissertation, often after years and sometimes even a decade of laborious research and footnote collecting—is an anachronism in the context of the present mass production of doctorates.

In the case of so much dissatisfaction, why have past ef-

forts to reform the Ph.D. itself or to establish separate, teaching-oriented degrees failed?

Part of the answer is in the conservatism of institutions and departments dominated by the very men who have been trained in the traditional fashion. Another reason is that, for purposes of research, the Ph.D. requirements have been quite satisfactory. But the most important reason is that special teaching degrees below the Ph.D. level have represented a lower level of status and prestige. The Doctor of Education, the principal degree for public school administrators, is an example of an effort that has failed to gain the status enjoyed by the Ph.D.

If a new degree is to take hold, the Carnegie publication suggests, "it must be parallel rather than an intermediate degree—a doctorate equal in rigor to the Ph.D. but with greater breadth, requiring heavy emphasis on the subject to be taught, and with some kind of supervised teaching experience."

Even this kind of proposal is slow to gain support. The doctor of arts has long been talk-

ed about, but it has made little headway until recently.

Now, however, there are signs of change. The National Science Foundation, the National Academy of Arts and Sciences, the American Association of State Colleges and Universities, and most important, the Council of Graduate Schools have come out in favor of this move toward a new degree.

Last June, Carnegie-Mellon University in Pittsburgh granted the first four doctor of arts degrees. And that high prestige institution now has 39 candidates for the D.A. which is being offered in the departments of English, history, mathematics, music and the visual arts. They are strictly under the control of the university, not the School of Education.

The D.A. program, though teaching-oriented, does not dispense with the dissertation. Its emphasis, however, is not on the development of new knowledge, but on advancing the teaching of the discipline. The prescribed work includes a teaching internship, and an understanding of the philosophers of learning.

Chancellor Oswald Tippo stated that UMass sent back a reply that told the committee that UMass had no speakers of the "violent, radical" nature described in the letter. In effect, the university thought the request to be

The Statesman



Campus Center Opens

The Campus Center opened its coffee shop and bookstore to the general public yesterday. The bookstore, pictured above, will house the University store, which is slated to be completely moved into the new building by the beginning of September. The store, in addition to the coffee shop is located in the concourse level of the building. For a commentary on the building's debut, see page four.



U.S. House Probe

Tippo Refuses to Answer Federal Inquiry on Speakers

By ROBERT NORTHSHIELD
Contributing Editor

UMass received and sent back unanswered an inquiry from the U.S. House Internal Security Committee which is making a preliminary investigation of the possible relationship between campus speakers and radical student activities.

In the letters, sent out a month ago to 179 schools throughout the country, the committee, formerly called the House Un-American Activities Committee, requested that the schools supply names of all non-academic speakers who addressed students on campus between September 1968 and May 1970. The letter also requested about how much the speakers were paid, the method of payment, the source of payment and the group sponsoring the speaker.

Chancellor Oswald Tippo stated that UMass sent back a reply that told the committee that UMass had no speakers of the "violent, radical" nature described in the letter. In effect, the university thought the request to be

questionable in nature.

When the letter was first sent, a member of the committee, Representative Louis Stokes (D-Ohio) advised universities and colleges officials to ignore committee questionnaires. He stated on July 14, that "the very existence of such speaker lists represents a chilling effect on the exercise of the First Amendment". Stokes added that he thought the committee request was an infringement on academic freedom.

However, chairman of the committee, Representative Richard H. Ichord (D-Mo.), stated that Stokes claim about infringement upon academic freedom was "unfounded" and termed the survey "voluntary".

A committee spokesman added that the investigation was very preliminary and said he did not know what would be done with the information. "If returns indicate there is a substantial evidence that speakers are financing a radical student activity," the spokesman said, "a congressional investigation could result."

Other Massachusetts schools who were sent questionnaires in addition to UMass were, Harvard, Tufts and Williams College. None of these schools have responded one way or another. The University of Rhode Island has agreed to submit the desired list of speakers.

R.S.O. Budgets Frozen By Trustee Fin - Com

By STAFF REPORTER

BOSTON - The budgets of all R.S.O. groups were, in effect, frozen yesterday as the Finance Committee of the Board of Trustees asked for a legal opinion on whether the University can collect the student-imposed S.A.T.F. fee from all undergraduates.

The Committee took this action after it approved in principle the Student Senate's proposed budget for the coming year. Chancellor Oswald Tippo had asked the Committee to approve the Senate's funding of the Community Action Fund and the Senate Social Action Fund, two groups which he called "off campus social action groups."

But while the committee approved the funding of these groups, it questioned whether the University can legally force all undergraduates to pay the student imposed and levied S.A.T.F. tax.

The Trustees cited a case two years ago when then President John W. Lederle commissioned a study of University finances which expressed some doubt over the legality of the University collecting the student tax.

The Finance Committee has hired an independent law firm to

rule on the question, but it is believed that the Board will ask State Attorney General Robert H. Quinn to rule on the matter. Students say that if Quinn is asked to participate in the investigation, it will be several months before his office is able to issue an opinion.

And the students point out that since the Finance Committee has frozen all R.S.O. budgets until the ruling is announced, it is possible that no student groups will be able to operate for several months into first semester.

In other action at the Committee's meeting at the Parker House in Boston yesterday, the group set the rent for Graduate students living in University-owned apartments at \$145 dollars per month. This figure now goes to the full board for final approval on August 10th.

Project "Saved"

Project Housing Question Solved By Bromery

The crisis which threatened the continuance of Project 10 early last week, was averted by a UMass administrative decision on last Thursday. Both a Project 10 group and an Orchard Hill group desired to have both a co-ed dormitory situation similar to that which Greenough has presently, and to be able to admit freshmen to it this coming semester.

The previous and still standing Trustee position was not to permit Freshmen into a residence hall which has adopted the Greenough plan. Thus, both groups were turned down, but because of the particular L-shaped structure of the Orchard Hill and Southwest dormitories an alternative solution was worked out.

Pierpont and Webster was subdivided into two separate physical entities each, where men and women would have autonomous facilities. The division was a natural one architecturally speaking, and it is not anticipated that it will need Trustee approval.

Assistant to the Chancellor for Student Affairs, Dr. Randolph Bromery, stated in reference to the on-campus housing situation that "students could not be treated as 20,000 people who want the same thing." He also felt it important to maintain a campaign of credibility with the Board in order to prove University problems could best be handled within the University.

The Project 10 program has received over 130 applications thus far, and over 50 of these included parental permission to live in Co-ed situation.

Project 10 which began in the academic year 1968-1969 was originally envisioned by Southwest Master John Hunt as a new educational experiment in the University which would ideally achieve a total integration of living and learning experiences. The experiment was to be conducted under the assumption that education is a total phenomenon which would involve a community of scholars working for common goals.

Students in the Project are allowed to some extent to decide for themselves the kinds of materials which they would like to study and the methods they would like to use. One initial aim of the Project was to make the experience of living in a large residential college more meaningful and to somehow make it relevant to the formal educational experience. Students in addition to living together to a large extent go to class together in the same physical surroundings.

Project participants have been at the forefront of academic reform in the University in both the Free University and Contemporary University programs.



Situated at the top of Columbia Point, the lagoon in question was to have served as a recreation area for Columbia Point housing project residents. However, the University's dumping of land fill into the area has put these plans in doubt. The proposed University campus would be located in the foreground of the photo.

UMass Halts Lagoon Dumping In Boston Building Snafu

UMass - Boston temporarily halted dumping land fill into a lagoon at the Columbia Point site for its new campus after about 40 area residents protested the school's actions last week.

The school planned to meet with a group from the Columbia Point housing project this week to discuss alternatives for developing the 22 acres of land which make up the lagoon.

About 40 Columbia Point residents last week formed a human chain to halt trucks which were filling the lagoon with refuse from the old dumpsite at Columbia Point on which the University is building its new urban campus.

The residents claimed last week that they had been working with city officials on ideas for developing the lagoon site for recreational purposes, but that UMass was blocking those plans by using the lagoon as a dump site.

"We want to have a say as to what is done with the land," explained resident spokesman Louis Rodriguez, who added that his group wanted more of a voice in the plans of the University project being constructed "on their doorstep."

The University had claimed that the lagoon site was not fit for recreational use, and that con-

struction of the school's new campus depends upon using the lagoon as a dump. "There simply is no other place to put the land fill," explained UMass - Boston vice-chancellor Roy Hamilton.

He suggested that the University and the area residents could work jointly to formulate ideas for recreation areas on top of the land fill in the lagoon area.

A bill which would legalize this agreement between the school and the residents of the housing complex was defeated in the legislature last year, and a similar bill still awaits Beacon Hill approval this year.

Buchwald Inflation Alert

WASHINGTON -- The Nixon Administration will announce the first in a series of "inflation alerts" next month. No one knows exactly what an "inflation alert" is, though it seems to be a way of alerting the American people as to what products are going up in price so the public will be able to boycott them.

The details of the "inflation alert" have not been worked out so it's everyone's guess as to how it will be implemented.

Perhaps like this: Let us suppose a rumor is out that the price of ground beef will rise 4 cents a pound. This is picked up at the top-secret headquarters of the Inflation Alert Command located in the mountains of West Virginia. IAC sends out a squadron of Comparison Shoppers who make a fast swing through supermarkets in Madison, Wis.; Boise, Idaho; Tucson, Ariz.; and Flatbush, Brooklyn. They must report back to IAC within two hours. (It is estimated that inflation can now hit this country in four hours.)

If IAC's suspicions are confirmed they immediately notify Washington on the inflation hot line (it's called that because the telephone company has just asked for a raise in rates).

Washington notifies the White House and a meeting of the National Security Council on Ground Beef is hurriedly called.

The meeting is presided over by the President who demands to know if the price rise in ground beef is a serious attack on the nation or just a diversionary tactic to keep the country from knowing of the meat packers' real plan which is to raise the price on porterhouse steak. George Shultz, the President's Chief of Staff, says all his intelligence indicates that the ground-beef hike is the real thing, and he urges the President to call an inflation alert.

The President then goes into a small room by himself with a yellow pad and pencil and lists all the options he has.

His big problem is: Can he call an inflation alert without notifying Congress? He asks Atty. Gen. Mitchell who assures him that he legally can. Mitchell warns the President he can expect some static from the Senate, but if they are consulted they'll debate the alert to death, and before they're finished ground beef could be up by more than 10 cents a pound.

The President makes his decision. He goes to his desk and takes out a key and unlocks a box. Then he presses a red button. All over the United States, in every city and town, sirens start screaming. Inflation wardens grab their helmets and rush out into the streets, making everyone go into an inflation shelter or cellar.

Cars and all transportation must come to a halt. In 45 minutes, every consumer must be off the streets.

By this time, the meat packers start dropping their inflation bombs on the country. But everyone is in his shelter and there is no one left topside to buy ground beef. The first day, the supermarkets drop it a penny a pound. Still no buyers. The next day, 2 cents a pound. Still nothing. On the fourth day with still no business, the supermarkets put large signs in their windows announcing a sale on ground beef (the same price it was before the raise).

When this happens, President Nixon presses the all-clear button and everyone comes up from his shelter. It takes a lot of preparation but another battle against inflation has been won.

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Brandeis Sets Political Limits

Brandeis University, in Waltham, has spelled out the kind of student political activity that is prohibited on the university's campus.

The new directives prohibit any member of the Brandeis community from involving the name of the university in any political campaign and prohibits the use of the university's official seal in any political correspondence.

The guidelines are an attempt to deal with the many legal questions raised by the increasing amount of political activity on campus. They also follow on the heels of a controversy with the Waltham Board of Assessors over the tax status of a Brandeis building which formerly housed the National Student Strike Information Center, a clearing house for information on campus protests throughout the country.

Under the new ruling, faculty, staff members and students using the name of the university for personal identification must state the guidelines also state that fees will be charged whenever facilities are used for political activities which transcend the usual "meetings" or "forums."

Got Something to Sell?

Advertise in the Summer Statesman

Place ads in Statesman office between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

or call 545-2550, Monday through Friday.

AD RATE: \$2 per column inch.

Froines Blasts U.S. In Lecture At UMass

By ALBERT BENSON
Asst. Managing Editor

John Froines, a member of the Chicago 7, advocated violence as a revolutionary tactic in a speech given in the Student Union Ballroom on Thursday, July 23.

In his speech Froines maintained that a system which sustains itself by repressive police state tactics, must be overthrown by violent means. "The people who run the United States," he stated, "use brutality and violence to keep their power." "Blacks live in virtually occupied ghettos, students live in the fear of constant police repression, and communities throughout Latin America, Africa, and Asia, are continually being exploited by U. S. Imperialism," he alleged.

To build a revolutionary force to combat the "U. S. monster," Froines is trying to construct a coalition of workers, students, and minority groups. He maintained that militant black workers have already begun organizing in Detroit and other cities. He also added that Black, Mexican, Indian, and Puerto Rican groups have formed radical units across the country. On the subject of student activism, Froines was less optimistic.

"Students in this country do not present a unified whole." They range from apathetic to radical. Many students will give only half-hearted support to liberal or radical causes, he stated. As an example, he cited the failure of Yale students to sustain an interest in activities surrounding the Panther trials in New Haven. "The Students lagging interest is another example of 'liberal failure,'" he argued.

During his speech he also took liberal Senators and Congressmen to task. Many, he felt, would support liberal causes only until it came time to stand up and give support to these causes. He used the trial in Chicago as an example. He charged that while Justice Hoffman made a mockery of the law, liberal Congressmen looked on in silence. "Where were the Hatfields, Kennedy's and Muskies then?" he asked.

Another target for Froines was the New Mobe. "The New Mobe is powerless." To be effective politically, we must destroy it, he added.

Prior to his talk, a film on the Black Panthers and on Yippies was shown. After the meeting a discussion was held in the Colonial Lounge.

UMass Helps The Deaf

Twenty-nine teachers and supervisors from New England and the Middle Atlantic states, who are responsible for the education of the deaf, are attending the 1970 Summer Media Institute at UMass, by David M. Clay, Director of University Libraries.

In his new post, Mr. Boylan will be responsible for the operations of all the libraries on the Amherst campus. Policy direction will continue to reside with the Director of Libraries.

From 1956 to 1958 he was serials librarian in the Public Health Library at the University of California at Berkeley. He then became science librarian at the University of Arizona. In 1959 he joined General Dynamics Corporation where he served as Acquisitions Librarian until 1962 when he was named assistant librarian for information processing at the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory at Livermore. He became Library Manager at Lawrence in 1964.

Before joining the UMass staff, he was chief of the library branch, Technical Information Division, NASA, at the Ames Research Center in California.

The Institute director is Prof. Raymond Wyman of the UMass School of Education, who is also Director of the Northeast Regional Media Center for the Deaf. The Institute staff consists of specialists in newer media from the University of Massachusetts and schools for the deaf. Interpreters are being provided for deaf participants.

Summer Program presents

EXPERIMENTAL THEATRE

TUESDAY, JULY 28 "Endgame" 8:30 p.m.

Studio Theatre, South College

FRIDAY, JULY 31 "Everyman, an Adaptation" and

"Motel" 8:30 p.m.

Studio Theatre, South College

Pulitzer Prize Winner Speaks At UMass on Thursday

The Pulitzer-prize winning poet Anne Sexton will be featured in an unusual poetry and chamber rock evening at UMass Thursday. Appearing under the auspices of the University's Summer Arts Program, Anne Sexton and Her Kind will perform at 8 p.m. on the Mall of the Southwest Residence Area or in case of inclement weather, in Bowker Auditorium. The program is open to the public without charge.

Anne Sexton was born in Newton and grew up in Wellesley. In 1960 Mrs. Sexton's first book, "To Bedlam and Part Way Back" was published and was soon followed by a second, "All My Pretty Ones." Both were acclaimed by the critics and established Anne Sexton as an outstanding American poet.

Her poems have appeared in such magazines as the New Yorker, Harper's, Yale Review, Saturday Review and Hudson Review. She held the Robert Frost Fellowship at Breadloaf and was a scholar with Radcliffe's New Institute for Independent Study from 1961 to 1962.

Mrs. Sexton has received numerous honors for her works including a fellowship of the American Academy of Arts and Letters, Ford Foundation Grant and in 1965 was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature. In 1966 Mrs. Sexton won the Pulitzer Prize for "Live or Die," a volume published by Houghton Mifflin Company.

Joining Anne Sexton for an evening of her poetry and chamber rock will be Bill Davies, electric piano and organ; Ted Casher, flute and sax; Steve Rizzo, guitar; Mark Levinson, bass and Harvey Simons, drums.



Pulitzer-prize winning poetess Anne Sexton will be featured in a poetry/rock evening at the University Thursday evening. Joining Miss Sexton for ANNE SEXTON & HER KIND will be Bill Davies, electric piano and organ; Ted Casher, flute and sax; Steve Rizzo, guitar; Mark Levinson, bass and Harvey Simons, drums.

Federal Govt Funds UMass Program

The School of Education at UMass has been awarded a \$130,000 contract by the U. S. Office of Education to analyze data received from survey of compensatory education in the United States.

Jimmie C. Fortune, associate professor of education, has been named principal investigator of the project, with Thomas E. Hutchinson, assistant professor of education, as co-investigator. The 1970 Survey of Compensatory Education, which was conducted by the U. S. Office of Education, produced a considerable amount of data on federally sup-


ported projects which help disadvantaged children adjust to school. The UMass team will analyze the elementary school information to help ascertain the success of these programs.

WFCR PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

TUESDAY, JULY 28
6:00 p.m. QUE TAL AMIGOS
For Spanish-speaking listeners.
WEDNESDAY, July 29
2:00 p.m. FRED CALLAND PRESENTS
2:00 Gluck: "Orfeo ed Euridice" Opera in Three Acts, (Shirley Verrett, alto; Anna Moffo, soprano; Judith Raskin, soprano), Polyphonic Chorus of Rome and I Virtuosi di Roma/Frascati.
THURSDAY, July 30
8:30 p.m. (5) NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY
The Conservatory Orchestra conducted by graduate students majoring in Orchestra Conducting presents Beethoven: Erdmout Overture, Op. 84; Debussy: Nocturne for Orchestra; Stravinsky: Jeux de Cartes; Brahms: Symphony No. 4 in e, Op. 98.
FRIDAY, July 31
9:00 p.m. (6) BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA AT TANGLEWOOD
William Steinberg conducts an all Beethoven program. Leonore Overture No. 3; Piano Concerto No. 5, featuring Claude Frank; King Stephen Overture; and Symphony No. 8.
SATURDAY, August 1
2:00 p.m. SATURDAY OPERA
2:00 (8) Donizetti: "Daughter of the Regiment" Opera in Two Acts, (Lina Pacelli, soprano; Mario Brunacci, bass; Cesare Valletti, tenor), Chorus and Orchestra of RAI, Milan/Rome.
4:00 (9) Mascagni: "Cavalleria Rusticana" Opera in One Act, (Francesca Cosentino, mezzo; Adriano Martini, soprano; Carlo Bergonzi, tenor; Gianluigi Grolli, baritone; Maria Gracia Allegrini, alto), Chorus and Orchestra of La Scala, Milan/Karajan.
SUNDAY, August 2
2:30 p.m. (8) BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA AT TANGLEWOOD
Antal Dorati conducts an all Beethoven program: Overture to Erdmout, op. 84; Piano Concerto No. 3 in e, Op. 37, (Vladimir Ashkenazy, piano); Symphony No. 7 in A, Op. 92.
MONDAY, August 3
1:00 p.m. FIVE COLLEGE FORUM
Candid conversation about a variety of issues, ideas, and events with faculty members and guests at Amherst, Hampshire, Mount Holyoke, and Smith Colleges and the University of Massachusetts.
8:30 p.m. CLEVELAND ORCHESTRA
From Malone College, Canton, Michael Charry conducts Beethoven: The Roman Carnival Overture, Op. 81; Debussy: Prelude to the Afternoon of a Faun; Hindemith: Symphonische Metamorphosen on Themes of Carl Maria von Weber; Sibelius: Symphony No. 2 in D, Op. 43.
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THE HUNGRY-U

The Massachusetts Summer Statesman

Offices of the Summer Statesman are on the second floor of the Student Union on the University campus, zip code 01002. Phones are 545-2550, 545-6311 and 515-1311.

Second-class postage paid at Amherst, the Summer Statesman publishes weekly from June 24 to July 8, and bi-weekly from July 10 to August 10. Accepted for mailing under authority of the act of March 3, 1879, as amended.

PIZZA is GOOD

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Summer Statesman

Tax Snafu

An already confusing situation concerning the student tax controversy became even more confusing when a Board of Trustees sub-committee approved the budget "in principle" which means virtually nothing and approved a legal study of the student tax that conceivably could make the student tax voluntary and destroy the student organization structure as it now stands.

This issue which has been both confusing and irritating, didn't need another confusing factor. But we really should expect that the Board of Trustees wouldn't clear anything up. However, right now it is a fatal tactic to pit the students against the board.

We urge, instead, all students who believe that the student tax should be passed as the duly-elected body of the students passed, who believe that the student tax should be paid for all students, and who desire to have student organization that would be representative of a student body of 18,000 to write that conviction to Board of Trustees members before their August 10 meeting.

Maybe a flood of letters in support of the tax is the only way left to have student organizations operating in the fall.

Hamburger Snafu

Remember the halcyon days of summer '67 when the impossible dream of the Red Sox came true and another impossible dream of new campus center being built within two years began?

Now, three years later, the Red Sox languish in the rubble of broken pitching arms and the Campus Center finally opens. Well, not completely opens, but at least opens its coffee shop.

After three years of disputes over space, construction strikes, broken promises and runny blue prints, the Campus Center for which the class of 1970 paid for four years and never used and that students will be paying for for many years to come, opens a coffee shop that features .60¢ hamburgers (called campus burgers) .70¢ cheeseburgers (called center burgers) and all paper utensils in a room that features some of the most expensive wood paneling that can be found.

Now, this wasn't unexpected after the barrage of inflation arguments that have exploded over the airways. Everyone knows that prices have gone up. And granted, the hamburgers served in the CC are of far better quality than the burgers in the old Hatch. (This, according to our hamburger expert, Wimpy P. Prostack.) The trouble is why is it necessary for the higher prices in a supposed student dining area?

This is obviously a trivial argument to have on a hot summer day what with the problems of the world descending upon us all. But it strikes us as a needless waste of expense for students to have .60¢ campusburgers when they can still have a .35¢ Hatchburger that, while not perhaps as big, is not .25¢ worse, and has the added touch of the Hatch jukebox, with the nine year old Johnny Cash album.

We implore the Campus Center luminaries to reassess their coffee shop prices and remember the old adage "a campus burger in the hand is worth too much in the pocket".

The Massachusetts Summer Statesman

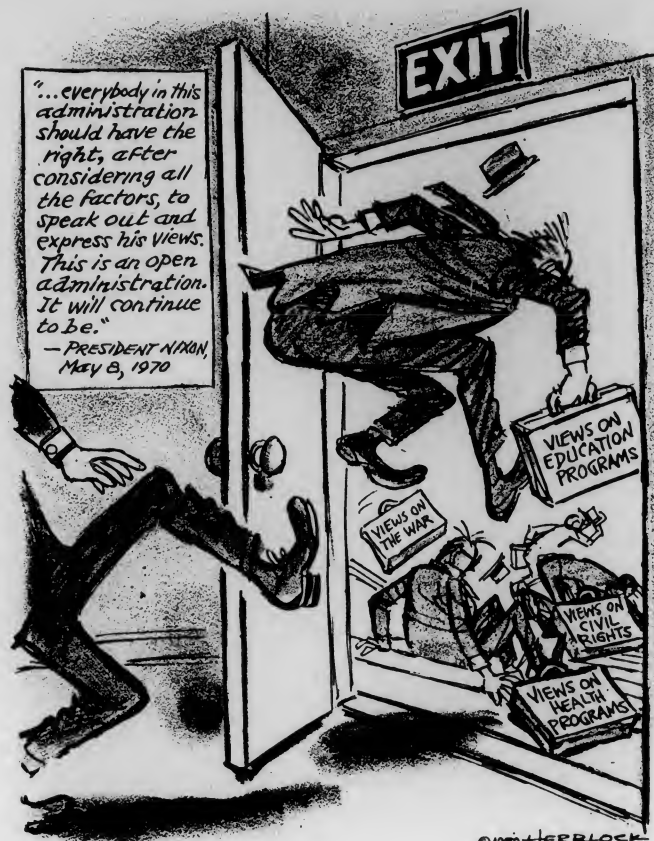
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Open Administration



Buchwald

The Loved Ones

By ART BUCHWALD

WASHINGTON - This is a government of reports and studies. No matter what happens in this nation, the first solution is to appoint a commission to study it. The commissions take one year, two years, some even longer, and then they make their report to the President. If the President agrees with the report, it's released to the nation. If he or his staff disagrees with it, it's buried. But where?

Just by chance I discovered the secret burial grounds of reports and studies made by presidential commissions. The cemetery is located on a hill overlooking the upper Potomac. It is quiet and deserted, and only the chirping of birds or the call of a hoot owl can be heard.

Mr. Gottfried Snellenbach has been caretaker of the burial area for government reports since the Harding Administration, and after I assured him I would not dig up any of the graves, he let me enter the large well-kept grounds.

"We've got some of the great reports of all times buried here," Mr. Snellenbach said. "We've got reports that cost \$20 million, and we've got reports that cost \$2,000 but in the end they all wind up here, buried six-feet under."

"Sir, what kind of reports are resting here?"

"It might be better to ask what kind of reports aren't buried here. We have reports on violence, studies on blacks, students, unemployment, the economy, the Communist threat, housing, health care, law and order. You name it, and we've buried it."

"How does a report find its final resting spot in this setting?"

"Well as you know, the President is always appointing a commission to study something or other, and after the study they're supposed to hand in a report. Now, lots of times the President has no intention of paying any attention to the report, and it's dead before it's even written. Other times someone on the President's staff reads a report handed in by a commission and says 'This stuff is dynamite. We have to kill it!'

"In some cases the President says 'Let's release this report to the press and then bury it.' Occasionally a report will just die of heartbreak because nobody pays any attention to it."

"In any case, after the report is dead, it has to be buried, because if you're President you don't want someone finding it at a later date and using it against you."

"So every week each report that has died is placed in a pine box and loaded on a government hearse and brought up here, where we have a simple ceremony before lowering it into the ground."

"If it's a blue ribbon panel report that's been killed in action, we give it a 21-gun salute. Otherwise, we lay it to rest with as little fuss as possible."

"This cemetery goes for miles and miles," I said.

"No one knows how many reports have been buried here by the different Presidents."

"Mr. Snellenbach, this is a beautiful cemetery and very impressive. But why does the government go to so much trouble and expense to keep it up for nothing more than paper reports?"

"You must understand that most of the men asked to serve on presidential commissions are very important citizens. They spend months and years working on these reports, and they feel very close to them. When their reports are killed or buried, these men feel a personal loss. Many days you will see them sitting here next to the tombstones of their studies, tears rolling down their cheeks. No matter how long you work here, it still gets to you."

The Statesman Readers Write Tippon The Princeton Plan

Zombie Plague

Catch 22. The trouble with the Power People is they rule in 1945 consciousness and Houdini suits. And so they try to force those they control to dream about life, crippling our abilities to live it. The university is based on the assumption that anything can exist. The universe is not. So the Power People shove their greyness, their requirements, their values, their life-style, their profit motivations down our throats. Yossarian screams, "You're crazy!" But Dean Venman sells education as an "alternative to vagrancy," orientation shows "Plague of the Zombies," while Tippon goes "uncommitted" and asks to see it in writing.

The Proposal. The Proposal. Keep them sitting making compromises and writing proposals. Keep them sitting and immobilized. Sitting, being rational and intellectual. Sitting keeping the emotions and metabolism down. Sitting, in meetings, in lectures, in classrooms, in security. Look what sitting does to animals in the zoo. The cages are different, the process is the same. Statism supports Power. Power is the result of the helplessness of the people in established institutions.

"I Am The Chancellor." Scene: Oswald Tippon sitting alone in a brightly lit Board Room at the head of a long brown table on the third floor of fortress Whitmore. He is reading Jeremy Bentham's "Handbook of Political Fallacies." Bentham's method has been learned well by the Johnsons, the Reagans, the Daleys, the... On suppressing issues: (1) Repress it with authority. (2) Claim it has no relevance. (3) Becloud the issue. Above all appear noncommitted. Stop Community. Delay coeducation, hinder social action. Split and divide campus summer groups. 1945 forever!

Another book over ten years ago, Paul Goodman's "Growing Up Absurd" dealt with juvenile delinquency and Beaknicks as reactions against our national institutions - impersonality, absurdity, values of. The Power People reviewed it. Now Goodman talks about deschooling society.

The President's Commission on Student Unrest points to Berkeley and Columbia structures as dead centers of learning and go on to warn some large universities may not open in the fall. Meanwhile in Amherst, Contemporary University, the program created by one of the Commission's members (Joe Rhodes) is held as a political pawn caught between the School of Ed. and the Provost's office.

But Eric the Rat is convicted for dancing naked during the Strike because it was obscene and immoral. Remembering the Rat last summer talking about Reuter's Strike. How we could plan then to deal with overcrowding and rent prices? Started thinking FUC domes. Remembering Dean Field imposing curfews on Freshmen Orientation last summer with no rationale but in the name of the Trustees. Doing the same again last month, saying he hadn't expected the question to arise. Remembering Swingshifters getting screwed repeatedly last summer and no one could find anybody in charge of the program. Remembering Field freezing the Senate funds to Free University City last September when nobody thought it could be done. It still happens because we do things the same way.

Aye, the process, there's the rub. A Strike Committee bureaucracy is still a bureaucracy. We scream freedom, liberation, power to the people, only to fall back on the techniques and methods of the old culture. The culture of the Power People: the Pentagon and HEW, the draft boards, corporations, syndicates, universities. "We don't want to get hung-up on goals, but fail to see the systems we're in making them for us."

Catch 22. Screaming I want to be human and love/share at the Power People who say "sell out!" and create interns, vice-Chancellors, program directors, deli-managers and dope dealers. Power People as first grade teachers who warn pay attention, fold your hands, 2 and 2 are 4 because I say so, don't talk about sex and you'll get a star on your forehead for beating the other guy.

Tippon drives a big shiny state car, legitimate power or not, riding over creativity and spontaneity. How many are still being arrested in Santa Barbara and shot in Houston while we do our thing in Amherst? We polish the car and think we're initiating change in the system that runs it.

Bow Tie or Strike fist we're still using the same deodorant.

Statesman Policy

All letters to the Editor must be typed, double spaced, at sixty spaces, on single side of paper. Letters must be received in the Statesman editorial offices no later than noon the day before publication.

The Editor reserves the right to edit all material for grammar, syntax, tone and length.

Letters to the Editor can never be used as a forum for personal attacks in any form against any persons regardless of whether they are connected with the University in any respect.

The Summer Statesman is published by authority of the Summer Arts Council which is responsible for its content. No articles, photos, cartoons or any other editorial or advertising material may be reprinted in any manner without the expressed written consent of the paper's editorial board.

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All correspondence to the paper should be directed to the appropriate member of the Editorial board at the paper's editorial offices.

Advertising deadline is Monday at noon and news copy deadline is Tuesday at noon.

Dear Sir:

In view of the widespread interest on the campus in the so-called Princeton plan, perhaps you would be willing to publish the following statement which is based on my remarks at the July 9, 1970 meeting of the Board of Trustees Committee on Faculty and Educational Policy.

The Princeton Plan involves the rearrangement of the academic calendar to provide a two-week recess immediately prior to the November elections. This recess is being set up so that members of the Princeton University community may contribute their time and efforts to the local and congressional campaigns in which they are interested. The Plan involves no shortening of the academic term. To make up for the special two-week recess in November, the new Princeton calendar provides for opening the academic year one week earlier than previously scheduled (September 14 instead of September 21), eliminating the Thanksgiving Recess (November 25 to 29), and delaying the start of the Christmas holiday for three days (from December 15 to 19). The Princeton rearrangement of the fall calendar is fully consistent with the Guidelines set forth by the American Council on Education and approved by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

The University of Massachusetts/Amherst plan for an autumn recess would envision the suspension of classes for no more than eight academic days ending November 3, 1970. To make up for this time, four reading periods are cancelled, examination periods are shortened by two days and four half Saturdays are used up.

The proponents of this plan cite the following advantages among others:

1. It will encourage students to engage in legitimate political activity through established channels rather than by unconventional or illegal means.

2. By giving them this opportunity to work within the system, we may be able to halt the growth of dissatisfaction and a tendency toward violent revolt. In other words, approval of the plan would be a gesture of good faith on the part of the adult society toward the student generation.

3. By encouraging students to return to their home districts and work for the candidates of their choice, rather than demonstrating on campus, the University would be preserved as a place for academic activities rather than political action. It is understood that if this plan is approved, the Campus will be in recess status; as it is during vacations, and University resources will not be deployed into political activities.

4. The arrangement is clearcut; many students will undoubtedly engage in a certain amount of political activity during this period anyway, and students and faculty alike will be faced with all the problems of reduced and uncertain class attendance, missed examinations, etc. This is what happened during the recent strike and it was most unsatisfactory.

5. The proposed recess comes close to the middle of the semester, probably the most desirable time from the academic point of view.

6. Direct participation and conventional political activity can enrich the students' collegiate education.

Those who question the desirability of this plan raise a number of objections as follows:

1. The American Council on Education Guidelines require that time for the autumn political recess be made up from non-curricular time. This we are not

doing since we are deleting four reading period days, two examination days, and four half Saturdays.

2. We will be subject to the criticism that the faculty is being given one more week of vacation and yet they will receive the same pay. We may expect suggestions that faculty not be paid during this period.

3. Our non-academic employees may demand that they be given time off with pay so that they, too, may engage in political activity before the election.

4. We cannot be certain how many students will take advantage of the purpose of this recess. We have had no student poll and the plan came up too late in the Spring for Student Senate action. The executive committee of the Student Senate with only fourteen students present did endorse the plan. Thus, it may be that we are changing the schedule of many persons to accommodate the desires of only a few (it is estimated that only a thousand of our students took advantage of the April 10-11 freedom from classes).

5. The question will certainly be asked why is this special privilege being granted to the faculty and students when this privilege is not enjoyed by other citizens. Other persons have to fit in their political activity around their work or actually take time off from their employment. Critics will be ready to point out that academics have argued in the past against discriminatory legislation such as special loyalty oaths for faculty and other repressive legislation. If discrimination is wrong in the one case, is it not also wrong in this case?

6. Of very great concern is the question whether students will all wish to leave the campus, or will they stay here and use the campus as a political base, employing University facilities. Prudence dictates that if the so-called Princeton Plan is adopted on the Amherst campus, we shall be forced to close down the University completely during the autumn recess. This may be extremely difficult since many of our graduate students, faculty, and some undergraduates, will want to continue their scholarly work.

7. Under the Faculty Senate proposal, we may run into some fiscal difficulties. Senator Byrd, in debate over the U.S. Office of Education Appropriation Bill, pointed out that the House Appropriation Committee has instructed HEW to reduce funds when any college fails to provide instruction for a comparable number of days as it did in the preceding year.

8. There are dangers with respect to the legal situation. Universities are corporations and corporations are forbidden by federal law to be involved in election of political candidates and in carrying on activities to influence legislation. The Internal Revenue code carries much the same language for tax-exempt status. It could be argued, of course, that perhaps that as a state institution, our tax-exempt status is not in question. However, the query could be raised, should not state universities abide by the same regulations that private institutions must follow. In any case, there is one area in which we would have difficulty - namely, in the area of alumni contributions and other gifts. We could endanger our tax-exempt status here.

9. There is no doubt that if we were to have this autumn recess, there would be much criticism from parents, students, the general public and the Legislature of the fact that we were closing the school for political purposes.

10. The objection has also been raised to the disruption of a calendar which is pretty well established and which now would involve significant changes for many individuals who have planned their fall field trips, research activities, etc.

11. It is significant that only one state university, as far as we know, has adopted the so-called autumn recess - namely Rutgers University. Actually, very few private institutions have approved the plan. A recent report from the Association of American Universities, which includes the leading 46 universities of the country, states that only 3 universities (Princeton, Brown and Cornell) have made definite plans for the recess, while 26 report that such a recess is improbable or impossible. Among the institutions which have voted to disapprove the plan are Amherst, Williams, Harvard, etc. The Harvard faculty voted that political activity should be a matter of individual non-institutional choice. It also reaffirmed its belief that the central functions of the university are learning, teaching, research, and scholarship. Its faculty feels that these functions should take priority over politics. The faculty motion which carried went on the say: "But it believes these withdrawals must be individual, not institutional choices. For it does not think such decisions should be imposed on those who do not wish to make them; and it believes that if this Faculty or the University as a whole, accommodates its work or reshapes its goal to political purposes, however worthy, its functions will be jeopardized, its quality eroded, and its existence ultimately brought into question."

12. It may be argued that at an institution like Princeton where many of the students come from distant points of the United States, there may be some justification for a recess to allow travel time. But is this necessary at the University of Massachusetts/Amherst where some 95 per cent of the undergraduates come from the state of Massachusetts and, therefore, are able to travel to their home bases on weekends and at other free times.

13. Then there is the practical argument whether this particular argument, just prior to the November election, is the most effective time for students to work in the political campaign. Should not this effort be exerted much earlier, for example, before the primaries?

14. Finally, there are those who plead that since we have had disruptions in the academic program during the Spring strike and the April 10 and 11 activities, perhaps we should at least plan on one good solid academic semester during the next academic year.

In view of all of these difficulties and problems, it has been suggested that we might follow a compromise plan - the plan to be used at Harvard. Students could individually elect to be involved in political work during the week preceding the fall election. During this period we would hope to be able to persuade our professors not to require examinations or papers, and that any work missed could be made up later. Furthermore, it is suggested that each professor announce his intentions for this period at the first meeting of the class in the fall. In this way, we will be able to accommodate those students who wish to participate in political activities and yet protect the rights of the vast number of students who, it is predicted, will wish to continue the normal academic program.

OSWALD TIPPO
Chancellor



The South College Studio Theatre production of the "Masque" resumes on August 8th at 8:30 p.m. Featuring Tom Leek, John Warchol and Steve Driscoll, the play was written by D. A. Murphy. Tickets are on sale at the Herter Hall office of the Fine Arts Council.

Summer Program

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UMass Needs Roundup

"Undoubtedly, the franchise is the single factor which has created the greatest change in the hotel and restaurant business in the 1960's," writes Prof. Donald E. Lundberg in his newly published book, "The Hotel and Restaurant Business." Prof. Lundberg is chairman of the department of hotel and restaurant administration at the University. In addition to the franchising phenomenon, the book covers the history of the hotel-restaurant industry, the vacation market, restaurant and kitchen operation, and the men who shaped the industry. Of Cesar Ritz, Lundberg writes, "he was an innovator, an artist in human relations, who placed the handling of people as being the most important of all qualities for the hotelier." Because it is a book about a people business, it contains many entertaining sidelights about operations and operators.

Prof. Lundberg received his Ph.D. degree from Cornell University, and was appointed to the UMass faculty in 1963. He is the author of some 200 articles and is author or co-author of seven books.

Another new book by Dr. Lundberg is a British edition of "Understanding Cooking" which he wrote with Lendal H. Kotschevar and Victor Ceserani. It has recently been published by Edward Arnold Publishers, Ltd., in Great Britain.

"The Hotel and Restaurant Business" was published by Institutions Magazine of Chicago.

The University plans to provide graduate training for 64 water pollution control engineers over the next five years under a grant from the Federal Water Quality Administration.

The training is a project of the environmental engineering program of the department of civil engineering and will be supported over the five-year period by some \$294,000 in federal funds, according to Dr. T. H. Feng, coordinator of the environmental engineering program.

The program will provide training at the master's degree level in all phases of water pollution control. Ten students will be admitted the first year, 12 each for the next two years and 15 in each of the last two years. The grant is a renewal of a similar five-year UMass project that began in 1965 under Dr. Feng.

WFCR Hosts Drug Show

WFCR will hold a special on-the-air drug seminar on "Outlook," Sunday, at 8:00 p.m. Guests will be Dr. Albert Klei, Ford Citizens Against Drug Abuse and Mr. Jimmy De John, associate director of the Daytop drug rehabilitation center in Seymour, Conn. Dr. Kleiman, a West Hartford, Conn., dentist, has obtained a government grant to fund the operation of a proposed Daytop center in Hartford, Conn.

Mr. De John is a former drug addict. Convicted, he was given a five year prison sentence, or an alternative: two years at Daytop. Listeners are invited to call WFCR and phone in their questions and comments to Dr. Kleiman and Mr. De John throughout the ninety minute special at this number: 545-0100.

WFCR, heard at 88.5 FM, is the non-commercial public radio station which serves this area.

Coming Thursday Casablanca Called Film Classic

By MARTIN K. PURVIS
Special to the Statesman

The coming of the film CASABLANca to UMass this week brings to mind a sense of anticipation beyond the usual one of reseeing a film classic. It is that of looking straight into the face of an American myth. It is perhaps the contemporary nature of this particular myth that makes this film — a "Hollywood" melodrama — one of the real enigmas of American pop culture.

Even today there is considerable lack of unanimity from critics as to the film's ultimate importance.

Its overall popularity with its audiences is undeniable, however. Made in 1942 and starring Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman, and Claude Rains, CASABLANca has been one of the most popular and widely seen films ever made — achieving almost cult-like proportions with college students. Besides making Ingrid Bergman an American star and winning three Academy Awards, including best picture, the film provided the ultimate vehicle for the Bogart legend. Indeed one measure of the film's success is that some of its lines, like "Here's looking at you, kid" and "Play it, Sam" are still part of the American scene.

The behavior of the critics then is interesting. Although most of them admit liking the film, they seldom pin-point the reason. (E.g. Richard Shickel calls it "delicious.") For one thing CASABLANca stubbornly resists analysis on the basis of film aesthetics' meager categories. In particular, the "auteur theory." The auteur theory asserts, to put it loosely, that a work of cinematic art is achieved as a result of a personal statement by the film's creator — the director. CASABLANca's director, Hungarian-born Michael Curtiz, was more

famous for his mauling of the English language than for his acts of creativity ("This scene will make your blood curl"). Curtiz, once a circus strong man, directed three films in 1942 and usually turned out gross blockbusters rather than personal statements. Critics, perhaps thinking of Curtiz's career, occasionally term CASABLANca a slick spectacular, but modern audiences can't help but regard the staging as a bit shoddy by today's standards. Curtiz did, however, have an excellent sense of camera rhythm and lighting, both essential ingredients to the film's success.

However the nature of the film's greatness is more closely identified with the portrayal of Humphrey Bogart as Rick, the classic movie example of the alienated anti-hero redeemed by love. Romanticism in the American film frequently takes its form in the cynical tough guy's independence. Sentimentality lies traditionally in the finish when the anti-hero turns hero. CASABLANca is no exception. Rather it is a near perfect representation of this genre.

Since sentimentality exists more in the imagination than in the real world, an expressionistic, subjective environment is crucial to the theme. Hence CASABLANca

itself, a city of intrigue and mystery, where chaos rules and only the toughest survive. The atmospheric settings and the SUPER-REAL performances of Conrad Veidt, Peter Lorre, and Sidney Greenstreet are thus crucial to the effect; more "realistic" acting would fail to achieve the emotional power. Furthermore Bogart's acting style is perfectly geared to the role. His restraint and cool always suggest an inner turmoil that internalizes the action for the audience.

The viewer always understands that Rick knows the score and that his mind is always churning, despite the forced calm exterior. (Imagine the film with Rick played by Ronald Reagan, the man Bogart beat out for the role.)

All of these expressionistic effects (some of which may have been partly indigenous to films of the forties) combine for an emotional impact which is still as powerful today as it was three decades ago and which, except for notable exceptions like BONNIE AND CLYDE, is no longer observable in the modern American film. The outrageously melodramatic plot notwithstanding, CASABLANca is a brilliant example of how stirring good movies can be.

Life Styles Exchange Goal of UMass Program For Japanese Students

Forty-one Japanese students are enrolled in a four-week Japanese Summer Institute at UMass.

"Our intention is not only to acquaint Japanese students with American society, but also, and equally important, to expose UMass students to an Asian people," said Walter Silva, the Institute director. The 41 students are living with American students on the Amherst campus, where they are studying American society and the English language.

The Institute is offering four one-week seminars in contemporary American civilization: Contemporary American Poetry, taught by Jane L. Tokarz of the English department; Politics of the 70's and Student Activism, taught by Milton Cantor, associate professor of history; Black Man in White America, taught by McKinley Moore of the School of Education; and the Ecological Crisis, taught by Jerry C. Jenkins of the botany department.

English language studies are being integrated into the seminars under the direction of an instructor qualified as a teacher of English as a foreign language.

The four-week program includes field trips throughout Massachusetts, including places of literary importance in the Concord-Lexington area, an urban ghetto seminar in the Roxbury section of Boston, Tanglewood, the Mohawk Trail, and a Boston Red Sox game.

Informal discussions with student groups, community leaders, educational leaders, and home stays with local families are additional features of the program.

The Institute has been held by the University Southwest Residential College annually since 1965. It is sponsored in cooperation with the Council on International Educational Exchange.

Families in the Amherst area who would like to entertain any of the Japanese visitors may make arrangements through Walter Silva at the University, 545-1551. The Institute will be in session until Aug. 4. After their departure from Amherst, the group will spend four weeks traveling across the United States staying with American families under the direction of the Experiment for International Living.

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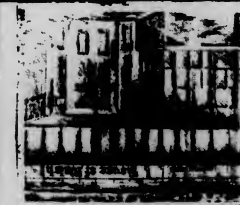
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6th Season

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"This Property Condemned"

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Mall, Southwest - 8:00

(Bowker Auditorium in case of rain)

FREE



Erving Chosen For U.S. Team

UMass sophomore basketball star, Julius Erving, who rewrote the Redman record books in his first varsity season, was chosen last weekend to be a member of the 12-man United States all star team in tryouts held at the Air Force Academy in Colorado.

Erving, who led UMass to their greatest hoop season in history and a post season birth in the National Invitational Tourney, was one of a dozen players chosen from over 40 that were originally selected to tryout.

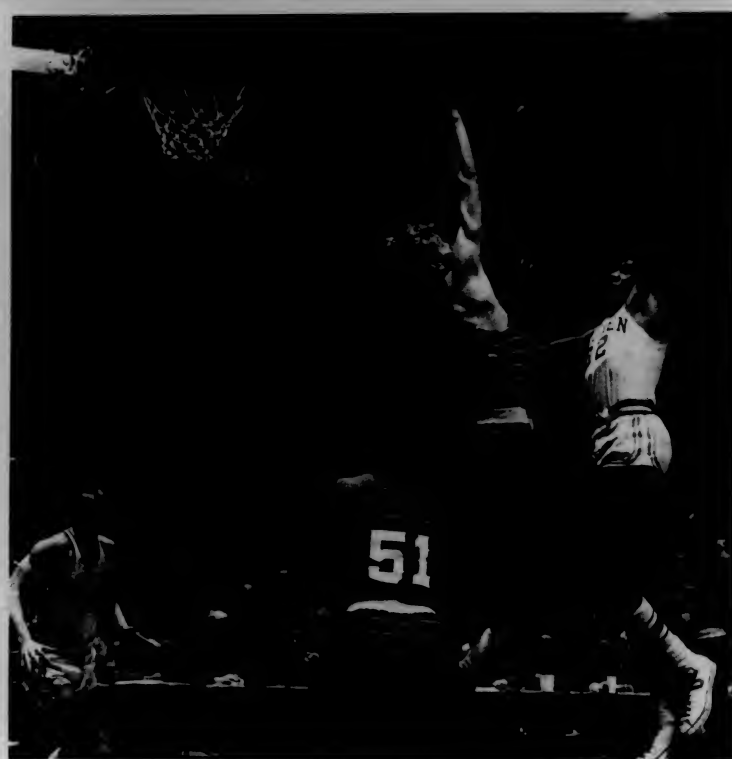
The 12-man squad will make a three week tour of Finland, Poland, and Russia, beginning in about 10 days. In addition this all-star team will probably represent the United States in the Pan-American Games next year and in the 1972 Olympics.

Erving, a 6'5 forward from Roosevelt, N.Y., and Co-Captain, of the 1970-71 UMass team will be joined at the forward spot by the most touted high school senior of the past year, 6'11 Tom McMillen, and by 6'6 Dennis Wuycik, 6'7 Chuck Terry, 6'7 Joby Wright, and 6'7 Bob Nash. The centers will be 6'10 Cyril Baptiste and 6'10 Steve Erickson.

The guards are led by Dartmouth star Jim Brown, and also include Paul Westphal of Southern Cal, Lew Nelson and Art Williams.

The news didn't surprise UMass Coach Jack Leaman too much. "The Olympic type of basketball," said Leaman, "is a quickness and agility game and those are two areas where Julius is great. He deserves any honor he gets." The coach added that he talked to Erving shortly after the selec-

Sports
Summer Statesman
TUESDAY, JULY 28, 1970



REACHING FOR THE STARS — Julius Erving, UMass basketball star, here shown in National Invitational action against Marquette was chosen for the United States all star team that will tour eastern Europe and compete in the Pan-American games and the 1972 Olympics. (Mass. Daily Collegian photo)

The New Haven Panther Trial. An Involved Case

By WILLIAM CHAPMAN
(From the Washington Post)

NEW HAVEN — A year ago this summer, FBI agents in cities across the country embarked on an extraordinary series of raids in search of an obscure figure named George Sams Jr., a muscular young man who had fled the scene of an alleged Black Panther kidnap-murder here.

Panther headquarters were smashed open in Chicago by agents wearing bullet-proof vests. An apartment was raided in southeast Washington, D.C. Finally, Sams, then 23, was tracked down and arrested in Toronto, and one possible reason for the extended search became clear.

Black Panther Party National Chairman Bobby G. Seale, Sams informed police in a statement, had ordered the killing in New Haven of Alex Rackley, a suspected Panther informer.

Seale has been imprisoned for nearly a year on the basis of Sams' statement and subsequent testimony at a hearing where bail was denied him. When Seale is brought to trial, possibly months from now, Sams is expected to be the key — if not the only — eyewitness against him.

It is an unusually prominent spot for Sams, who never has occupied a place in the Panthers' hierarchy. He has a history of mental disorder, was reportedly once expelled from the party, and has been accused by former associates of brutality and "sadistic" behavior.

According to court records, Sams was born in Alabama in 1946 and abandoned at birth. He was raised by foster parents, spent most of his school years in Mississippi and then moved to New York.

He became a regular truant from school, where he was doing poorly, and wound up in a state school. He was certified as a "mental defective" with an IQ of 64, became a behavior problem, and was transferred to another correctional institution in 1963.

He was classified by psychiatric evaluation as being in a "borderline intelligence group with an IQ of 75" at the new institution. He was released after showing improvement, in 1964.

During Seale's bail hearing, the court ordered a new psychiatric examination, which turned up a strikingly different picture of the

man. "His general attitude was one of warmth and cooperation and there was no evidence of guardedness, evasion or hostility," said the court-appointed psychiatrist, Dr. Robert B. Miller, superintendent of Connecticut's Fairfield Hills Hospital.

"It was my clinical impression both from the questions put to him and from the general interview that his IQ had increased beyond the 75 level and should be categorized as within the dull normal range," Dr. Miller reported.

Sams' record as a Black Panther is obscure. Several sources have said he came into the party as a protégé of Stokely Carmichael, whom he had served as bodyguard, and then stayed on after Carmichael dropped out. They claim he was once expelled after a fight but finally reinstated.

He showed up in New York City and New Haven in the spring of 1969 with instructions, he has said, to help "straighten out" the East Coast chapters. He told police he had been sent from San Francisco with another Panther, Landon Williams.

Twenty-one New York City Panthers had been arrested in a bomb plot, and he said a search was under way for informers. One suspect, he told police, was Alex Rackley, the man scalded with boiling water in a New Haven apartment and later killed.

The first trial for that kidnap-murder has been under way for two weeks in New Haven and has disclosed some of the evidence against Seale and seven other defendants. Sams, meanwhile, is awaiting sentencing for second-degree murder, to which he pleaded guilty after agreeing to testify for the prosecution.

The prosecution case against the first defendant, Lonnie McClucas, includes witnesses' statements and his own admissions to police placing him in the basement of the apartment where Rackley was tortured.

Testimony by another Panther, Warren Kimbro, plus other statements, have McClucas firing the second shot into Rackley's body, found in a swamp 25 miles from here.

The testimony to date also pointed to an overpowering role played

by Sams. It was Sams who ordered Rackley taken to the basement and bound, who ordered the boiling water brought, who gave many other commands to a loosely-organized group of Panthers on or near the scene, according to testimony.

No one has suggested that Seale was on the scene for any part of the torturing. At this point, the case rests entirely on Sams' accusations.

Sams last summer gave a statement to New Haven police, including the following exchange:
Q — Did anyone ask Chairman Seale what was to be done with Rackley?

A — Landon was asking what we thought about the pig and he asked Chairman Bobby Seale what did he think, and Chairman Bobby said what we do with pigs, a pig is a pig, he said do away with him and left....

Q — What did you take this to mean?

A — To kill him.
The prosecution's problem with Sams' statement is that it apparently cannot be corroborated by any other witness to the alleged scene.

The Statesman

VOLUME IV, ISSUE NO. 8

UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS

THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1970

Administration Plan Seen Housing Boon

The administration's six part plan to cope with the impending fall housing crisis has met with some early success, although Housing office personnel are reluctant to say at this time how much their program will go towards alleviating the problem.

The primary feature of the plan, an effort to get Freshmen to voluntarily agree to live in triples, has been the most productive one thus far, according to administration sources.

Over 350 Freshmen agreed to live in triples during orientation, and they have been guaranteed a thirty percent reduction in room rent.

It is not known at this time whether more Juniors and Seniors will seek off-campus housing than in previous years. Also, the results of an administration request which was sent to students whose homes are within commuting distance of campus, asking them to commute for at least the first semester, is not known at the present.

However, about thirty students have agreed to live in vacant Fraternity and Sorority space. Also, the Campus Center is expected to be used as bedspace during the first week of the semester while permanent accommodations are found for those staying there.

The main cause for the housing problems which UMass will probably encounter this fall was a two month long construction strike during April and May of this year which eliminated any hope of the "1970 dormitories" opening this fall. It now appears that only one of these residence halls will be open at the beginning of the Spring semester. About 1500 more students will be attending the University during the coming academic year and this additional squeeze on existing facilities will probably create some "forced tripling", according to the Housing office.



Southwest, (photo at right) has traditionally been the heaviest location of triples on campus. The crowded rooms (photo above) numbered over 1000 last year.

Anne Sexton Featured Tonite

The Pulitzer-prize winning poet Anne Sexton will be featured in an unusual poetry and chamber rock evening at UMass Thursday.

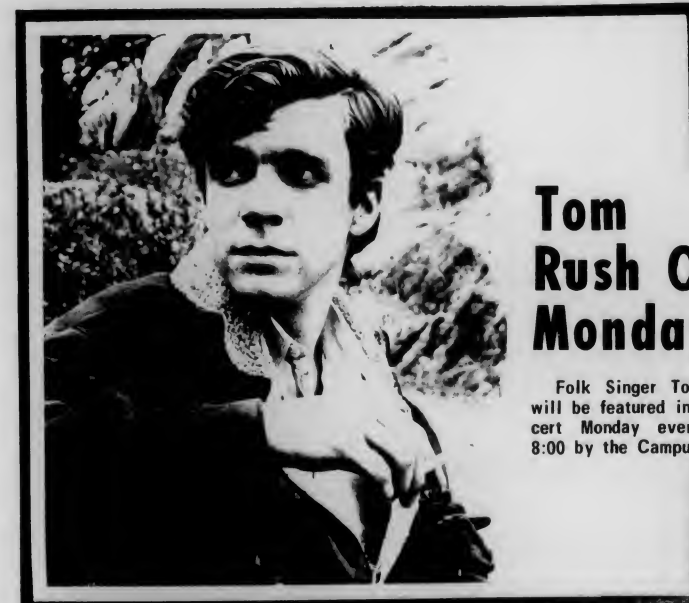
Appearing under the auspices of the University's Summer Arts Program, Anne Sexton and Her Kind will perform at 8 p.m. on the Mall of the Southwest Residence Area or in case of inclement weather, in Bowker Auditorium. The program is open to the public without charge.

Anne Sexton was born in Newton and grew up in Wellesley. In 1960 Mrs. Sexton's first book, "To Bedlam and Part Way Back" was published and was soon followed by a second, "All My Pretty Ones." Both were acclaimed by the critics and established Anne Sexton as an outstanding American poet.

Her poems have appeared in such magazines as the New Yorker, Harper's, Yale Review, Saturday Review and Hudson Review. She held the Robert Frost Fellowship at Breadloaf and was a scholar with Radcliffe's New Institute for Independent Study from 1961 to 1963.

Mrs. Sexton has received numerous honors for her works including a fellowship of the American Academy of Arts and Letters, Ford Foundation Grant and in 1965 was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature. In 1966 Mrs. Sexton won the Pulitzer Prize for "Live or Die," a volume published by Houghton Mifflin Company.

Joining Anne Sexton for an evening of her poetry and chamber rock will be Bill Davies, electric piano and organ; Ted Casher, flute and sax; Steve Rizzo, guitar; Mark Levinson, bass and Harvey Simons, drums.



Tom Rush On Monday

Folk Singer Tom Rush will be featured in a concert Monday evening at 8:00 by the Campus Pond.



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Every Day at 10 A.M. and 3 P.M.
at Practice Fields Behind Stadium**

Summer Statesman IRS: A Hollow Threat?

(Editor's note - The following editorial appeared in the Boston Sunday GLOBE last week. It provides a clear view of a question which has led several Universities to re-examine the nature of their involvement in the non-academic community over the last several weeks.)

Treasury Secretary David Kennedy has made a good try at rationalizing Administration "suggestions" that universities and colleges may lose their tax exempt status if they permit their students and faculties to engage in political activities, especially against the war. But it doesn't quite come off. The "suggestion" amounts to suppression, and there is no excuse for this in a democracy however it may be rationalized.

Suppression is a dangerous substitute for free expression, as is so well spelled out in the Heard Report, which President Nixon has put on the public record.

Mr. Kennedy has said the Administration, through the Internal Revenue Service and Justice Department, is acting selectively to ward off the broad assault which such Rightist congressional hardliners as Sen. Strom Thurmond (R-S.C.), would be sure to make if the Administration did not act first. This may be. But a little bit of suppression, like a little bit of pregnancy, is a forerunner of what to expect when it has reached full term, and none of the auguries in this instance is good. In a nation whose base is historically and necessarily political, the Administration would clamp down on political activity which it finds embarrassing. And it would do so, moreover, by adding to the financial difficulties which already threaten the existence of many of the nation's universities and colleges, including some of the oldest and best.

The chief objects of the threat are the students' National Coalition for a Responsible Congress (Should they be urging an irresponsible one?) and all similar groups that could be regarded as unorthodox. The Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, for example, has cited the off-campus, out-of-school-hours political activity of Princeton University students, and quotes a "high" IRS official as saying "if I were counsel for a school I would recommend against this kind of activity." The Young Democrats and Young Republicans appear to be personae gratiae, as they should be, and presumably for the reason that they constitute no unmanageable threat to established political wheelhorses accustomed to defending each other against interlopers. But as to others, the IRS so-called guidelines are so vague, presumably deliberately so, as to put the fear of Big Brother into the hearts of all university administrations which up to now have accepted the demonstrable fact that it is within, not outside, the political system that their restless students belong.

It is understandable that universities would want neither their names nor property used for partisan purposes. But student and faculty support of candidates of whatever party who answer their description of good men for the job in a most trying time, including peace candidates, can hardly be called a partisan activity, at least in the traditional sense. Moreover, the student-faculty groups, so far as is known, fully expect to pay, as at Princeton, for example, whatever rentals are asked for the facilities they use -

The Massachusetts Summer Statesman

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Buchwald Free Gifts

WASHINGTON - The nation's savings banks have gone into the free gift business in a big way. In order to attract depositors, the banks are giving away everything from color TV sets to lawn mowers, and the competition to give away gifts is getting fierce.

I went into a bank the other day to break a 20-dollar bill, and as I arrived at the window, the cashier handed me a pressure cooker.

"No," I said, "I don't want a pressure cooker, I just want to..."

She leaned down and came up with a box, "How about a steam iron with 21 steam vents?"

"Thank you very much, but I would like to..."

"All right. We'll give you a clock radio that lights up in the dark."

"Miss, I don't want to be ungrateful, but all I need is change for a 20-dollar bill."

The cashier pressed a button and suddenly two bank guards were standing on each side of me. "Come this way please and don't make a fuss."

They escorted me to the desk of a vice president and stood on each side of me, their hands on their revolvers.

"Doesn't want the pressure cooker, the steam iron or the clock radio," one of the guards said.

"A real troublemaker," the other guard added.

The vice president said, "I'm sure we can work something out."

"Good," I said, handing him the 20-dollar bill.

"Put your money away," he said angrily. Then he took out a catalogue. "Would you settle for a three-piece bedroom set?" I shook my head.

"All right. We'll put in a new kitchen for you, but you'll have to keep the \$20 in for a full year."

"I don't want to deposit the \$20. I just want change for it."

The vice president looked at me quizzically.

"Keep an eye on him," he said to the guards. Then he disappeared into an inner office. He returned 15 minutes later with another man who introduced himself as a senior vice president. "I see Collins here has been offering you a lot of junk. It's obvious you're a man of taste and elegance."

"Thank you," I said. I held up the 20-dollar bill.

"Come this way," the senior vice president said, taking my 20-dollar bill.

He ushered me into his office which was covered with paintings. "Now we can either give you this original El Greco, or the Van Gogh, providing you don't withdraw the \$20 in the bank for two years."

"They're very nice, but I need the money."

"You are difficult, aren't you? Would you consider a quarter interest in the Pan Am Building? For that you would have to leave the \$20 in for five years."

I was getting angry. "Look," I said, "I do not wish to open an account in your bank. If you don't want to change my 20-dollar bill, I'll go across the street."

"All right, if you're going to be tough, we'll get tough," he said. "We'll give you a private plane, a Rolls Royce, and Bebe Rebozo's home in Key Biscayne, Florida. That's our final offer."

I took the \$20 back in disgust and went across the street to the other bank. But I was blocked at the door by four FBI agents.

"What's going on?" I asked.

"There's been a holdup," one of the FBI men said. "The robbers got away with three phonographs, a garbage disposal unit and an electric blanket."

Budget Still Chilly Quinn Holds SATF Key

The Student Activities Budget remained up in the air this week, as the Board of Trustees Finance Committee Monday approved in principle all of the groups funded by the Student Senate approved budget, but questioned the legality of the University collecting the student tax.

Chancellor Oswald Tippe had asked the Committee to rule on whether several so-called "off-campus social action groups" should be funded by the Student Activities Tax (SATF). Tippe cited several letters from parents who objected to having student monies fund these groups, and the Chancellor wanted a ruling on whether UMass might jeopardize its tax exempt status if these groups were funded.

But the Trustees approved all groups included in the budget and thus appeared to end the original controversy over the Senate's budget. However, the Trustees questioned the University's role in collecting the tax, and indicated that they will ask State Attorney General Robert H. Quinn for an opinion on this question.

The matter was put off until the August 10th meeting of the full Board in Amherst, but several students reasoned that the Attorney General's investigation will take several months to complete, and that all student activities would remain in limbo until the conclusion of Quinn's investigation.

Tippe's freeze on the "off-campus social action groups" will continue until the end of the Attorney General's investigation. And a Student Senate freeze of most of the \$500,000 budget will also continue in protest of Tippe's partial freeze.

The Attorney General, in addition to ruling on whether UMass can collect the student levied fee, will also rule on the propriety of funding the groups which Tippe had originally questioned.

But if the Attorney General's investigation were to recommend that the University not collect the tax, then all student groups, including both the activities which Tippe questioned and those which he did not, would be unable to operate.

The entire controversy began two weeks ago when Tippe froze approximately 10% of the \$500,000 budget, the money allocated for the social action groups. In response to the Chancellor's actions, several R.S.O. groups which were not questioned by Tippe volunteered to freeze their own accounts until the matter was resolved.

Specifically affected by the Chancellor's ban was the Community Action Foundation, an "umbrella organization" for several educational and social programs in the Amherst-Springfield area. This organization had \$28,000 in student funds earmarked.

One of the larger components in this group is the Student Academies in Springfield, a center for school drop-outs. Its founder, Douglas Ruhe, a UMass graduate student, said that he did not understand why Tippe had questioned his organization.

"We're not radical," he explained. "We're not even political. All we're trying to do is be of some service to these kids."

Defending the Senate's appropriation to Community Action Foundation, UMass Senior George Childs said, "CAF addressed itself to the social problems of poor education, malnutrition and racism." And his defence of the program was echoed by Dean of Students William F. Field who added, "The Student Senate has inaugurated measures which the University itself could not organize."

Another major component of CAF is the Northeastern Educational Tutoring Service, which operates a tutoring program for underprivileged children in Western Massachusetts.

After the Monday Finance Committee Meeting, Senate President

Broadjump Aims At Social Abilities

By ALBERT BENSON
Asst. Managing Editor

"Project Broadjump," a federally sponsored program working in conjunction with the School of Education, is currently involved with 115, 6th, 7th and 8th graders from New York City.

In an effort to improve the student's academic and social abilities, the "project" is offering workshops in art, creative writing, black culture, science, media, photography, and human relations.

In addition to these activities, classes in advanced and remedial math and reading are being held.

Another aspect of the program which is designed to aid the student in his adjustment is the choice of the project's staff. Most of the teachers are from schools that the students have attended or will attend. The others are people trained to aid students from disadvantaged backgrounds. The counselors are undergraduate and graduate students from colleges along the East Coast.

The students themselves come from the Lower East Side of Manhattan and from East Harlem. They are currently being housed in Crabtree House in the Quod.

Drugs on Tap

A special Drug seminar will be featured on "Outlook," Sunday evening at 8:00 on WFCR, 88.5 FM.

Special guests will include Dr. Albert Kleiford, Citizens against Drug Abuse and Jimmy De John, associate director of Day Stop, a rehabilitation Center in Seymour, Conn. De John is a former addict who was given a choice of a five year prison sentence or two years at Day Stop.

Listeners may call-in questions at 545-0100.

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and
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by Tennessee Williams
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and
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The Massachusetts Summer Statesman

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A Program to Upgrade Schools For The 'Deprived'

By FRED HECHINGER
(From the N. Y. Times)

The debate over the education of Negro and Puerto Rican children in the urban slums has become a stalemate chicken-egg argument: Which must come first - improvement of the children's inferior schooling or improvement of their debilitating environment? Last week Kenneth B. Clark, the noted Negro psychologist and educator, declared the argument futile. He announced that his organization, the Metropolitan Applied Research Center, would try to prove the futility by showing in Washington, D.C., that black children can succeed in an urban public school system.

Dr. Clark's reasoning is as simple as it is basically conservative. Bad as urban conditions are, those who control public education have no power to wipe out the slums. "The only power over which they have effective control is education itself," Dr. Clark said. Let the educators, therefore, use all means - not just the unsuccessful routine means - at their disposal to make education the spearhead.

The Metropolitan Applied Research Center, of New York, devised a program for Washington at the invitation of the capital's Board of Education. Funds for the project, which may turn out to be the most crucial gamble on controversial, concerted educational strategies, were provided mainly by universities and foundations.

In accepting the challenge, Dr. Clark not only thought of the visibility of anything that succeeds in the nation's capital; he also selected the city which illustrates clearly the tragic condition of urban America.

Washington's schools, 90 per cent black, have long been deserted by the middle class, black or white. If the tide can be turned there, the theory goes, it can be turned everywhere. This makes the Washington "design," to be applied in the coming school year to all the city's elementary and junior high school students the most significant test of public education in America today.

What are to be the key elements of the program? There is to be no easy victory by gimmicks, no political or ideological claims, no relaxed standards for "the deprived."

(1) Curriculum. For one en-

tire "reading mobilization year," the whole curriculum is to be geared to competence in reading and reading comprehension. All activities, including dramatics, chorus, special clubs, and even athletics, are to stress the basic component of reading and precise writing and speech.

Reading teams in each school, composed of classroom teachers, reading specialists, administrators and consultants from universities, will put an end to the current dead-end practice of relying on remedial efforts to step in after retardation has already taken its toll. There is not to be any reliance on any one method, although the phonetic approach, which teaches individual letters and sounds rather than the recognition of whole words, is clearly favored.

The program rules out the theory that ghetto children should be allowed to perpetuate their street dialect and grammar. The school's first obligation is "to see that the English language is taught effectively, and respected and learned by all children."

(2) Teachers. Dr. Clark believes that the old "sentimentalist appeals" for dedication, self-sacrifice and social sensitivity must be replaced by greater competence and professional dignity. Teachers are to be considered qualified, not by virtue of a degree, but only after supervised on the job training, similar to medical internship and residency.

Under this plan, the following categories of teachers would be introduced: staff teachers, who would study and teach at the same time; senior teachers, who are comparable to associate professors, and paid on an equal level

with assistant principals; master teachers, the equivalent of full professors, at a principal's salary, whose rank signifies proven ability to stimulate pupils; distinguished teachers, a rank reserved for a few classroom teachers who have contributed to the improvement of education beyond the local schools.

This is more than a new salary scale; it links rank to proven capacity and classroom performance. It makes the reward for such performance equal to that for administrators, and thus would incidentally give equal career opportunities to women in a field where supervisory posts are still largely a male monopoly.

(3) Administration. The superintendent will appoint a small task force of knowledgeable persons from within the system, members of the community, and from teacher-training institutions to identify effective administrators. A special group of experts is to deal with the service functions and record-keeping while the academic leadership devotes its energies to education.

The Washington plan is essentially conservative in a non-political sense. It rejects the idea that minority children be lured by less rigid yardsticks, not because it wants to keep them down but rather because it is convinced that full sharing in the benefits of American society can only be brought about by equal accomplishment. Dr. Clark believes that poor teaching and low expectations and not any inherent inferiority, are the stumbling blocks.

But the Washington plan is conservative, too, in that it sees competition as a vital ingredient. It wants the group to become a factor in pushing its members toward success. This, too, is why it rejects grouping of children into fast and slow tracks.

The plan is perhaps most con-

servative in that it rejects the politicization of the schools - its use either by community or teacher groups to advance positions of ideological power.

It may be indicative of the mood of what could be the coming academic year's most visible attack on the urban school crisis that as the Washington "design" was made public, the Washington school board decided not to consider Rhody McCoy, the former administrator of the Ocean Hill-Brownsville demonstration district in Brooklyn, for the superintendency. He was apparently too political and therefore seemed too divisive.

How fast and how completely the program can be implemented, particularly in staffing, remains questionable. But the decisions made so far imply a search for basic education solutions-solu-

tions which neither the black-power ideologues nor the traditional, middle-class-oriented school-bureaucrats have been able to offer. The Clark appeal is radical only in the sense that it asks for an end to black and white racism and the beginning of a professional code that accepts only the successful end product as proof of competence.

While it may be naively utopian to interpret this as a promise to do equally well by all children, the test of this daring national demonstration is whether it can do relatively as well by black and white children. If Dr. Clark can do this, his plan could silence the present alibi of educational bureaucrats as well as the rhetoric of the New Left sentimentalists and black-power demagogues.

Draft Service Needs Counselor

The new campus draft counseling service is looking for people who are interested in learning to counsel students about the draft. A training program will begin Tuesday, August 11, at 1:00 p.m. There will be a total of four sessions, each about three hours long.

The training sessions will be led by Harry Miles, a specialist in Selective Service law and a former draft counselor and trainer for the Fellowship of Reconciliation in New York.

There will be a five dollar fee to cover the cost of materials, but scholarships can be arranged. Preference will be given to those who will be on campus in the fall and will be able to do some volunteer counseling. The training sessions will, of course, be open to both male and female students, according to organizers.

Those interested in learning draft counseling should leave their names at the Draft Counseling Service table which is set up every afternoon in front of the Hatch in the Student Union.

In the July 28th Summer Statesman, a letter to the Editor entitled "Zombie Plague" and written by Timothy Ney appeared on page four. We regret that the author's name was omitted.



Anne Sexton and Her Kind

Pulitzer-Prize Winning Poetess with Chamber Rock

BILL DAVIES, Electric Piano and Organ
TED CASHER, Flute and Sax
STEVE RIZZO, Guitar
MARK LEVINSON, Bass
HARVEY SIMONS, Drums

Thursday, July 30th
Mall, Southwest - 8:00

(Bowker Auditorium in case of rain)

FREE

The Statesman

VOLUME IV, ISSUE NO. 9

UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS

TUESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1970

Project Focus

New England Organizations Unite To Fight Pollution

By ALBERT BENSON
Asst. Mang. Editor

From Boston to Buenos Aires and from Sidney to San Francisco, blankets of smog are causing itchy throats, watery eyes, and smoke filled lungs as the world faces one of the most widespread pollution crises in its history. In an effort to combat this problem concerned groups of people are creating organizations which will work towards alleviating the pollution producing situations.

Here in Amherst a group called "Project Focus" is currently convening to deal with and to discuss some of these situations.

The stated goal of the group is to inform and educate as many people as possible to the dangers of pollution. "We hope," commented Robid Hubley, one of the project's organizers, "to reach people who normally would not have access to the information. Because students and other people in the academic community are constantly exposed to this type of information," he continued, "we are aiming our drive at families."

To provide the most accurate sources of information "Focus" is bringing together many diverse conservation organizations. Included among these are: the Sierra Club, the Save New England Association, and the National Audubon Society.

The Sierra Club, a nationally known conservation group, has been in the forefront of many pollution struggles. At the present time, it is involved in the controversy over the SST. The SST, or supersonic transport plane, is a commercial passenger plane that would fly faster than the speed of sound.

It is currently being built by the Boeing Company with assistance from the Federal Government. Once in operation the plane would create continuous sonic booms along its entire flight path and twenty-five miles to either side. According to informed sources,

the noise pollution caused by this plane will become a serious threat to health in one year.

In response to what they consider the SST threat, the Sierra Club has mounted a campaign against Federal funding for this project. Armed with a large and influential membership, they are now lobbying for congressional support for their efforts to cut off Federal money. At the present time they are showing signs of success.

Another group actively involved in the conservation struggle is the Save New England Association. While this organization is involved with air, water, and land pollution, its most important concern now is the possible atomic pollution which can result from defective nuclear reactors. Through out the country, plans for atomic power plants are being drawn up. New England has been chosen as the site for four of these reactors. If the states permit it, Vermont, Plymouth, Mass., Wisconsin, Maine, and Waterford, Conn., will have reactors within two years.

According to the Save New England Association the resulting dangers to these communities would far outweigh the benefits. According to Jean Moczulewski, the Association's secretary, "even small malfunctions in the reactors could spew deadly materials over large areas." "The result on heavily populated areas could be catastrophic," she added.



Environmental pollution, like this dump in Sunderland, has become the focus of many conservation groups, including the Audubon Society which met in Amherst this past weekend.

In response to this, the Association has been involved in a campaign to stop the construction of these reactors. Letters and petitions have been sent to the State House. Representatives of the organizations are in Washington. Miss Moczulewski felt that her organization had made some progress.

Similarly, the representatives of

the National Audubon Society felt that their group had made progress in its struggle for conservation. According to Stanley Quikmire, an Audubon representative, "we are fighting two major battles on a national level and appear to be winning". The first area of conflict is Machiasport, Maine.

At the present time Machiasport, Maine is a quiet rural village on the coast of Maine. The government is planning to turn the area into duty free port where ships from all over the world could dock. Since this would be the only port of its kind in the United States, a large amount of shipping would be conducted in the area. In addition to the large amount of shipping, the Atlantic-Ritchfield Oil Company has plans for setting up a refinery in the area.

The supporters of these plans give two basic rationals for their plans. First they argue, the port

would provide cheaper fuel oil for New England, an area in desperate need of some economic relief. Secondly, they maintain, the port would spur the Machiasport area's declining economy.

Those opposed to the project argue that the "free port" will not lower fuel rates appreciably, will not spur healthy economic growth, but will destroy the ecological balance of one of the East Coast's last remaining sanctuaries. Construction at the Machiasport site is currently at a standstill.

In another conservation conflict the Audubon Society helped to bring a halt to the construction of an airport on the boundaries of the Everglades National Park. The group argued that the construction of an airport on the site would alter the flow of rivers which flow through the area, upsetting the natural balance. They further argued that the proposed construction would spur real estate development in the area.

Vermont State Pops Featured In Summer Arts Program Thursday

The Vermont State Symphony Pops Orchestra under Alan Carter will be featured in concert at UMass Thursday, under the auspices of the University's Summer Arts Program committee.

The program will be held on the outdoor mall, Southwest Residence Area, at 8 p.m. or in case of inclement weather, in Bowker Auditorium. The concert is open to the public without charge. UMass summer students with IDs will be given preferential seating in Bowker.

The Vermont State Symphony Orchestra was founded by Dr. Carter in 1934, bringing together serious musicians from throughout the rural state of Vermont. In 1939, the Orchestra appeared at the New York World's Fair and soon after the Vermont Legislature designated it as the official state symphony orchestra, the first of its kind in the nation. The State of Vermont also appropriated a small grant for its orchestra at this time and has continued to support the ensemble, financially

and in other ways.

For its debut concert at the Amherst campus of UMass, Alan Carter has selected a program combining light classics with traditional pop concert fare. The program opens with the Overture to "The Gypsy Baron" by Johann Strauss and continues with Bizet's Suite from "Carmen"; Fantasia

on "Greensleeves" by Ralph Vaughan Williams and the waltzes from "Der Rosenkavalier" by Richard Strauss.

The last half of the concert is devoted entirely to show music by Richard Rodgers including orchestral suites from "South Pacific," "Sound of Music," "Me and Juliet" and "The King and I."

Pops for Children Slated

Special open rehearsal for children will be performed by the Vermont State Symphony Pops Orchestra under the direction of Dr. Alan Carter on the mall at the Southwest Residence area at the University Thursday afternoon at 2:30.

In case of inclement weather, this one hour program will be held in Bowker Auditorium at the same time. Program narrator will be Walter Chesnut of the University's department of music.

On this occasion, the orchestra will perform works which will be heard at its major concert at 8 p.m., Aug. 6. These will include the Overture to "The Gypsy Baron" by Johann Strauss; Suite from "Carmen" by Bizet; Ralph Vaughan Williams' Fantasia on "Greensleeves"; waltzes from "Der Rosenkavalier" as well as music from the Richard Rodgers shows "South Pacific," "Sound of Music," "Me and Juliet" and "The King and I."

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University To Collect Funds As Senate OK's Schools Bill

By FRED KIERSTED
Staff Reporter

The University will receive several hundred thousand dollars in funds from the Federal Government's education budget, passed by the Senate last week. But the final figures of appropriations in each of the 29 categories will not be known for several weeks, according to Assistant to the Chancellor, David Clay.

The budget sent to the President last week provides \$454.3 million more than President Nixon's requested budget for the office of education for the current fiscal year.

Among the most significant items in the final bill, Higher education programs will receive \$967.8 million as compared with \$850.9 million in the previous year.

Four year colleges lose \$28 million approved by the Senate for construction of academic facilities but public junior colleges and technical institutes will receive \$43 million for such purposes.

Deletes \$500,000 each of funds voted for the Senate for five new programs - International education, law school clinical experience, Networks for Knowledge, public service education and graduate school improvement.

Following is a breakdown of funds, compiled by the American Council of Education, of the Senate-House compromise budget compared with the amounts available in fiscal 1970:

	1970 Funds	1971 Request	1971 Appropriations
Higher Education			
Educational Opportunity Grants	184.6	185.6	167.7
College Work-Study	154	160	160
NDEA Student Loans	195.6	176.9	243
Insured Student Loans	63.9	145.4	145.4
Talent Search	5	5	5
Upward Bound	29.6	15	15
Special Services in College	10	15	15
Facilities Grants, 4-Year Colleges	28	0	0
Facilities Grants, 2-Year Colleges	43	0	0
Developing Institutions	30	33.8	33.8
End-Grant College Aid	19.3	10	10
Community Services	9.5	0	9.5
Language and Area Studies	15.3	15.3	8
Teaching Equipment	0	0	7
NDEA Fellowships	48.8	47.3	47.3
Other College Personnel Training	10	10	10
Interest Subsidies, Facilities Loans	11.7	21	21
College Libraries	19.5	19.5	25.8
Library Resources	9.8	9.9	15.3
Librarian Training	4	3.9	3.9
Library of Congress Cataloging	5.7	5.7	6.6
Educational Broadcasting Facilities	4.3	4	11
Elementary & Secondary Education	1,614	1,614	1,846
Aid to Federally Impacted Schools	520.5	425	551
Education Professions Development	117.2	136.1	135.8
Vocational and Adult Education	419	440	494.1
Education for the Handicapped	85	95	105
Research and Training	80.3	118.3	90

Educators Assess Black Dropouts

The Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund for Equality reported yesterday that only 23 of the 155 black college students it aided in the last seven years have dropped out of school.

This represents less than half the normal rate of college dropouts in all American colleges and universities. Talks with black educators, indicate that there are no reliable estimates or studies of the black college student dropout rate.

Adequate statistics, they added, are not available for the whole country and would tend to vary from region to region, from black colleges to white institutions. They also said that in many cases black students spent five or more years qualifying for a four-year degree because of the need to earn money or remedial courses to make up for

poor college preparation at high school.

Ronnie Moore, executive director of the group, at 164 Madison Ave., said the majority of students sponsored by his fund could be considered "high risk" college material often lacking "in top academic credentials needed to win conventional scholarship awards."

BAROMETER SUGGESTED

Mr. Moore contended that "the low dropout rate of scholars selected for SEDFRE grants suggests that the criterion of community commitment and leadership may indeed prove a practical barometer for spotting academic potential."

The group, financed by small private foundations, also specializes in training newly elected black officials for their jobs. It provides technical assistance to community groups and black elected

officials such as Mayor Charles Evers in Fayette, Miss.

Most of the group's scholarship students come from large families with incomes far below \$4,000. Many families receive welfare assistance.

The scholarship program consists of semester grants ranging from \$50 to \$1,000. The grants are accompanied by counseling to bridge the transition from inferior high schools to competitive colleges.

Eighty-four of the 155 scholarship students earned bachelor's or graduate degrees by June 1970. As of 1969, a total of 22 of those who received bachelor's degrees enrolled in graduate schools specializing in law, social work, community organization, sociology, city planning and related subjects.

Former Department Head, Professor Raymond Otto Dies

Professor Raymond H. Otto, 65, former head of the UMass Landscape Architecture Department for 31 years, died in Cooley Dickinson Hospital in Northampton Friday after a short illness. Professor Otto introduced the study of city planning on the UMass campus, the the University became accredited by the American Society of Landscape Architecture during his tenure.

A registered architect in both Massachusetts and Connecticut, he was appointed by former Governor John A. Volpe to the State Board of Registration for Landscape Architects. Governor Sargent recently cited him for his "outstanding work with students."

Professor Otto was a long-time member of the Amherst Planning Board, a member of the American Association of Landscape Architects, a former trustee of the First Congregational Church of Amherst and a member of the Pacific Lodge of Masons.

A native of Lawrence, he graduated from UMass in 1926 and received his M. A. from Harvard University in 1927. He worked for the national park service before coming to UMass in 1939.

A resident of 289 East Pleasant St. in Amherst, he leaves his wife, Mrs. Caroline Stueger Otto, a son, Raymond Jr., of Ludlow; and a sister, Mrs. Mildred Ashcroft, of Vineyard Haven.

Funeral services were held Sunday at the First Congregational Church in Amherst.

Athletic Directors Worry Over Demonstrations

NEW YORK - Oct. 31, 1970. Yale and Dartmouth are to renew their 100-year rivalry.

Comes game time; no players - the athletes are out politicking.

It was a major topic of discussion at a recent meeting of conference commissioners in Colorado Springs, Colo. Athletic directors, meeting in Houston, probed the possibilities fully.

Walt Byers, executive director of the National Collegiate Athletic Association mother hen for 717 colleges, presented the commissioners with a game cancellation insurance plan.

It was strictly exploratory - a voluntary plan for reimbursing those schools hurt by cancellation of games for any reason. Nothing was done about it.

Read said events in the spring, when there were reported to be about 600 scattered campus actions of varying description and degrees had sharpened the sense of alertness of athletic leaders.

"We know it can happen," he said. "We don't like to make a big thing of it because we are aware of the power of suggestion. But we would be foolish not to be prepared for any eventuality."

Campus disorders heated up last spring after President Nixon sent American troops into Cambodia. Some colleges shut down completely. Spring sports programs were curtailed. Some athletes engaged in boycotts.

Similar interruptions in football - the big money sport - could be painful.

There were 22 sports cancellations at Yale alone. At Berkeley, Calif., about 150 California athletes held a mass meeting in the football stadium and voted to boycott the spring program. Skeleton crews rowed in the major Eastern regattas.

"Some Ivy League schools are threatening to take off the week of Oct. 24-31 in order that students may participate in the pre-election campaigns," said David Smoyer,

"Nobody knows what will happen. We are just keeping our fingers

crossed and hoping sanity will prevail. The problems vary with each institution and must be handled separately. There is little we can do as a group."

Yet the problem has received corporate attention.

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Art History Films To Be Featured A Guide

By MARTIN PURVIS
Special to the Summer Statesman

Thursday evening at Mahar Auditorium, The Art History Club will present the film THE ANDALUSIAN DOG (Un Chien Andalou) as a co-feature along with THE TREASURE OF SIERRA MADRE. The film was made in 1929 by two young Surrealists who had recently arrived in Paris, Luis Bunuel and Salvador Dali. The following are comments by Jean Vigo, the brilliant French film director who died in 1934 at the age of 29.

UN CHIEN ANDALOU, though primarily a subjective drama fashioned into a poem is none the less, in my opinion, a film of social consciousness.

UN CHIEN ANDALOU is a masterpiece from every aspect: its certainty of direction, its brilliance of lighting, its perfect amalgam of visual and ideological associations, its sustained dramatic logic, its admirable confrontation between the subconscious and the rational.

Considered in terms of social consciousness, UN CHIEN ANDALOU is both precise and courageous.

Incidentally I would like to make the point that it belongs to an extremely rare class of film.

In order to understand the significance of the film's title it is essential to remember that M. Bunuel is Spanish.

An Andalusian dog howls - who then is dead?

Our cowardice, which leads us to accept so many of the horrors that we, as a species, commit, is deeply put to the test when we flinch from the screen image of a woman's eye sliced in half by a razor. Is it more dreadful than the spectacle of a cloud veiling a full moon?

Such is the prologue: it leaves us with no alternative but to admit that we will be committed, that in this film we will have to view with something more than the everyday eye.

Throughout the film we are held in the same grip.

From the first sequence we discern, beneath the image of an overgrown child riding up the street without touching the handlebars, hands on his thighs, covered with white frills like so many wings, we discern, I repeat, our truth which turns to cowardice in contact with the world which we accept, (one gets the world one deserves), this world of inflated prejudices, of betrayals of one's inner self, of pathetically romanticized regrets.

M. Bunuel is a fine marksman who disdains the slab in the back. A kick in the pants to macabre ceremonies, to those last rites for a being no longer there, who has become no more than a dust-filled hollow down the centre of the bed.

A kick in the pants to those who have sullied love by resorting

to rape.

A kick in the pants to sadism, of which buffoonery is its most disguised form.

And let us pluck a little at the reins of morality with which we harness ourselves.

Let's see a bit of what is at the end.

A cork, here is a weighty argument.

A melon - the disinherited middle classes.

Two priests - alas for Christ! Two grand pianos, stuffed with corpses and excrement - our pathetic sentimentality!

Finally, the donkey in close-up. We were expecting it.

M. Bunuel is terrible.

Shame on those who kill in youth what they themselves would have become, who seek in the forests and along the beaches, where the sea casts up our memories and regrets, the dried-up projection of their first blossoming.

CAVE CANEM

Beware of the dog - it bites.

HOTLINE
5-2550

Silent Majority Speaks

(From the Wall Street Journal)

WASHINGTON - President Nixon has now had an opportunity to study the initial testimony of his Commission on Campus Unrest headed by William Scranton. He has also received a report from his special adviser on campus problems, Alexander Heard, chancellor of Vanderbilt University. Hopefully he will read both selectively.

Although the commission and Mr. Heard have elucidated some of the problems facing universities, their basic thrust is much too one-sided and much too limited by contemporary events to be of any real value.

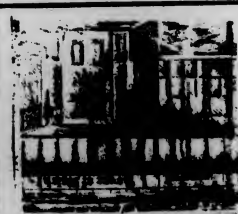
While the testimony before the Scranton commission and Mr. Heard's report make some

reference to the need for reform on university campuses themselves, the dominant tone is something different: The President is at fault. He must listen to the students, respond to their views, end the war, and if that cannot be done tomorrow, at least try to "communicate" with the nation's colleges and universities.

SICK SOCIETY

"It may well be that the only line in your report that will have meaning for our colleges and universities is the line that reads: 'This war must end.'" said Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.). From Robert Fleming, president of the University of Michigan: "An

Cont. on pg. 5



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Electing A Congress

"The American political system is amazingly vulnerable to the machinations of dedicated minorities," state Ned Schneier and William T. Murphy Jr. in VOTE POWER - THE OFFICIAL ACTIVIST CAMPAIGNER'S HANDBOOK. Challenging that these minorities have been more often devoted to the advancement of private rather than public interests, VOTE POWER points out that it is in the citizen's power to "reverse this imbalance."

Prepared under the auspices of The Movement for a New Congress, VOTE POWER EXPLAINS THE REALITIES OF CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS: why incumbents usually win, who votes and who doesn't, how volunteer efforts count in a marginal district. The Handbook also offers proved strategies for nominating candidates, fundraising, polling and advertising. VOTE POWER will be published by Prentice-Hall on August 28, to coincide with the campus-based grass roots efforts to elect a new Congress.

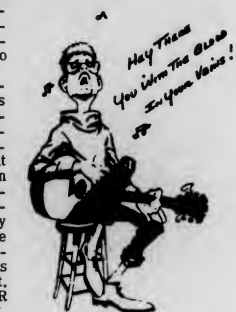
Most people have good intentions but are naive when it comes to election campaigns, assert Schneier and Murphy. As an example they cite a particular campaign that revealed how student activists can have an impact on an election, at the same time demonstrating the pitfalls of bad planning. This experience not only shows the general function of the volunteer worker but also specifically where he should direct his energies and where he shouldn't. The authors of VOTE POWER maintain that good politics is effective politics. The book could prove equally useful to all citizens, regardless of political persuasion, who wish to be more effective politically. VOTE POWER is particularly timely for those

citizens concerned with the cause of peace, justice, and the reorganizing of our national priorities.

Ned Schneier, whose initial idea it was to launch the Movement, was formerly Assistant Professor of Political Science at Princeton. He is currently Assistant Professor of Political Science at C.C.N.Y. His co-author, Princeton graduate student William T. Murphy Jr., is the son of Congressman William T. Murphy, of Chicago.

The Movement for a New Congress has more than 400 chapters on campuses around the country, preparing to work on this Fall's campaigns.

VOTE POWER has been endorsed by the National Coalition for a Responsible Congress.



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Tuesday, Aug. 4, 7:00 P.M. Herter #227

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Wednesday, Aug. 5, Herter #231

3:00 P.M. and 8:00 P.M.

ROSEMARY'S BABY

Friday, Aug. 7, 8:00 P.M.

Student Union Ballroom

FREE OF CHARGE

SUMMER PROGRAM COMMITTEE PRESENTS

THE WORD AND THE IMAGE

An exhibition of original posters designed by leading contemporary artists including Jasper Johns, Roy Lichtenstein, Robert Motherwell, Claes Oldenburg, Jackson Pollock Robert Rauschenberg, Man Ray, Saul Steinberg, Victor Vasarely and Andy Warhol etc.

University Art Gallery
123 Herter Hall

Gallery Hours: Mon. - Fri. 12:00-5:00 P.M.

Tuesday until 9:00 P.M.

Sat. - Sun. 1:00-5:00 P.M.

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THE HUNGRY U

The Massachusetts Summer Statesman

Offices of the Summer Statesman are on the second floor of the Student Union of the University campus, zip code 01002. Phones are 545-2550, 545-0344 and 545-1311.

Second-class postage paid at Amherst, the Summer Statesman publishes weekly from June 24 to July 8, and bi-weekly from July 10 to August 19. Accepted for mailing under authority of the act of March 8, 1879, as amended by the act of June 11, 1943.

Summer publication at the University of Massachusetts, the Statesman is in no way related to the Massachusetts Daily Collegian, and is published weekly and bi-weekly from June 24 to August 30.

UMass Program Aids Community Colleges

UMass is working on a new kind of college teaching approach to serve the state's newest and fastest-growing educational area - the community college system.

As explained by Professor William Lauroesch, director of the University's Center for Community College Affairs, the new approach stresses close contact with students and emphasizes the advising and counseling role of faculty.

This is in contrast to the traditional university emphasis in preparation of college teachers, stressing only scholarship in an academic discipline.

"Community colleges expect all faculty members to perform an advisory function," Prof. Lauroesch explained, "but nobody teaches them how to do it."

Community college students need this kind of faculty guidance because for the most part they are less likely to be locked into educational and career goals than their counterparts at residential institutions, the UMass education professor added.

"Statistics on program changes at community colleges are astounding," he said. "In some instances as many as 75 per cent of the students change their programs during their two years at a community college."

Examples of the new approach are two sessions for community college people this summer involving staff from the Amherst campus. One, funded by the U.S. Office of Education, was a concentrated session on counseling and advising for 15 faculty and 15 second year students from Greenfield Community College.

The group spent a week in a concentrated living-learning workshop at Stratton, Vt., followed it up with a month on the job at the college advising and counseling students, and ended with a final workshop week.

"This is the kind of thing that will continue to have impact during the coming year," Prof. Lauroesch predicted. "I also think we've created a model program that can be picked up by a number of institutions."

The second session, now going on, is a workshop in curriculum and instruction for 12 community college instructors. "It's simply for people who want to become better teachers," according to Prof. Lauroesch. The session will end with a simulated community college at the UMass Amherst campus, including students, so that participants can try out what they learn.

In the planning stage is another program to develop a new Master of Arts in Teaching program to better meet community college needs. UMass and four other member institutions of the Union of Experimenting Colleges and Universities have projected a highly interdisciplinary program stressing work and study during alternate semesters. Community colleges are now the fastest-growing area of the Massachusetts public higher education system. The first was founded with 150 students 10 years ago in Pittsfield. There are now 12 campuses scheduled to open this fall in Bedford and five more new campuses are planned over the next five years.

The University's commitment to help this system is a long-standing one. Prof. Lauroesch's community college center, founded five years ago with the help of Kellogg Foundation funds, is only one part of this commitment.



UMass has been awarded a \$5,000 grant by the Gulf Oil Corporation to support the research of Professor Marvin D. Rausch of the chemistry department in the area of organometallic pi-complexes. Shown at the presentation, left to right, Dr. Rausch; UMass Amherst Chancellor Oswald Tippo; chemistry department head William E. McEwen; and Dr. Ilgvars J. Spilners of the Gulf Oil Corporation. Dr. Rausch's work in organometallic chemistry has application in the areas of petroleum additives and homogeneous catalysis. The grant is sponsored by the New Products Division of Gulf Research and Development Company.

Hamp. College Rakes In Loot

A total of \$25,000 has been contributed to the R. Harlow Cutting Memorial Scholarship Fund of Hampshire College. This amount represents the gifts of friends of Mr. Cutting plus a grant of the Ford Foundation which matches all private gifts to the College on a two-for-one basis. Established to honor the late Amherst resident, the Cutting Fund is the first memorial scholarship fund at the College. "The response to the Fund, especially from residents of the Amherst area, has been extraordinary," declared Franklin Patterson, Hampshire's president. "It is indeed a striking tribute to Mr. Cutting."

PRESENTED BY UNIVERSITY SUMMER PROGRAM COMMITTEE

VERMONT STATE SYMPHONY POPS

ALAN CARTER, CONDUCTING



THURSDAY, AUGUST 6th, 8:00 P.M.

MALL, SOUTHWEST RESIDENTIAL COLLEGE (in case of rain, Bowker Auditorium)

FREE

Program includes Johann Strauss, Georges Bizet, Vaughan Williams and the Music of Richard Rodgers

McLuhan Film Massages Mind

Amherst, Mass. - A special showing of the NBC News film "This is Marshall McLuhan: The Medium is the Message," will be given at the Amherst campus of the University of Massachusetts next Wednesday, August 5, under the auspices of the University's Summer Arts Program.

The film will be shown in Room 231, Herter Hall, at 3 p.m. and again at 8 p.m., and is open to the public without charge.

In presenting Prof. McLuhan's basic ideas, and reactions toward

them, the film alternates between comments by McLuhan himself and a number of persons who agree and disagree with him. The film presents visual interpretations of the famed Canadian's controversial ideas about the manner in which all media of communication shape and alter society, concentrating particularly in this film upon the new electronic media and instruments which are speeding up human living, processing information, and shaping human sensibilities.

Speech Dept. Offers Art Flick

This Friday evening (August 7) the Speech Department of the University of Massachusetts will present Ingmar Bergman's comedy SMILES OF A SUMMER NIGHT. Winner of the Special Prize at the 1956 Cannes Film Festival, the film has both direction and screenplay at Bergman. SMILES OF A SUMMER NIGHT will be presented at 7:30 p.m. at 104 Thompson Hall on the University campus. Admission is 75 cents at the door.

SMILES OF A SUMMER NIGHT made in late 1955 by Ingmar Bergman is a nearly perfect work,

an exquisite carnal comedy. Boudoir farce becomes lyric poetry. The sexual chases and the round dance are romantic, nostalgic; the coy bits of feminine plotting are gossamer threads of intrigue. The film becomes an elegy to transient love: a gust of wind and the whole vision may drift away. It is an arabesque on an essentially tragic theme, that of man's insufficiency, at the same time illustrating the belief that "the only absolutes in life are the desires of the flesh and the incurable loneliness of the soul."



The Masque Theatre Ensemble, a young, exciting new group at the University of Massachusetts is performing in repertory in the Studio Theatre, South College Entrance C Monday, Tuesday, Friday and Saturday evenings at 8:30 p.m. through August 15th under the auspices of the Summer Program. Co-directed by Dan Murphy and Pedro Silva the Masque is offering a varied group of plays including Harold Pinter's "A Slight Ache" and "Applicant"; an adaptation of "Everyman"; Samuel Beckett's "Endgame"; "Man Does Not Die by Bread Alone" by Jorge Diaz; "The Entrance is Through the Hoop" by Rafael Alvarado as well as Mr. Murphy's "A Process of Elimination".

Complete program and ticket information on remaining performances may be obtained by contacting the University's Fine Arts Council, 125 Herter Hall or at the door. Telephone 545-0202.

Local Merchants Attention!!! Only A Few More Weeks Left To Advertise In Ye Old Summer Statesman



7:00 - 12:00 MORNING PRO MUSICA
Featured: Buxtehude's Suite in e for Lute; Bach's Harpsichord Concerto No. 3; Beethoven's incidental Music to Goethe's drama "Egmont," Opus 84; the Philadelphia Orchestra's performance of the Brahms Symphony No. 1, Eugene Ormandy conducting, and Britten's Nocturne for Tenor and Orchestra.

8:00 p.m. SPECIAL OF THE WEEK
Excerpts from a press conference on "Drug Dependence," given by Dr. Dale C. Cameron, chief of WHO Drug Dependence Unit of the WHO Expert Committee on Drug Dependence.

Wednesday, August 5, 2:00 p.m. FRED CALLAND PRESENTS
The first broadcast of the newly released recording of "Martha," a Comic Opera in Four Acts. This performance features Amelie Rothberger, soprano; Brigitte Passbauer, alto; Nicolai Gedda, tenor; Hermann Prey, baritone, with the chorus and Orchestra of the Bavarian State Opera under the direction of Robert Hager.

Thursday, August 6, 1:00 p.m. FROM THE CENTER
"Electoral Reform: What Happens When Everyone Loses?" Although the 1968 election aroused fears that a President might be chosen by the archaic Electoral College, once the crisis passed, so did public anxiety. But private concern still remains, and reforms for national elections are examined by Harry Ashmore, President of the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions, and Arthur Schlesinger, historian and aid to President John F. Kennedy as well as others attending a seminar at the Center in Santa Barbara, California.

Friday, August 7, 2:00 p.m. FRED CALLAND PRESENTS
At 2:30, hear a special broadcast of Salimhofer's "Lippin Herbarium" - Songs of Herbs, Flowers and Weeds to Poems of K. H. Wagerl, with Julius Patik, tenor and Franz Salimhofer, piano.
At 3:30, Eugene Ormandy conducts the Philadelphia Orchestra in Mahler's Symphony No. 1 (with the "Rumour" ment).

**WFCR
88.5 FM**

for serious people
the serious station

SUMMER PROGRAM COMMITTEE PRESENTS SUMMER REPERTORY THEATRE

6th Season

Thursday, August 6

"U. S. A."

by Paul Shyre and John Dos Passos

Friday, August 7 & Sunday, Aug 9

Eugene O'Neill's

"HUGHIE"

and

"THIS PROPERTY IS CONDEMNED"

by Tennessee Williams

Saturday, August 8

"GENERATION GAP"

by Thornton Wilder

FINAL PRODUCTIONS OF SUMMER SEASON

BARTLETT AUDITORIUM — 8:30 P.M.

Reserved Tickets Free to UMass Summer Students

with ID's; others \$2.00

Bartlett Box Office, Telephone 545-2579

SUMMER PROGRAM COMMITTEE PRESENTS MASQUE THEATRE ENSEMBLE

1st Season

Tuesday, August 4 & Monday, August 10

An Adaptation of "Everyman"

Friday, August 7 & Tuesday, August 11

Harold Pinter's "A Slight Ache" and "Applicant"

Also Jorge Diaz' "Mon Does Not Die by Bread Alone"

Saturday, August 8

Dan Murphy's

"A Process of Elimination"

Harold Pinter's "Trouble in the Works"

and

"The Entrance is Through the Hoop" by Rafael Alvarado

STUDIO THEATRE

SOUTH COLLEGE ENT. C.

8:30 P.M.

Tickets: Students 75¢; Others \$1.50

Fine Arts Council Box Office, 125 Herter or at door.

Telephone 545-0202.

University Female Discrimination Charged By WEAL

Women are being discriminated against on college campuses, and are being denied equal rights in hiring, training, pay, promotions and responsibility, according to Nancy E. Dowling, President of the Woman's Equity Action League (WEAL).

Dowling explained, "Colleges discriminate in having quotas for women in admission to undergraduate and graduate programs, they discriminate in the hiring of faculty, they discriminate by promoting women far more slowly than men and they discriminate by paying women far less than their male counterparts."

At UMass, approximately half of the student body is female, but only 15% of the University's 1,200 faculty members are women, according to the UMass Planning office.

This past spring, Harvard University was charged with discrimination in a "class action" suit

The anger that professional women are beginning to express had been building for a long time. If anything, the situation in colleges has grown worse for women over the years. In 1930, 27.1 percent of all faculty members were women. Today, the figure is only 22 percent, according to the American Assn. of University Professors. Since 1940, there have been drastic declines in the percentage of women faculty at women's colleges.

Although dissatisfaction has been in the air, it is really only in the last two years that women have organized into lobbying groups and study groups to press for a solution to the problem.

Armed with statistical data, women point out that the number of women faculty is "depressingly small" and that their appointments are clustered at the bottom of the tenure structure.

American Council of Education, it was found that 3.1 per cent of men reported salaries of \$25,000 or more, while only 0.5 of the women did.

Nearly half of the women listed their basic salary in the \$7000 - \$9999 range, while men were fairly evenly distributed through eight salary categories.

Women, most of whom are concentrated in low-paying, low-ranking positions, are often professionally hurt. "They are a group of serfs," said one Boston University professor.

"They are not paid on a pro-rated basis, nor are they allowed to teach upper level courses," Caroline Bynum and Janey Martin, founders of the new Women's Faculty Group at Harvard, note that the lecturership and research associate positions are outside the "real" system. "They can interfere with professional mobility or advancement if held for a long period of time," they said.

But such over discrimination is only the top of the "anti-feminist iceberg," said Ann Scott, chairman of NOW's National Campus Coordinating Committee. Although more difficult to prove, the real problem she said, is one of "covert" discrimination - the "largely unquestioned tradition of women as inferiors."

Family life in America, particularly since World War II, and media, such as movies, television and children's books have helped to develop and transmit stereotyped ideas of what roles men and women are supposed to play, and what their behavior should be like. These stereotypes are deeply imbedded in people's thinking.

Martin and Bynum say one reason why the "English men's club atmosphere" persists at Harvard is the "assumption, no doubt unconscious, that teaching and scholarship are basically masculine activities, of only secondary interest to women. Unbelievable as it may sound, some members of the Harvard community state openly that women are not as bright as men. Many others feel women are not as deeply committed to intellectual pursuits."



Helen Curtis has been Dean of Women at UMass for many years.

filed by WEAL against all universities and supported by the Harvard branch of the National Organization of Women (NOW). In taking the action, the women pointed out that Federal regulations specifically

forbid sex discrimination in organizations under contract to the Federal government.

Harvard is now trying to work out an acceptable "affirmative action" plan for the hiring of minority groups including blacks and women. Regional HEW officials hope that the plan will include not only the university itself, but also institutions such as hospitals; with which Harvard is affiliated.

If the university and HEW cannot reach an agreement, the Federal government's ultimate weapon is to withhold about \$60 million in Federal funds.

Although women are not in the strictest sense a minority (they represent 51 percent of the population and 53 percent of the vote) they say that they suffer all the "cultural stigmas" of a minority group.

The 1968-1969 Higher Education Directory notes that there are almost no women college presidents outside of Roman Catholic girls' schools. Of 2841 colleges surveyed, only 211 are headed by women.

Nationally, only nine percent of women hold the rank of professor, while 25 percent of men hold that rank. However, the lowest rung on the academic ladder - that of instructor - is held by 35 percent of the women as compared with only 16 percent of the men.

Locally, the picture is bleak. Women represent less than one percent of the tenured faculty at both Harvard and MIT. At Harvard, only two women are full professors, - one appointed this summer - and one of those holds a professorship established specifically for women.

In the state college system, "only a handful" of women have risen to top administrative posts, according to Janet Murphy of the Division of State Colleges. In a survey of the nation's college teachers, conducted by the

Many women escape, only with great difficulty, the female stereotype of "children, kitchen and church." Often, they feel guilty for pursuing a profession and "neglecting" husband and home. Matina S. Horner, assistant professor of social relations at Harvard, has pointed out that, often "girls equate intellectual achievement with loss of femininity. A bright woman is caught in a double bind. In testing and other achievement-oriented situations, she worries not only about failure but also about success. If she fails she is not living up to her own standards of performance. If she succeeds she is not living up to social expectations about the female role."

But more and more women, and perhaps to a lesser degree, men, are coming to realize that career and family patterns are changing, and that a variety of different lifestyles are possible today. "The older feminism was involved with keeping up with men, with making it in a man's world. Marriage wasn't involved," said

Eleanor McLaughlin, assistant professor of history at Wellesley College. "But the younger girls say men don't have to make a choice between marriage and a career. Why should they?"

"No woman in her right mind would preclude children just because she has an intellect," a Boston University professor said. "Women will have children and they will also enter professions. Some accommodations will have to be made."

The question which women are now asking, and in fact demanding an answer to is this: are universities willing to recognize that women have a different life style than men, and what accommodations are they willing to make? Most of the women's groups emphasize that they are not asking for special "favors." Instead, they say that universities which are pledged to providing equal opportunity

psychology. UMass-Boston will offer a course in "Modern Women Poets." Other women said existing courses should stress female contributions. Dean Simmons of Jackson said she would like to see the development of centers, that specialize in STUDIES about women.

Continuing education. Dean Simmons said it was "crucial" to provide a continuing education program for women who want to return to school for a degree or to renew a knowledge of their subject. Tufts has a small program, as does Radcliff.

Part-time work with departmental pay and status. A Boston University professor said women should be able to remain as permanent part-time employees, and should be able to advance up the academic ladder. They should be paid according to pro-rated departmental standards, and given responsibility. Princeton University has already proposed a similar plan.



Speech Professor Dottie Abramson has taken a major lead in several UMass social campaigns, and must be considered to be a leader of the school's female faculty.

tunity for all must make more than token efforts in that direction. Otherwise, discrimination becomes self-perpetuating. The lack of women at universities hurts the next generation of female students, who do not see enough successful women to emulate.

There are some of the reforms university women are seeking: Day care center. Advocates note that household help is expensive and difficult to come by. "If you want to get the most efficient use of your female staff, you have to help them with child care," said Adele Simmons, dean of

Jackson College. Tufts University is working on a day care proposal. Brandeis University expects to have a child care center this fall for children of students, faculty and staff. UMass-Boston will have a baby-sitting service, and is planning for a day-care center at Columbia Point. Maternity leave. Six weeks of paid maternity leave with no loss of job status, benefits or seniority.

Special courses. No women interviewed by The Globe said they wanted to see a departmental major in "Female Studies," but many pointed to the need for individual courses in female history and

An end to anti-nepotism rules. Many universities have a standing policy that prohibits a husband and wife team from working at the same university. Women say that policy discriminates against them since they are the ones who have to look for a job elsewhere.

More flexible graduate school requirements. Women who marry and follow their husbands to another city have to drop out of graduate school, and often find other graduate schools reluctant to accept their credits. Women are pushing for less rigid requirements in the graduate programs.

Although many of the demands are a long way from being realized, many women see hope in the fact that the problem is at last out in the open, and is being studied. The American Assn. of University Professors has reactivated a 1929 committee on the status of women. The committee will review data and make recommendations which it hopes will be adopted by the university community at large. Harvard has recently established a similar committee, under Dean John T. Dunlop, to explore ways of "increasing women's participation" at Harvard.

The Statesman

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UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS

THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1970

Board of Trustees To Vote on Budget

By MARK SILVERMAN
Managing Editor

The Student Senate's proposed 1970-71 activities budget goes to the Board of Trustees Monday in what could be the final step in the three month controversy surrounding the tax.

The Trustees will also make a final decision on initiating a "Princeton plan" program for the University this fall - a plan which, if approved, would free students from course obligations so that they would be able to work for political candidates prior to the November election.

It is believed by several sources close to the Chancellor that Oswald Tippo will oppose such a plan, and will argue that the University would risk its tax-exempt status by initiating such a program.

Tippo is said to believe that any schedule shuffling the University would make in organizing a "Princeton Plan" might be viewed by the Internal Revenue system as a political move, and UMass, the Chancellor is said to believe, would thereby risk its tax-exempt status.

Tippo may also argue that students would not take advantage of such a program and would only use the extra time off as a vacation.

The University's tax-exempt status is also involved in the Senate's S.A.T.F. budget controversy, which will also come up before the Trustees.

Chancellor Tippo two months ago delayed approving the Senate's proposed budget, citing an "ex-

cessive" seven dollar increase and the allocating of a portion of the tax for several "social action groups."

Tippo said that until the Trustees could decide on the validity of funding the groups he questioned, the Senate's Social Action Fund and the Community Action Foundation would have all of their funds frozen. In response to this action, Senate President Glenn Elters announced that a sizeable number of the remainder of activities funded by the Senate would freeze their own budgets to protest the Chancellor's actions.

Tippo said he took the action because he had received several complaints from parents about a student tax supporting "social action groups," and that the University's collecting the levy might jeopardize the school's tax-exempt status.

After hearing both sides, the Trustees' finance committee approved in principle all of the groups funded in the S.A.T.F. but questioned whether the University could legally collect the student administered tax.

It is now up to the full Board to sort out the controversy over the tax, to determine if the tax can be collected by the University and to O.K. the finance committee's approval of the student groups whose funding the Chancellor questioned.

The Trustees will also hear reports from its committees on buildings and grounds and educational policy at the meeting.

Vermont State Orchestra Featured In Concert

AMHERST, Mass. - The Vermont State Symphony Pops Orchestra under Alan Carter will be featured in concert at the University of Massachusetts tonight August 6, under the auspices of the University's Summer Arts Program committee.

The program will be held on the outdoor mall, Southwest Residence Area, at 8 p.m. or in case of inclement weather, in Bowker Auditorium. The concert is open to the public without charge. UMass summer students with ID's will be given preferential seating in Bowker.

The Vermont State Symphony Orchestra was founded by Dr. Carter in 1934, bringing together serious musicians from throughout the rural state of Vermont. In 1939 the Orchestra appeared at the New York World's Fair and soon after the Vermont Legislature designated it as the official state symphony orchestra, the first of its kind in the nation.

The State of Vermont also appropriated a small grant for its orchestra at this time and has continued to support the ensemble, financially and in other ways.

UMass Awarded Funds for CCEBS Program

UMass has received a \$100,000 grant from the U.S. Office of Education for its special educational opportunities program, Chancellor Oswald Tippo announced today.

The grant will be administered by the University's Committee for the Collegiate Education of Black Students (CCEBS) and will be used to help support the tutoring and counseling components of the CCEBS program, which will begin its third year in September on the UMass-Amherst campus. Of the 310 students admitted into the program over the last two years, it is expected that 290 will be returning as sophomores and juniors this fall.

Dr. Randolph W. Bromery, president of the CCEBS committee, said the University had planned to admit 250 new freshmen into the program in September. He explained that funding of the CCEBS program is dependent on five sources: the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Ford Foundation, U.S. Office of Education, UMass Student Senate, and UMass alumni.

The projected cost of the program for the 1970-71 academic year is \$1,100,000, of which the University budget request to the Governor and General Court was \$750,000. This amount was reduced by the Governor's Office to \$450,000 of which \$300,000 was voted for the program by the legislature. The legislative allocation

and Office of Education grant together total only \$400,000 less than half of the money needed to support this year's program.

In 1968 and 1969, the Ford Foundation contributed almost \$500,000 to help initiate the CCEBS program, and has been asked by the CCEBS committee to continue its support for the coming academic year. The Ford Foundation is presently discussing with CCEBS the possibility of sending an evaluation team to UMass this fall to study the program. The Foundation has already said that the UMass program is the best of its type in the country, and it hopes that the published results of the evaluation team's study may serve as a model for other universities to follow in designing similar programs of this type.

Dr. Bromery said that the bulk of the budget request for this year was needed for individual student grants which pay tuition, fees, room and board. The amount of each student grant is based on the individual student's need in accordance with the University's student scholarship policy. The balance of the money requested in the budget was to support the approximately 60 UMass graduate students who work half-time as tutors to the CCEBS students. Other costs include the coordination of the program by a staff of six professionals who are primarily concerned with guidance and counseling. The CCEBS staff is assisted by approximately 40 upper-class undergraduate CCEBS student volunteers who work in counseling the incoming CCEBS freshmen.



Summer Statesman Approve The Tax

The Board of Trustees should end the nagging two months controversy between the Student Senate and Chancellor Tippo Monday by approving the Senate's Student Activities tax in its entirety.

Tippo's primary reason for holding up approval of the SATF budget was the Senate's funding of several groups which Tippo charged were primarily "off campus social action groups." But the senate argued that the groups are primarily educational, were funded in the past, and that, since this is a State University, are appropriate since they support programs which attempt to help drop-outs in surrounding communities.

But when the Chancellor took his complaints to the Trustees Finance Committee last month, the committee approved all of the groups which the Senate funded, calling them "appropriate and a meaningful expenditure."

The Full board should second the Finance Committee's judgement Monday and end the controversy which has tied up half a million dollars of student funds for two months.

The Statesman Readers Write

Sir:

In the August 4th issue of the Statesman, there appeared a story about FOCUS OUTDOORS and some of the exhibitors at the conference. The description of one of them, with which I am affiliated, Save New England, while not factually inaccurate, leads one to an erroneous impression. Specifically the article mentions only "defective nuclear reactors" and leaves the impression that if only they would be built well, they would be safe. In fact, while the possibility of nuclear reactor accidents presents horrifying images of, for instance, the Connecticut River Valley being "dusted" from a Vermont nuclear power plant accident thereby becoming uninhabitable for generations, our PRIMARY contention is that even normal and uninterrupted operation of nuclear power stations are a health hazard to the general population.

This spring at a hearing before the Massachusetts House Special Study Committee on the Environment, chaired by Rep. Robert Wetmore, held in the Student Union, Dean Hafner of Hampshire College, Larry Bogart, who is the Director of Save New England, Dr. David Ingliss of the U. Mass. Physics Dept. and Dr. Ernest Sternglass of the Univ. of Pittsburgh all testified to the harm in normal operations of the nuclear power industry. Dr. Sternglass' testimony especially augmented by charts showing statistically significant effects of low level radioactivity in the environment on public health, indicate, as many recent researchers have corroborated, that radiation even in extremely small doses, has statistical effects on large populations. This doesn't mean you or I particularly will receive specific harm, but as Sternglass pointed out, maternal and infant death rates increased in fallout areas after various bomb test series. One of the primary findings mentioned by Dr. Sternglass is that the susceptibility of

the fetus, infant, and young children to radiation damage is much higher than that of the adult. Further information by citizen's and scientific groups throughout the country point up unanticipated effects of nuclear power plants. While some of the plant's radioactive wastes are vented into the air and cooling waters in a diluted form, biological magnification (the same natural mechanism which concentrates DDT and mercury) concentrates radioactive trace elements in the food chain and further, within biological organisms, concentrations of particular substances (such as iron in the thyroid and calcium in the bone) further select those harmful trace elements in vital organs. Genetic and somatic damage is therefore not reliably predicted by reactor outflow concentrations of radioactive effluents, by which the Atomic Energy Commission measures environmental effects.

S.N.E.'s position has been that the health and safety aspects of the nuclear power program of the A.E.C.'s dual role as developer AND regulator. Further, hardware development aspects of the nuclear reactor programs have been pushed at the expense of prudent investigations into the effects of the radioactive pollutants on large populations and the environment. Legislative bills are now before Congress to transfer the regulation and licensing of nuclear power plants from the A.E.C. to the Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare. If anyone is interested in this question, there are two books which deal at length with this problem: THE PERILS OF THE PEACEFUL ATOM by Richard Curtis & Elizabeth Hogan, and THE CARELESS ATOM by Sheldon Novick. Further information can be obtained from Save New England at 50 West St., Northampton, Mass. 01060. Frank C. Olbris



'Name your poison'

Counter Culture In Tanglewood

By ART COHEN

acial to the Summer Statesman (Ed. Note: Art Cohen is news director of WFCR radio (88.5 fm) and a frequent commentator of contemporary social trends. The concert described was at Tanglewood in July.)

The concert started slowly. "It's a Beautiful Day" was good, but the hour was early and it was still light outside and the people were still arriving and there were too many police and not much dope was getting passed because of all the police. There was the usual delay as amplifiers were taken down and new ones set up. The crowd took the opportunity to wander around Tanglewood, a large tract of beautifully manicured ground which served as the summer home of the Boston Symphony Orchestra in Lenox, Massachusetts.

Many felt intimidated by it at first because Tanglewood was the home of a hostile culture. The people who came to hear Mahler, or Brahms, or Bach seemed to be looking on from the wings. Even though they were not there in the flesh, they were observing in spirit, and mostly with contempt for what they knew to be an inferior, primitive, musical form. You could feel their presence all around (sipping Gin and Tonic or Extra Dry Martini with Olive) and it was disconcerting.

But the kids' greenbacks were as good as theirs, so the kids were allowed to violate the territory a few nights every summer at the annual Contemporary Trends Concerts. Music was their sole reason for being there, all 18,000 of them. Music served as their unifying spirit because they knew what was going to happen and the dry martini didn't; before the night was over Tanglewood was going to belong to the freaks, and that was as it should be. It was designed for great music, and great music would be heard.

The crowd, sensing the imminent beginning of the next set, began drifting back into the shed, a large steel structure with room for an entire symphony orchestra

and almost 11,000 seats, reserved seats.

"Jethro Tull" emerged to a standing ovation. Ian Anderson, tall, thin as a lamp post with his great head of hair and Edwardian jacket (dirty and torn and down to his knees), looked like a walking dry mop carrying a flute. He was a master on stage, his body contorting wildly with the music and his hair shaking in violent contempt. They concluded with a twenty-minute drum solo.

The audience responded with incredible noise. Everyone was standing on their chairs and shouting: "More! More! More!" Five, ten, fifteen minutes later they returned for a short set which lasted perhaps another forty-five minutes. Fantastic music!

The changeover time was longer. It was dark outside now and everyone was exhausted. Gradually, the people who had purchased the less expensive seats on the lawn (where you cannot see anything) began to move into the shed until it was packed, the ticket-takers be damned!

Bill Graham (Fillmore East) came out and introduced "The Who." They took their places on stage and instantly you could feel they were different: they weren't tangled up in their gear. The amplifiers were ranged behind them in a solid, high, and impenetrable wall. Each of the four musicians were clearly discernable in the bright white spotlights, made more effective by the darkness outside.

Everyone was hoping beyond hope that they might play something from TOMMY, but knew they wouldn't because they had played it for the last time at Carnegie Hall. After a couple of warm-up pieces, Peter Dinklage (lead guitarist and composer of TOMMY) began talking about their American tour, how much they had enjoyed it, Tanglewood was their last stop, how they had played TOMMY a great many times, and how they had decided to have one more go at it. "... shall we?" were his final words as he stepped back from the microphone

and began the first notes of the overture and the audience shouted and clapped a resounding affirmation.

"The Who" must have really believed this was the last time they might play TOMMY, because it came through like that in their performance. They were constantly in command of the music, moving from one section of the work to another quickly, maintaining momentum for the entire performance which lasted over an hour. Peter Townshend swung his arm violently around his guitar and jumped and pranced with the music and Roger Daltrey, lead singer, handled the microphone with a juggler's art flinging it up in the air and catching it between his legs. He threw himself violently against the amplifiers which shook every time as if they were going to topple over, but they never did.

By this time Marijuana was being passed freely and openly by the crowd. A policeman might have been within two feet of a lawbreaker but the place was packed so tight he couldn't have moved two inches. Even if he could move, who would he arrest? Too many people were smoking.

The audience responded with love to a piece of music which articulated their example, and perhaps their fate. Some raised their hands skyward at the chorus of "A SON! A son! A son!" They sighed as Daltrey cried out: "See me, feel me, touch me, heal me." Everyone was caught up. The assembled multitude rose to their feet and joined in with the finale. Daltrey stood with his microphone, his shirt ripped open, his left hand extended and his head bowed:

Listening to you I get the music Gazing at you I get the heat Following you I climb the mountain I get excitement at your feet! Right behind you I see the millions On you I seek the glory. From you I get opinions From you I get the story.

Women's Lib. to Protest New Haven Treatment

We want to let our sisters know about the workshops and rally being held in New Haven next week. Women's Liberation groups working with the Panthers in New Haven have called for women all over the Northeast to come together Tuesday and Wednesday, August 11th and 12th. Women are asked to come around 5:00 p.m. on Tuesday and there will be workshops led by Panther Women from New York and New Haven. Many of us have really lost contact with our sisters in other areas, and the

workshops will be a way of sharing information and ideas. On Wednesday there are going to be a number of actions going on simultaneously: guerrilla theater and leafletting throughout the city; a rally on the green at noon with a female rock band and with Women's Liberation and Black Panther speakers; picketing near the courthouse. We will be supporting a number of demands being raised about the trial of nine Black Panthers in New Haven. One is to declare the trial unconstitutional,

another for better medical care for the Panthers.

The four women have been in prison for 14 months now AWAITING trial for conspiracy to murder Alex Rackley. They have been brutalized again and again. They have been placed in isolation, they have been refused meetings with physicians of their choice, Peggy Huggins is now badly crippled with arthritis as a result of inadequate medical care. Rose Smith and Frances Carter both received sadistic treatment at the hands of prison medical staff during their pregnancies. Frances was finally given a Caesarean section at Lawrence Memorial Hospital in New London after suffering through 23 hours of labor. Back in the prison infirmary her bandages would be left for two days at a time without being changed and she would be given only aspirin for the pain. Only when the incision became badly infected did they give her antibiotics. These cases are probably more drastic than usual, since the victims are female, black, and undisputed prisoners of war that this government is waging against its people.

Another question which will undoubtedly lead to some important

discussion is how the action of women trying to achieve their liberation relates to the black struggle, and particularly to the Black Panthers. It is primarily because the open repressive actions of our political system are coming down in an immediate and fatal way against the Panthers that we are using New Haven as the focus of many of our gatherings and as an example when we educate people about the guns and legal oppression that will soon confront every one of us who is trying to LIVE in a nation that is trying to kill itself.

I am writing from the Women's Collective here in Amherst. We are six women, trying to live together in order to share the talents we have and the love we feel for each other. We are trying to deal with our lives honestly. We are putting into practice some of our ideas about a new way to live, and we are learning who we are and how we can express our lives to other people in ways we never dreamed of before. Our home is open to any women who want to find out who we are and what we're doing, or who just want to feel that it could be like to live among people struggling to cooperate and share with each other

instead of competing. If anyone wishes to find out more about New Haven and our plans about going down she can contact us at: 143 Northampton Road, Amherst, Tel. 253-5459.

Sisters in the Struggle -
Dale Labonte
Robbie Chapin
Gail Cheron
Frances Foster
Patty Dougherty
Margaret Thomkins
ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE!



BUTTERING UP THE BOSS - Chancellor Oswald Tippo (at the left) confers with Dr. Robert C. Wood, the new UMass president at a recent Amherst meeting. Wood will be presiding Monday at his first university board meeting, a meeting that promises to give the new prexy many thrills.

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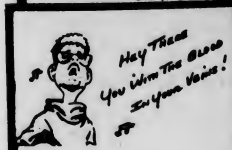
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Offices of the Summer Statesman are on the second floor of the Student Union of the University campus, zip code 01002. Phones are 545-2550, 545-0344 and 545-1311.
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Massachusetts Summer Statesman

Editor-In-Chief
Managing Editor
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Al Benson

in at the University of Massachusetts, the Statesman is in to the Massachusetts Daily Collegian, and is published weekly 24 to 4, 1970.

Campus Center Opens At Last

The University has begun use of the new Murray D. Lincoln Campus Center, a \$16 million conference, continuing education and student activities facility.

Space in the 11-story center is being occupied as interior finishing is completed, according to Warren T. Grinnan, manager of the center. Full occupation is scheduled by Sept. 15.

Major features of the center are an attached 900-car parking garage, 220 overnight accommodations for those attending conferences and for other guests of the University, conference and seminar rooms for 1500 people, dining facilities that include a restaurant with a view of the campus on the top floor, a ballroom, a book store and extensive meeting rooms and offices for student activities.

The design is by the New York architectural firm of Marcel Breuer and Herbert Beckhard. The firm's founder, Marcel Breuer, is known for the design of such buildings as the Whitney Museum in New York City and the UNESCO World Headquarters buildings in Paris.

The building is named for the late Murray D. Lincoln, UMass alumnus who founded the Nationwide Insurance Co., and was president of CARE for its first 12 years.

The center is headquarters for the University's new Division of Continuing Education. In addition to its continuing education and student activities role, the facility is designed to serve a laboratory function for the UMass department of hotel and restaurant administration. The building is connected to the UMass Student Union.

The Campus Center is con-



THE GREAT ONE OVERSEES ALL—The new Campus Center, overlooks the statue of the legendary spirit of the Redmen, football seer, resident poet, mirth-maker, and retired pretzel salesman, Metawampe. With the opening of the new Lincoln Center, the Great One's statue again becomes the center of the campus. Metawampe's crack football column will return to the Amherst community in the fall, barring a pretzel strike.

structed of architectural concrete of contrasting textures. A spacious stone terrace covers the lower two floors; the remainder of the building is a nine-story tower. It is air conditioned throughout.

The first floor includes a student activities area with offices and meeting rooms, a student lounge and a ballroom with a stage, cinema facilities and a seating capacity of 660. On the next floor is a large mall area with a bookshop, coffeeshop, barber shop and an automatic postoffice. There are also sign and printing shops, plus a cafeteria with seating for 500 and a stereo listening room for students.

Venman Directs Night Classes Set As UMass Expands

UMass will make University level study available to more people this fall with its first comprehensive program of evening classes on and off campus.

The new Division of Continuing Education will offer classes at Amherst and at four other locations in Western Massachusetts, according to Dr. William C. Venman, director. The division is located in the new Murray D. Lincoln Campus Center and in addition to classes, will offer a year-around program of conferences, institutes and other educational events at the center.

"The Division of Continuing Education is a self-supporting program responsible for providing university-level educational opportunity at the lowest possible cost," Dr. Venman said.

The off-campus courses will be offered in Greenfield, Holyoke, Pittsfield and Springfield. "We will cooperate with the community colleges in these places, using their facilities where they are available or making other nearby arrangements," Dr. Venman said.

The following fields will be covered either on campus or in one of the off-campus locations: Anthropology, Art, Botany, Chemistry, Economics, English, Geography, Government, History, Linguistics, Mathematics, Music, Philosophy, Psychology, Sociology, Speech, Accounting, Management, Marketing, Investments, Real Estate, Insurance, Food Planning and Meal Preparation, and House Planning. They will be mostly introductory undergraduate courses, with a few offering graduate credit.

The courses will be taught by selected University faculty and will meet one evening a week beginning the week of Sept. 21. They will usually run for 14 weeks. Registration may be made by mail during the remainder of the month of August or at the class location during the week of Sept. 14.

Registration materials and information is available from the Division of Continuing Education, Campus Center, telephone 545-0905.

The course fee for individual courses off-campus is \$30 per credit. On campus it is \$25 per credit. For certain courses there may be in addition a laboratory fee to cover materials and field trips.

The conference and institute section of the Division of Continuing Education will include short courses on the Amherst campus and elsewhere, lectures, conferences and other educational programs. The Campus Center has hotel, dining, parking and conference room facilities to house such programs.

According to Dr. Venman, "The need for continuing education programs in the Commonwealth is great. Some use increased leisure time to pursue educational goals, others study because they find it necessary or desirable to change occupations one or more times during their lifetime,

Students Win Courses

WASHINGTON (AP) - The nation's state universities are responding to student demands for more relevant studies and a greater voice in designing their education programs with a wide variety of new course offerings, a new study shows.

The National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges, in a survey of its 114 members, said new courses range from one in philosophy at the University of Nebraska that will go into sexual morality, drug abuse, racism and violence to a community service program at the University of North Carolina where students can earn up to \$1,000.

Students have demanded on many campuses a voice in shaping what they study to obtain their degrees.

SATF Approved, Trustees To Set Guidelines in Future

By MARK SILVERMAN
Managing Editor

The much-beleaguered Student Activities Tax (SATF) for the coming year was finally approved by the Board of Trustees yesterday, with the Student Senate's proposed \$36.50 levy left intact.

But while the Board OK'd all of this year's budget, they announced that they would set guidelines for the Student Senate to use in setting future activity taxes.

This means that all R.S.O. groups can now spend money in their budgets, and that the Chan-

cellor's arguments against the Senate's funding of "off-campus" social action groups was defeated.

However, the Trustees declared that it was their policy that "Funds for student activities collected by charges authorized by the Board of Trustees be expended for the support of student activities on or closely related to campus for which the charge is made, and that no such funds be applied to donations of any kind for individual groups

or organizations for activities off campus, or for the support of programs conducted off campus or to support the candidacy of individuals seeking public office."

The Trustees also said that they would draw up guidelines in the future for the expenditures of student funds. These guidelines, it is believed, would outline what groups can and cannot be funded by the Student Senate from the SATF tax.

Trustee Robert Abrams voiced the opinion that these guidelines would undercut the Student Senate's authority in drawing up the budget and would prevent the Students' elected officials from truly representing the students.

But the Board discounted this argument, as Chairman Joseph P. Healey declared that the Trustees had the responsibility to supervise all University fees.

The Trustees will also seek a

legal opinion from the office of Attorney General Robert H. Quinn in the legality of the University forcing all students to pay the student levied tax, and the propriety of UMass collecting the student fee on each Semester's bill.

The opinion is not expected to be ready for several months.

The motion regarding the Trustees' setting guidelines for the student budget was proposed by Trustee Robert Gordon.

The Statesman

VOLUME IV, ISSUE NO. 11

UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS

TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1970

Board OK's Version Of Princeton Plan

By MARK SILVERMAN
Managing Editor

The Board of Trustees yesterday approved a modified version of the Princeton plan, a scheme which would keep the University open during the two weeks before the November election, but which would allow students to campaign for candidates on a voluntary basis—provided that they make-up any missed work.

In other action, the Trustees approved splitting the College of Arts and Sciences into three separate colleges, reduced the core requirements in the areas of sciences and rhetoric, finalized the Amherst campus's administrative re-organization plan and established an institute for governmental studies.

The Board's election days-off plan came as a compromise of the Princeton Plan, which would have closed the University for two weeks and would have provided for the eight class days missed to be made up during vacation time.

The Trustees argued that this plan eliminated freedom of choice by closing classes to students who would not have taken the time off to campaign.

Instead, the Trustees voted to keep the University open during the two weeks before the November 3d election, and to allow students who so wish to notify their instructors in advance and to make up any work missed in the eight class days they spend campaigning.

"In this way," UMass President Robert Wood explained, "We still are encouraging students to work within the political system and we are also allowing those students who wish to remain in classes to do so."

The Trustees passed a resolution asking all faculty members not to schedule any exams during the campaigning period.

The Princeton plan had been passed by the Faculty Senate last spring, and a recent Harris survey indicated that nationwide, students supported it by a 2-1 margin. A report on this poll appears on page two of today's Statesman.

Other points used in the argument favoring the Princeton plan included the fact that it would encourage students to work within the system, that many students would cut classes and work for candidates anyway and that campaigning is a good educational experience.

Arguments against the plan included the difficulty the Univer-



AT A SPRING MEETING, the UMass Board of Trustees deliberates. The Board met yesterday for more than four hours, on a large range of topics. (A Daily Collegian photo)

Viewpoint

Trustees Are A Joy To Watch

By PETER F. PASCARELLI
Editor-In-Chief

UMass Board of Trustee meetings are usually about as exciting as snail races. Yesterday's meeting in the spanking new slab of concrete known as the Campus Center was no exception. The meetings just bore you to death and no one really is quite sure what gets done, or who said what.

But if you concentrate on what goes on, which is a great feat of endurance and intestinal strength, it is a rather revealing experience in studying generation gaps, bureaucracy, and menar removed from the people they purport to rule. It isn't the most pleasant way to spend a day.

For, through the implications of polemics and rhetoric, the trustees, yesterday among other things, undermined completely the autonomy of the student government structure, questioned the strength of the Student Senate financial policy act, and set itself up as judge and jury for student organization budgeting procedures. And they did it with the dispatch, coldness, and bluntness, which characterize most of these cold men who don't know too much about the most important group of people that make up their university, namely students.

There were lonely voices that got

steamrolled. Glen Elters, Student Senate President and Trustee member, I don't think was ever listened to. Though his arguments were valid, his presentation concise, most trustees treat him with the disdain they obviously feel for their house student. And Dr. Robert Abrams who raised the point that "the Board is usurping the nature of representative student government by imposing budget guidelines," was looked upon as a wayward child, lost in that forest of student support.

Instead the voices that are listened to are ones like George Pumphret, who in his dual and morally questionable role, as Chairman of the Finance Committee and on the Building Authority, when confronted by impassioned pleas for lowered graduate housing rents, says, "Admit that you never have brought your arguments to me," and "we owe it to our students to take a look at financing," and the rent hike is passed overwhelmingly, thus making a low income group pay high income rents.

Or there is chairman Joseph Healey, who during the rent question, interrupted one grad student to say "You should sit at this table," who questioned the Board's

efforts to explore the rent question fully. Or says it "the Board's obligation to set policy for the student tax," Or says that students must "get it (fees) up or don't come."

Or faculty representative, Professor Henry Korson, who says during the absurd and depressing hand Princeton Plan debate, with a straight face, "I can't conceive of any faculty member running his own show" and "we faculty are only interested in helping our students."

The Board of Trustees isn't expected to pass everything students want, although that isn't a bad idea. But they could take the effort to perhaps find out what students are. A good question is when was the last time a majority of the Board met with many students, not the handpicked ones at a Swap conference but just spent a few days on campus and met some people. But perhaps the Board is afraid of this task. So they simply destroy the student government system, take an easy way out on a critical question of student participation in the system, and then blanch with horror when they read from their far-removed offices that the campus is internally hemorrhaging.

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CCEBS Troubled By Fund Problem

A special education program designed to enroll black students in the University of Massachusetts is in trouble because of lack of money, officials said Thursday.

The university's Committee for the Collegiate Education of Black Students had projected the cost of the program this academic year at \$1.1 million.

So far, with classes starting in about a month, the program has received less than half that amount.

Unless the money is raised soon, most if not all the 250 freshmen already accepted at UMass under the program will not be able to attend the university this fall.

Dr. Randolph W. Bromery, president of the CCEBS committee, said Thursday that the committee is now trying to raise funds totaling about half a million dollars.

"We are optimistic we will be able to raise some money, but we may not be able to raise all we need," Dr. Bromery said.

The CCEBS program provides tutoring and counseling services. It will begin its third year on the UMass Amherst campus in September.

CAS Split Approved

(Cont. from P.1)

the requirement in Rhetoric 100 or Rhetoric 110.

The Amherst campus government re-organization scheme was given final approval by the Trustees. This plan will set up five Principal Administrative Officers in the areas of academics; student affairs, development, services and news and relations.

Each Principle Administrative Officer will report directly to the Chancellor and will preside over the departments within his Branch of Administration.

The Trustees also created an Institute for Governmental Studies in, in the words of Trustee Robert Gordon, "Make the resources of the University system available to the State in order to consult with and aide the people of the State. In other action, the Board created new majors in the fields of Comparative Literature Computer

Systems Engineering, established a Ph.D. program in Speech and broadened the schools' sabatical leave policy to include any instructors who have been teaching at UMass for more than six years.

The rent scale for graduate housing in the New North Village Apartments was passed at \$135 for a single bedroom apartment per month, and \$155 for a two bedroom apartment per month, over the objections of several graduate students.

Daniel Collins, President of the Graduate Student Senate, argued that the rent scale was much too high for most students to afford, and that he felt more time should be taken to study costs before a final rent scale was voted on. But the Trustees said that they were satisfied with their scale, and would not consider the matter any longer.

Students Favor Princeton Plan

WASHINGTON - College students apparently favor, by a 2 to 1 majority, the controversial "Princeton plan" to shut down universities for two weeks next fall to allow full-time work in political campaigns.

The finding is contained in a poll conducted by Louis Harris & Associates that has been forwarded to Dr. Alexander Heard, chancellor of Vanderbilt University who is President Nixon's top adviser on campus unrest.

The survey indicated that 39 per cent of the students plan to work for an anti-war candidate in the fall elections. The two-week October vacation was favored by 57 per cent and opposed by 32 per cent, Harris said.

The proportion who plan to participate is highest among the group which took part in the recent (anti-war) protests, he noted. "Encouraging such participation may be an effective way of directing the discontent and activism of the students toward the goal of change from within the system rather than protest from without."

The poll results appeared to show that student protests are certain to continue even after the Vietnam war is over. Harris explained why.

"Most students expressed a clearly negative attitude, feeling that much of their education was irrelevant, the American society was materialistic and conformist, that

technology was destroying our individuality. . . . It is hard to escape the conclusion that many collegians feel alienated from American society . . . this sense of alienation seems to be shared by students at all points in the political spectrum."

Eighty per cent of the students interviewed in the mid-May poll expected post-Vietnam protests compared to 15 per cent who did not.

The students felt overwhelming (81 to 17 per cent) that the older generation did not understand their priorities or lifestyle.

Seventy-six per cent felt that most young Americans are not satisfied with the direction in which the nation is heading. By 58 to 39 per cent, the majority felt the United States has become a "highly repressive society," Harris found.

In addition, each succeeding freshman class seems to be more protest-oriented. As Harris put it:

"Younger students are entering college with increasingly liberal - far left orientations. If this trend

continues and if the in-college shift to the left continues, the college campus will be heavily weighted to the left of the political spectrum. If this happens, the potential for activism will also increase dramatically for it is the left which has most often been involved in the overt protest of the past few years."

Despite the uproar over the summoning of police at Harvard and Columbia, the Harris poll found that 70 per cent of the students believed school officials should call police if demonstrators occupy or threaten violence. By a 53 to 36 per cent division, however, they opposed calling the National Guard to campus in such cases.

Only 25 per cent indicated total opposition to the controversial Reserve Officers Training Corps, (ROTC), a frequent target of campus protest.

A solid majority (72 per cent) believed that firms doing defense business should be allowed to recruit on campus and 61 per cent said they had no objection to individual professors doing military research.

Music Workshop Concludes Program

A summer music workshop presented by the Manhattanville Music Curriculum Program has concluded a two week session at UMass.

The workshop was sponsored by the UMass Continuing Education Program in cooperation with the University's School of Education and Department of Music. Funded by the Arts and Humanities Division of the U. S. Office of Education, the program was a team effort by music educators, composers, learning specialists, and students to construct a substantial program of learning, focusing on the interaction of musical elements.

Class meetings, which were held daily in the auditorium area of the Amherst Regional Junior High School, included large group labor-

atory experiences, seminars, and opportunities for individual creativity with both traditional instruments and a wide variety of electrical components.

The workshop included participants from Massachusetts, New York, and Ohio. Mrs. Elsa P. Brown and Mrs. Mary M. Dean were among the Amherst teachers attending the program. The

program was headed by Miss Lee Pogonowski and Mr. Cole Biasini who have both been associated with the Central Atlantic Regional Educational Laboratory in Washington, D. C. The UMass coordinator for the workshop was Mr. David Leppard of the Center for the Study of Aesthetics in Education at the University of Massachusetts.



Manhattanville Music Curriculum Program participants enrolled in UMass Continuing Education program at Amherst. From left to right: Mr. John Roberts, music coordinator from Chesterfield; Mrs. Elsa Brown, elementary music teacher from Amherst; and Miss Vivienne Gladieux, junior high school music teacher from Oregon, Ohio.

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Bogie Bonanza

'Maltese Falcon' Seen Worthwhile

By MARTIN PURVIS
Special to the Statesman

Thursday evening at Mahar Auditorium the Art History Group will present an interesting cinematic comparison test - the MALTESE FALCON and the WILD ONES. The comparison is of Humphrey Bogart, the charismatic star of the forties and Marlon Brando, the corresponding figure of the fifties. Each one displays the characteristically brutal personality that won them such large followings.

The MALTESE FALCON (1941) was a break for Humphrey Bogart. The role of Sam Spade, the detective, was first offered to George Raft, who declined it because he wouldn't take a chance on rookie director John Huston. Huston, in his first feature, went on to fashion the Dashiell Hammett thriller into a film so good, it gave a new dimension to the genre.

Hammett knew the score with detectives (he was once one, himself) - they were basically anti-social cops, but smarter, more mercenary and sinister. Huston did nothing to soften Sam Spade's character, and the supporting cast (Sidney Greenstreet, Peter Lorre, and Mary Astor) was near perfection. The only alteration from the original story was the omission of Hammett's final scene, when Effie realizes what a bastard Spade is. Whether Huston is responsible for this 'cut' or not, it actually improves the story by omitting

petty moralizing as well as leaving Spade to the viewer's ultimate judgement. Bogart's portrayal is one of his best. His voice and demeanor are perfectly suited for the delivery of such lines as, "Sorry, angel, I have a pressing date with a fat man."

The WILD ONES, starring Brando and Lee Marvin (1954) was Laslo Benedek's only decent film. Like many films of its day it tried to understand the phenomenon of juvenile delinquency in terms of cheesy psychology. Hollywood's explanation of the alienated anti-hero of the 30's is poverty. In turn, the antihero of the 40's was supposed to be that way as a result of corruption and war. The preposterous explanation of the 50's was that boys went bad because they weren't loved enough. These concluding explanations, however, didn't show the youth of the time who perfectly understood the characters of Brando and James Dean and then jeered at the cop-out answer to the problem. Brando's performances were so good during this time they carried the entire movie along with them.

I'm sure Benedek didn't even understand what Brando was doing, but young people all over the country were almost fanatical in their appreciation and empathy. Brando's inarticulate frustration was a rejection of the entire society -

but an individual, not a socially oriented rejection. The war was over and the plastic American dream was here. Brando's nihilism was emblematic of the "no" that came from the guts, ignorant of the relatively well-developed and sophisticated youth culture that makes anti-establishmentarianism so fashionable now.

The Bogart and Brando characters are not essentially tied to their decades, however. Brando is raw - the total drop out. Bogart, on the other hand, has not gone so far - or maybe he's come back part way. He's out to use everyone and everything for his own cynical purposes. Richard Shickel, commenting on the Bogart character, said of him, "His special knowledge was of the jungle of the city at night - which clubs the syndicate ran, which one-arm restaurants served good coffee, which hotels a whore could walk upon after midnight."

"It was this detailed knowledge that set Bogart apart from the ordinary lonely male; it was the rightness of the setting, mood and dialogue that established empathy with him." Richard Brooks, the gifted writer-director, had particularly revealing comments to make - "somehow you identify with this fellow. I think that's what the kids today see in him. He's a man and not a raw kid and willing to put his life on the line. He's not, interestingly enough, like James Dean and other characters they identify with. He is not a lost soul in any of his films. He knew what he stood for and is masculine and, of course, he could say so much in so few words. . . . For one thing he was not a sentimentalist. That is important to people today. It's not a sentimental world we're living in as far as the youth is concerned today."

One Word of Advice : Plastics

The Plastics Institute of America will sponsor a special five-day course on "Advances in Polyolefin Technology" for the third successive year at the University, August 17 to 21.

The course, which in previous years has brought more than 50 plastic scientists and engineers to the Amherst campus from throughout the United States, features leading experts from the plastics industry who present the most recent advances in the important plastics area of polyethylene, polypropylene and other polyolefins. "For the past two years, this course has proved to be especially

useful to persons working in the polyolefin areas and we have received an extraordinary number of favorable comments about it," said Dr. Albert W. Meyer, executive secretary of the Plastics Institute. "We expect this year's course to produce similar results."

Dr. Roger S. Porter, professor and chairman of the polymer science and engineering program at the University of Massachusetts, is serving as coordinator of the course. Dr. Porter, who has published more than 80 papers and articles, is a member of the Journal of Polymer Science edit-

orial board and serves as assistant editor of the Transactions Society of Rheology.

Registration for the course is still open and persons interested in attending should immediately con-

tact Dr. Albert W. Meyer, Plastics Institute of Technology, Hoboken, New Jersey 07030, or phone (201) 792-1839 or 792-2700, ext. 365.

Summer Arts Present Twyla Tharp And Dancers

The noted dancer and choreographer Twyla Tharp will be in residence with her company at UMass this week under the auspices of the University's Summer Arts Program, the Massachusetts Council on the Arts and Humanities and the National Endowment for the Arts.

Twyla Tharp formed her own company five years ago, having formerly been a member of the Paul Taylor Dance Company. Her approach to dance is more of movement than to dance in the traditional sense.

Miss Tharp and her company utilize natural settings rather than the proscenium customarily associated with dance performances. Most recently Twyla Tharp and Dancers have appeared at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, the American Dance Festival at Connecticut College in New London, at Massachusetts Institute of Technology and at other colleges and universities throughout this country. In 1967, Miss Tharp and her company appeared in Europe. Clive Barnes, writing in the New York Times, has said " . . . there is a visual energy to Miss Tharp's choreography that makes it impossible to ignore."

Twyla Tharp and Dancers will be featured in programs daily on the University campus for students and others. The residence period will culminate in a major program at 8 p.m. in the Curry Hicks Cage on Thursday, Aug. 13, open to the public without charge.

The tentative schedule of the residence by Tharp company calls for such activities as four twenty minute exercise sessions daily; daily rehearsals for dance oriented persons as well as those without previous dance experience; daily 1-1/2 hour rehearsal for children; and the performance, analysis and discussion of a dance especially created for this engagement, "The Fugue."

A complete schedule of activities by Twyla Tharp and Dancers is available from the University's Fine Arts Council, 125 Herter Hall, telephone 545-0202. The public is urged to participate in as many events as possible. All will be presented without charge.



World-famous dancer Twyla Tharp and her troop will visit the University this week, and are scheduled to perform several times.

Summer Statesman

Deserters Quizzed

Trustee Snafus

The Board of Trustees had three substantial problems to deal with yesterday. Two they sort of half way acted on, and the third they blew. This is both a rotten percentage and a rotten performance.

The Board first acted on the Princeton Plan. Their action of essentially making the decision to take off two weeks to campaign for candidates up to the individual student and professor, will protect the rights of the individual probably, and also make for a confusing situation come October. For not all professors, the claims of benign neutrality by Faculty Senate representative Henry Korson notwithstanding, will be receptive to their students taking off two weeks. And the University will be in a two week period of limbo, not knowing whether it is opened or not.

But in retrospect, it really can't be expected for the UMass Board of Trustees to go out on the limb, or make a courageous stand one way or the other. Rather they took an easy way out and accomplished relatively nothing.

The same unfortunately, can't be said for other Board action. The trustees approved a substantial rent increase in graduate housing units. This is a relatively difficult action to understand. The university rates are as high or higher than private real estate rates, yet the university does not have to make a profit, the university gets better bond interest rates, the university has cheaper operational costs. And finally the grad students are a low income group and hard-pressed to pay the high rates.

But the board passed overwhelmingly the rent increase and have invited a confrontation situation with the grads. The grads did not want the Board to refuse the hike yesterday, only to table the proposal so that more study and discussion could be made on the subject. But alas it was a futile attempt.

Finally the Board passed a student tax of \$36.50, the amount approved by the Student Senate. However, the Board passed along with the amount a twist that could conceivably be a severe body blow to the student government structure. It is a blow that students should be made aware of, and that the Student Senate should be wary of.

In essence, the Board said it has the right to set guidelines for student tax budgeting. Now, the Trustees never let anyone forget that they are the ones who are legally responsible for collecting the student tax. And therefore they feel, presumably that they have the right to say what and who gets taxed.

It is hoped that the broad guidelines the board will make will remain broad, and they will allow for much latitude of decision on both the students' part and the administration's. But this hope really should not have to be made.

If there is to be a student activities tax, if there is to be a representative and influential student government, if the student financial policy is to exist, then the Board should stay away from setting up guidelines, etc.

UMass has been lucky, in that students have had a remarkable amount of autonomy in handling their own budgets, as compared to other schools. The action by Board could be a first severe crack in the foundation of that autonomy.

Massachusetts Summer Statesman

Editor-In-Chief
Managing Editor
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Former GI's Find Problems

By ALBERT BENSON
Asst. Managing Editor

The following is an interview with three members of the American Deserters Committee of Montreal. The questions concern the formation and goals of the committee, its activities, advice to those contemplating citizenship in Canada, the legal procedures involved, and the work opportunities that a deserter can expect once inside Canada. Because of the committee's press policy, the trio declined to give their names. Consequently the titles, ex-GI A, ex-GI B, and Spokesman C, will be used.

Question: What exactly is the American Deserters Committee, how did it form and what are its goals?

Spokesman C: The group was formed several years ago by ex-GI's to help other deserters find homes and employment. Right now our main goal is to form an exile community composed of deserters and others who have fled to Canada. By so doing we hope to keep American exiles in touch with what is happening in the states. You sort of forget about the U. S. when you come here. We don't want to. Someday we want to go back to change things. Question: What activities are you currently engaged in to further your goals?

Spokesman C: At the present

we have set up a counseling service to help those wishing to come to Canada. We also have a hotel for people arriving in Canada with no place to stay. Contacts have been made with the NLF, and the French Nationalist Movement in Quebec.

Question: What Advice would you give to those in the U. S. who are contemplating coming to Canada for political or military reasons?

Ex-GI A: The best thing that anyone can do is stay in the U. S. and fight. When you're in the states you have a lot more freedom to effect U. S. policy than you do here. Once you arrive, you're powerless. While the Canadian government doesn't put any political restrictions on you, your political effectiveness is sharply decreased. It would be better for someone in the army, for example, to stay in the service and sabotage than to leave the country.

Ex-GI B: Frankly it's a bummer. Once you're up here you're up here. People should come here only as a last resort. There is practically no way that they can change the policies that make them leave once they're here. Question: What procedures does the American wishing to become a Canadian citizen have to follow?

Ex-GI B: The American citizen wishing to become a Canadian im-

migrant must first file for landed immigrant status. He may do so by requesting the proper forms from a consulate or by obtaining them at a border crossing. After a waiting period of 6 to 8 weeks; he is given an immigrants card. People are evaluated on their acceptability as citizens on a point system. To be acceptable you need fifty points. On initial entry the individual must bring: a birth certificate, high school and college diplomas, about \$500.00 and passport photos. A letter of employment confirmation would also be helpful.

Question: What is Canada like to the new Immigrant and what are his job prospects?

Spokesman C: Canada is much like the U. S. was in the fifties. There is a more relaxed atmosphere than in the states. The police don't wear clubs here and there's no racial or student conflict. There is some struggle between the English and the French, but nothing like the racial conflict in the states.

The prospects of finding a job here in Canada are poor. The economy is inflated and jobs are scarce. People with college degrees are having trouble finding work. Even teaching positions are becoming hard to find.

Buchwald

What Tahitians Think

TAHITI--There have been two explosions in the South Pacific recently. One is the French atomic bomb and the other is the tourist invasion of Polynesia. It is predicted that while the fallout from the former will blow away, the fallout from the tourist explosion will be around for centuries to come.

Tahiti and the other islands in the South Pacific are caught between cultures. The airplane has made it possible to fly to Tahiti in a matter of hours. The only ones who aren't awed by this are the Thitiains. They don't know who designed the 707 jet but they'd just as soon he'd drown in the nearest atoll.

For hundreds and hundreds of years Tahitians have set their own pace, which is somewhat slower than that of Americans and Europeans.

To cite an example, as of this writing, Tahiti is still celebrating Bastille Day, which took place on the 14th of July.

No one is exactly sure when the 14th of July will be over out here, though some hotel owners, whose help has not come back yet, are

hoping everyone will be at work by Christmas.

In order to enjoy the islands you must understand the thinking of the Tahitians.

The American says "Please, I must have breakfast immediately because I have to catch a plane for Pago Pago."

"Yes, sir," the Tahitian says. But he thinks "I have already had breakfast and besides I do not have a plane to catch, so why is he bothering me with his problem?" Ten minutes later the American says "Walter, I must have breakfast now!"

"Yes, sir," the Tahitian says. But he thinks to himself "If I do not give him his breakfast, perhaps the French manager will fire me and then I can go fishing in the lagoon."

Fifteen minutes later a fuming American says "See here, I have been waiting for breakfast for 25 minutes. I haven't even had coffee. I have five countries to see in six days. When I get back to the United States I will tell all my friends not to come to Tahiti."

"Yes, sir," the Tahitian says, wiping the counter. But he thinks

"If he would only keep his promise, then this hotel would close, and I could sleep with my payaya all day long."

The tourist says sternly "Your economy depends on tourism, and you will never prosper and become rich if you don't learn that tourists like to be served fast."

"I know," the Tahitian nods sadly. But he thinks to himself "Who wants to become rich if it makes you so nervous?"

"Don't get me wrong," the tourist says. "I admire your life style. But one must get with the 20th century. You can't just dilly dally all day long. You have to go, go, go."

"Thank you," the Tahitian says. But he thinks "I wouldn't have to put up with all this garbage if I had gone canoeing with Fredo this morning."

A half hour later the American is now steaming and shouting for the French manager, who is also steaming and yelling.

The Tahitian smiles at both of them and thinks to himself sadly "I would hate to be a tourist in Tahiti because it's almost impossible to get anything to eat."

The following is an excerpt from remarks made by Chancellor Dean E. McHenry of the University of California at Santa Cruz to the American Society of Newspaper Editors in San Francisco on May 12:

"The draft has become an abomination. For thirty years it has rested like a yoke on the necks of generations of young men. Sometimes it seems to me a grotesque credit card, to which diplomatic failures and military ventures may be charged and the bill is paid in the lost lives and health and years by our able-bodied youth, aged 18 to 26."

Much Talk But Little Action on Campus Reform

By FRED HECHINGER
New York Times

BERKELEY, Calif. - After more than five years of labor, the university reform movement has brought forth mountains of committee reports but only little actual change. This is the essence of a report by the Carnegie Commission on Higher Education, made public here last week.

The Berkeley uprising of 1965 produced voluminous reform proposals. Campuses all over the country have spent "tens of thousands of man-hours of professional time planning for change." At Swarthmore College, for example, in each of the last two years, 22 standing committees have taken up the time of 184 members. In the end, the changes actually implemented appear to be doing little to bring about fundamental reforms.

Proposals, says the report, are watered down before they are adopted; inconsequential answers are given because the wrong questions are asked.

The report, "Change in Educational Policy" (McGraw-Hill, \$5.95), was written by Dwight R. Ladd, professor of business administration at the University of New Hampshire. The institutions analyzed are the Berkeley campus of the University of California, the University of New Hampshire, the University of Toronto, Swarthmore, Wesleyan, Michigan State, Duke, Brown, Stanford, Columbia and U.C.L.A.

Many students "have generally unfavorable attitude toward alma mater," the report says, adding, "careful examination of the evidence indicates that the dissatisfaction cannot realistically be attributed merely to Vietnam and the racial crisis. There are basic educational issues underlying the

students' grievances, which can be summarized as follows:

TEACHING. The basic demand for better teaching cannot be met by a reshuffling of lectures or seminars or by a transference of better teaching methods into the armies of graduate teaching assistants. The fact is that the faculties' time and interests are scattered and divided between the professors' scholarly pursuits, consulting and outside professional and political activities and teaching.

Most of the specific proposals for change amount "to little more than exhortation" or such glimmers as "teacher of the year" awards.

SMALL CLASSES. Most proposals insist that small classes would improve education. Dr. Ladd questions this as an all-purpose description. He points to arrangements, particularly at Harvard's Graduate School of Bu-

iness, where classes of 100 or more students are successfully made to "take positions and defend them orally." But, he adds, if small classes are considered an important element in improving education, "one must face their very high cost."

CURRICULUM. Although required courses and even required fields of study, which in the past were the mark of the general education curriculum, are now under heavy attack, there is very little agreement on anything other than to drop them. General education requirements were originally intended to help reverse the technological and materialistic trends toward early, job-oriented specialization. Today students who are hostile to materialism ought to cheer these efforts. But they hate rules even more. They do not want to be told what they must study.

Yet, when the requirements are dropped, and everybody does his own thing, the effect may well be a return to the fragmentation and specialization that dominated American higher education before general education became the progressive reform of the 1940's.

GRADING. There has been much discussion of grading reforms; but the only major change, if it can be called that, has been the introduction of some options to take

Disorders Blamed

Insurance Costs Soar For Nation's Colleges

Insurance costs for the protection of colleges and universities and for public buildings in this period of riot, strife and civil disorder are soaring.

They have become like the accident-prone motorist - a poor insurance risk.

Many insurance companies want nothing to do with educational properties at any price today.

An insurance industry spokesman in Massachusetts said companies are reluctant to write policies for educational properties because of the "general atmosphere," a refined way of referring to the torch being put to the dean's office.

However, Robert S. Mullen, director of purchasing and insurance at Harvard University, called the claim of losses due to student turmoil "highly exaggerated." He said he based this contention on figures he has seen relating insurance losses to student turmoil.

Mullen disclosed that the Eastern and Western Associations of College and University Insurance Managers are conducting a study to determine precisely what is the ratio between losses and disorder on campus.

Many of the local educational institutions report their insurance costs have doubled in the past year.

Conservatives Eye Disruptions

A group of student conservatives said yesterday that they planned to use injunctions and other legal devices in the coming school year to reduce the number and extent of college disruptions.

The students, all members of the Young Americans for Freedom, held a leadership conference of forty students at the Fordham University campus center in the Bronx.

The purpose of the meeting was to discuss counterattacks against the left as well as conservative philosophy on foreign and domestic issues.

The Young Americans for Freedom brought campus veterans of confrontations to tell incoming freshmen and sophomores how to keep colleges running smoothly despite

disruptive tactics of some student groups.

"Anybody has a right to demonstrate," said Alan Gottlieb, a senior in nuclear engineering at the University of Tennessee. "But there should be no infringement on students' rights."

Injunctions against student radicals were described as the best way to prevent not only disruptions, but also violent confrontations leading to sympathy for campus radicals.

"They are the most effective method (to quell disorders) without turning off the majority of silent or apathetic students and their parents who are watching but not saying anything," said James Kelly.

Mr. Kelly, a sophomore in po-

"We think the educational community will be able to prove that there has been no real increase in losses due to what little student there has been," he said.

THE HARVARD official predicted that if the insurance rates keep soaring, more and more colleges will adopt self-insurance.

"And those that aren't really big enough to support a program by themselves will probably combine to set up joint self-insurance funds," Mullen added.

Harvard has its own self-insurance for fire in academic buildings, and thus is not dependent on private companies. It must pay its own losses, but has accumulated funds with which to do so by not having to pay premiums.

The state of Massachusetts has the same system. If a building is burned at the University of Massachusetts, money is appropriated to repair it.

Mullen pointed out Harvard has had the system for 17 years "and finds it very successful."

The deductible is the clause in the policy relieving the insurer of responsibility for an initial specific loss.

At Tufts University it was reported that the "rates have more than doubled for the coming school year starting in September, and for the first time Tufts has been forced to absorb the deductible."

Boston College reported its fire and extended coverage have increased twice over a year ago with costs rising to \$75,000 a year. But it said this was not attributed wholly to the current situation, adding there were other factors involved.

THE ASSISTANT to the treasurer at Massachusetts Institute of Technology said there "has been a slight increase in the deductible, but the rates are still the same they haven't hit us yet."

Dr. Schottland, the Brandeis' President, said, with respect to the difficulty that university is having, that an insurance company currently is studying the problem but that "in any event there will be a substantial increase in the premium."

(Cont. on P. 8)

a certain number of courses on a pass-fail basis, without any indication of the actual quality of the work performed.

Yet, even in the matter of grading reform - demanded largely because "grading creates fear and anxiety" - there is remarkably little agreement. Virtually all studies sampled by the report stress the necessity for some evaluation of student performance. Indeed, putting an end to such evaluation might simply be another step in the direction of ignoring the student.

What emerges from the Carnegie study is something far more fundamental than the question of academic changes.

"One senses a possible loss of confidence," says the report. When Harvard's prescription, "General Education in a Free Society" - for the Red Book, as it was generally called - was published in 1945, Colleges across the Country saw an unassailable value in asking undergraduates to take a certain "distribution" of courses in the humanities, the social sciences and the natural sciences. There was still enough common ground among academic leaders to make them feel that they could outline a minimum of shared cultural, scientific and intellectual baggage that all educated men might carry.

Is there any answer? The report simply says "someone must have the power to make decisions." As long as the universities remain unsure of their mission in the modern world, the chances for academic reform remain dim.

The state insurance department on June 22 approved an overall adjustment on fire insurance rates for Massachusetts. The rates were applicable to different classes. Some of the rates went down, but others rose nearly 10 per cent. It was difficult to ascertain the various classes that would be applicable to college and university buildings.

MASSACHUSETTS has the so-called "fair plan" for insurance in the college and university category. This is similar to what is commonly known as the assigned risk pool in the compulsory automobile insurance liability category.

Companies wanting no part of college or university coverage decline to renew the policies and then they are referred to the pool. On the basis of a percentage of their total writings companies are obliged to write their share of this unwanted business.

When told some educational institutions were considering banding together to form a self-insured group, one company spokesman commented: "Good luck to them. We don't want them at any price."

Another said "Maine was lucky" to get insurers. He pointed out that the University of Maine was among the properties covered.

Willard W. Lehr Jr., Chairman of Maine's Insurance Advisory Board, said civil unrest throughout the country "has caused companies to reappraise their underwriting procedure."

THERE ARE MANY communities and probably states that have found it very difficult to get insurance on public buildings, and of course, this filters down to the private buildings as well," Lehr added.

"Maine has been relatively free from civil violence, but that doesn't mean it couldn't happen here."

Lehr said it should be pointed out that part of the Maine insurance increase was due to increased valuation represented by new buildings and new equipment.

Oregon U. Creates Stir By Re-Instating Froines

EUGENE, Ore. - Dr. John R. Froines, who was acquitted of conspiracy at the "Chicago 7" trial, has been reinstated to the University of Oregon faculty in a decision that is likely to become a major issue at next year's session of the Oregon Legislature.

The university president, Robert D. Clark, announced that special three-man boards of inquiry had found no grounds to remove the assistant professor of chemistry. Dr. Froines, 31 years old, had been on unpaid leave for the last year while gaining acquittal in Chicago on a charge of crossing state lines to conspire to commit violence during the 1968 Democratic National Convention. However, he was sentenced to six months imprisonment by Federal District Judge Julius J. Hoffman for contempt of court, a ruling he is appealing.

Despite the Chicago acquittal, conservative legislators led by Representative Stafford Hansell, an eastern Oregon rancher who is

co-chairman of the Joint Ways and Means Committee, demanded that Dr. Froines be removed from the faculty.

Mr. Hansell, a Republican, charged that Dr. Froines had "given the State of Oregon a real black eye throughout the nation" by advocating student militancy and the freeing of Bobby G. Seale, the Black Panther party chairman.

However, Dr. Clark said in a 1,000-word statement this week that the committee had found no cause in state law or university regulations to require Dr. Froines' dismissal for conduct "flagrantly unbecoming a faculty member." That was the only base on which he could have acted, Dr. Clark said.

"We ought to distinguish clearly between speech and unlawful action," Dr. Clark said. "We ought not to tremble in the presence of ideas that seem to threaten us. We ought to combat them, not with force or coercion, but with reason and with better ideas."

He also rejected the suggestion that Dr. Froines be given notice that he would be dismissed after the coming academic year. "Merely to postpone an unwarranted action does not make it more acceptable," he said.



JOHN FROINES

The announcement to permit Dr. Froines' return followed by one day a decision by Dr. Clark to terminate the pay of Dr. Irving W. Walner, a research associate in the University Institute of Molecular Biology, who was paid from a Federal grant.

Dr. Clark invoked the law that prohibits use of Federal funds to pay salaries of persons who engage in campus disruptions. Dr. Walner had been accused of taking part this May in two demonstrations against the university's Reserve Officer Training Corps.

After his reinstatement, Dr. Froines said there should be strikes in every school this fall to protest the war. "I don't want to get myself fired," he told a news conference, "but there comes a time when we have to take a stand. I will support a strike if a strike is called."

Dr. Froines indicated that he may ask for another leave of absence this fall to help free Mr. Seale, who is charged with murder in New Haven.

The rehiring decision brought a pledge from Mr. Hansell that he will do everything possible at the 1971 Legislature to bring about Dr. Froines' dismissal.

It also caused displeasure to Gov. Tom McCall, a Republican who faces a tough fight for reelection from State Treasurer Robert Straub.

Mr. McCall, acknowledging the legality of the decision, said, "I know what should be done, but there is no legal way that it can be accomplished. I cannot do an illegal act even if I believe I'm doing it for a good purpose."

Noting the State Board of Higher Education was formulating a new code of conduct for faculty members, the Governor put Dr. Froines "on notice" that "he must conduct himself as a responsible member of the faculty" or else "be subjected to immediate disciplinary action."

Contemporary Poster Exhibit Continues At Herter

The UMass Summer Arts Program committee is sponsoring a four-week exhibition entitled "The Word and the Image" in the University Art Gallery, 123 Herter Hall through Friday, Aug. 21.

This exhibition features original posters designed by such leading

contemporary artists as Jasper Johns, Roy Lichtenstein, Robert Motherwell, Claes Oldenburg, Jackson Pollock, Robert Rauschenberg, Man Ray, Saul Steinberg, Victor Vasarely and Andy Warhol. The exhibit has been coordinated by Dagmar Reutlinger, curator of the

gallery. Summer hours of the gallery are Monday through Friday, 12 noon to 5 p.m.; Tuesday, 12 to 9 p.m. and Saturday and Sunday from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. There is no admission charge.

Music Society Hoots

GREENFIELD - The Franklin County Folk Music Society holds a hootenanny every first Friday and third Sunday of every month under the sponsorship of the creative Music Shop of Greenfield, moderator Judith Smith announced yesterday.

Mrs. Smith explained, "The informal coffee house atmosphere gives both seasoned performers and novices a chance to perform and to see what other performers are doing."

"Music at a Hootenanny includes classical, traditional and contemporary folk, folk rock and blues, all depending on the performer's style."

Statesman Encounters A Cadre of Snafus

The Summer Statesman last week incorrectly identified a photo as the Sunderland dump. The photo was, in actuality, a railroad yard in southern Vermont. We regret the error.

In last Tuesday's Statesman the captions to photos of Dean of Women Helen Curtis and Professor Doris E. Abramson were switched. We apologize for the error.

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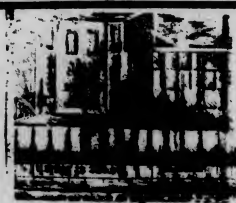
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PIZZA is GOOD

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Horace At The Helm SCUPpers Descend On Campus Center

The newly opened Murray D. Lincoln Campus Center at UMass Amherst is hosting its first conference through August 12 with the fifth annual meeting of the Society for College and University Planning (SCUP).

The 300 SCUP conferees will include college and university executives and planning officers, architects, and engineers from all parts of the United States and abroad.

The conference opened Sunday with a reception given by Chancellor Oswald Tippo and the UMass Board of Trustees honoring architects who have designed UMass buildings or have assisted in the University's architectural planning.

Among those to be honored are David Anderson, Herbert Beckhard, Pietro Belluschi, Marcel Breuer, John Clancy, Barry and Paul Colletti, John Dinkeloo, Vincent Kling, Per Nylén, Lawrence Nulty, Kevin Roche, Hideo Sasaki, Edward Durrell Stone, Hugh Stubbins, and John Carl Warnecke.

The major objective of the conference will be to explore the opportunities and problems of "Participation in Planning." The presentation of case studies will be followed by in-depth panel discussions and interchange with conference participants in workshops for individual case studies. The principal speaker at the conference will be President Harland Randolph of Federal City College in Washington, D.C.

UMass Director of Planning, H. J. Littlefield, Jr., is chairman of the SCUP Conference planning committee.



THE CAMPUS - An aerial shot of the UMass campus has the newly-opened Campus Center in the middle. The CC (Campus Center) is housing its first conference this week, and tendered a dinner Sunday honoring architects and planners of many of the buildings shown here. Crack building stickler H. J. Littlefield is chairman of the Society for College and University Planning Conference, while crack Chancellor Oswald Tippo and a crack cadre of UMass Trustees hosted the dinner. (A Mass. Daily Collegian Aerial Photo)

Only 2, Count 'em, 2
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University Summer Program Committee Presents "A HAPPENING IN DANCE"

Twyla Tharp & Dancers
In-residence, University of Massachusetts
August 10 - 13, 1970

Twyla makes dancing fun even for the non-dancer!

So why not get involved in some dance happenings!

"20 Minute Exercise"

Twyla has created a 3½ minute set of exercises which will be executed in 20 minute periods each day Monday through Thursday in front of the Hampshire Dining Commons. Come and watch and as you learn the individual parts join in! These will be held at 7:00 a.m., 11:45 a.m.; 4:30 p.m.; and 7:00 p.m.

"Rehearsal for Dancers"

There will be a daily two hour period of rehearsal for persons with previous dance experience. All who are interested are invited to come to Women's Physical Education Studio Monday through Thursday 9:45 to 11:45 a.m. The rehearsals are open to all.

"Rose's Cross Country"

Rose has created a very interesting dance which she calls "Rose's Cross-Country." See her perform this dance daily Monday through Thursday at 8:50 a.m. She will begin at the pyramids at Southwest Residential College, travel throughout the campus, and end her journey on the lawn in front of Goodell Library. Why not take 20 minutes one morning and follow her?

"The Hundred"

Twyla is looking for 100 volunteers to participate in a wild experience! Each person needs to give only 5 minutes during which he/she will learn an eleven second segment of a dance to be presented at the "Dance Happening" on Thursday night, August 13. Call now if you can and will participate (545-0202).

"The Fugue"

A special dance has been created by Twyla for this residency. Twyla and one-half hour period especially designed for children, 10:00 - 11:30 a.m. on the lawn in front of Goodell Library. In case of rain, Studio, Women's Physical Education Building.

"Rehearsal for Children"

If you dig watching children learn and play, come to the daily one and one-half period especially designed for children, 10:00 - 11:30 a.m. on the lawn in front of Goodell Library. In case of rain, Studio, Women's Physical Education Building.

"Evening Games"

A new game has been created by Twyla! All are welcomed to play and to participate in its development. Twyla has planned the general format of the game, however, she leaves the development of the strategies and rules to the player. If you wish to play, come to the Athletic Fields in front of Farley Lodge (across the street from 1st lot) any night Monday through Thursday 7:30 - 9:30 p.m.

ATTEND A DANCE HAPPENING!!

Thursday evening, August 13th

Curry Hicks Cag — 8 p. m.

Twyla Tharp and Dancers and all those participating in above program "Free"

Call 545-0202 immediately if you are interester in participating in these programs.

Students Having Trouble Finding School Loans

College students who have waited until now to see their friendly, local banker about a loan to pay for school this fall are likely to have trouble.

If they are first-time borrowers in the Federal guaranteed student loan program and their parents have no bank accounts, their chances of getting a loan are slim.

Even though the state's total number of student loans is up some 20 percent over this time last year, college financial aid officers report that students are having difficulty getting loans and some major banks in the Boston area are telling prospective new borrowers that there is no more money available.

Because the guaranteed loan program represents the largest single source of government-sponsored student aid - \$840 million loaned last year - the loan difficulty is especially crucial at a time when rising college costs are pushing many students and their parents past the brink of their own resources.

Amounts appropriated for the other government aid programs - National Defense Student Loans, Educational Opportunity Grants and Work-Study Grants - are ex-

pected to be increased this year, but not enough to keep up with student demands when total costs for some private colleges are inching toward \$5000 a year and public colleges are in the \$2000 bracket.

Under the five-year-old guaranteed loan program, the Federal government pays the interest on the loan while the student is in college and for nine months after he graduates and guarantees payment even if the student defaults or dies. Students can borrow up to \$1000 per year and a maximum of \$7500 for college and graduate school.

Last summer's student loan crisis revolved around the fact that banks were unwilling to make loans at the statutory interest limit of 7 percent when the prime rate was 8 1/2 percent. But Congress finally raised the limit to 10 percent and indications are that some students who wanted loans got them.

This summer's problem is liquidity - a time of extremely tight money when banks are reluctant to tie up their money for 5 to 10 years.

One solution for the liquidity problem, proposed in President

Nixon's higher education program, is for a secondary market for student loans similar to the Federal National Mortgage Association (Fanny Mae) for home loans. The proposed National Student Loan (which has been dubbed Sally Mae) would buy the loans from banks, reducing their profit slightly but making the money available to the bank to be lent again.

The proposal has won almost unanimous endorsement but it is not expected to win congressional approval before late winter or early next spring.

Joseph F. Cosgrove, executive director of the Massachusetts Higher Education Assistance Corporation, which handles the present Federal loan program in the state, has testified in support of Sally Mae and says that it is "the only thing needed now to make the guaranteed loan program perfect."

Cosgrove says Massachusetts hasn't been bothered yet by the liquidity crunch. He noted that both the number of loans made and the dollar amount are up more than 20 percent over the first seven months of last year.

"A very very small part of our applicants aren't getting

loans," he said. "You can't fault the banks of Massachusetts."

College financial aid officers and banks themselves tell a somewhat different story, however. While most agree that the loan situation is not as bad as it was this time last summer, significant numbers of students apparently are not able to obtain loans.

"We are continually hearing from students that banks are telling them they have exhausted their funds or won't give them loans because they are not customers," Grant Curtis, Tufts financial aid officer, said.

John P. Reardon, associate dean of admissions and financial aid at Harvard, said that less than one-third of the students who applied for loans this year have received them.

James Grenato, student loan officer of the Middlesex Bank, said loans are handed out on a first-come first-served basis although "we did try to keep some of our larger depositors happy."

But Middlesex used up all its funds for new student loans two weeks ago. The First National Bank is telling callers that "no funds are available for students

who haven't borrowed from us before" and the National Shawmut Bank has not made any new student loans in a year and a half. Bank officers say they will continue to make loans to students who have borrowed from them once.

(From The Boston Globe)

(Cont. from P. 5)

didate for United States Senator from New York.

The students asserted that student government on most campuses was "big business," handling thousands of dollars in fees.

There are about 68 young Americans for freedom chapters in New York State, said Vincent Rigdon, a senior in history at Columbia University. Mr. Rigdon, state chairman of the group, said 40 to 50 of the chapters were in the greater New York area.

The students noted that the group had "three times as many members as S.D.S.," the Students for a Democratic Society. The Young Americans, they said, has about 53,000 members nationally.

Famous Names in Headlines

It's The Young Who Get Busted For Marijuana

The arrest on marijuana charges of Robert F. Kennedy Jr. and R. Sargent Shriver 3d, 16-year-old cousins, which came to light last week when they were placed on probation at a Cape Cod court house, added two more famous names to a long list of the children of politically prominent fathers who have gotten into the same sort of trouble. The fathers include Senators George McGovern, Alan Cranston and Ernest Hollings, Gov. William Cahill of New Jersey, and Howard Samuels, former Undersecretary of Commerce and a losing candidate this year for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination in New York.

While these arrests can be taken to exemplify an admirable evenhandedness in law enforcement, it can also be argued that the impact of the narcotics laws, particularly those relating to marijuana, which is the mildest and probably the most widely used such substance, falls with disproportionate rigor on the young, as well as on the Black, Puerto Rican and Mexican American minorities. For example, in New York City last year, 5,200 arrests were made for illegal possession or sale of marijuana and hashish. Of these, 3,100 involved persons under the age of 21.

Into the Streets
For one thing, youngsters don't generally have apartments or houses of their own, and the fact that they know their parents disapprove of the use of marijuana forces them into the streets, their cars, or, in the case of the Kennedy and Shriver boys, into what has been described as a psychedelically painted garage outside the gates of the famous Kennedy

Compound at Hyannisport. In such locations they are far more likely to come to police attention than they would behind the doors of their own homes.

For another, as a practical matter, teen-agers, like blacks and Puerto Ricans of any age, have fewer civil rights than adults, particularly when they wear their hair long and dress in hippie fashion. The police are able to harass and roust them in ways they would not attempt with conventionally attired adults. For example, as one angry staff member of an underground paper pointed out, how many adults are ever stopped for what the police describe as a "routine check" of driver's license and automobile registration that often marks the beginning of a marijuana arrest?

Some observers believe that police zeal in seeking out marijuana offenders is proportional to their dislike of the life style it exemplifies, which is often associated with antiwar and civil rights protests, loud rock music, sexual freedom and what is described as a disrespect for law and order, rather than to the seriousness of the act itself.

Juvenile court proceedings, although established in an attempt to protect the young, have turned out, in the view of many critics, to have often had the opposite effect, often denying defendants the right of counsel and other safeguards of due process. To avoid public trials and the possibility, however remote, of a jail sentence, parents often in effect plead their children guilty and accept probation, as occurred in the case

of the Kennedy and Shriver youngsters.

This script has by now become dimly familiar. The youngster gets a haircut, changes to his only suit of square clothes, looking as frail and naive as young Shriver for example, and he and his parents then face the television cameras to ask for understanding and to promise to try "to do something" about the drug menace.

After his son's second arrest, Governor Cahill decided to do something by asking the New Jersey Legislature to consider reducing the penalties for marijuana offenses. More than half the states and the Federal Government have already done so, or like New York, are studying the question. The trend has been to lighten penalties for users and first offenders while often increasing them for sellers. The American Medical and Bar Associations have urged this more flexible approach to the problem, and the Department of Health, Education and Welfare has belatedly undertaken research into marijuana's long-term effects.

Millions of Users
Users of marijuana, young and old - their number in this country has been authoritatively estimated at anywhere from 20 million to 40 million - as well as many psychiatrists, lawyers, and other professionals, find these complications dull, not to say irrational. Cannabis sativa, from which both marijuana and hashish are derived has been in use at least since 2737 B.C., the date of a Chinese medical guide in which it is mentioned. Mari-



THE GRASS ROOTS - Senator George S. McGovern (D-S.D.) is one of the several noted politicians whose son has been "busted" for marijuana over the past year.

juana and hashish have been the subject of several studies in modern times. It has not been established that these substances are physically or psychologically damaging. Indeed, until 1937 when its use was forbidden by Federal Law, marijuana

was listed in the United States Pharmacopoeia and was prescribed by Physicians for such complaints as asthma, migraine headaches and delirium tremens. - TOM BUCKLEY
N. Y. Times

Charlie Byrd
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The Statesman

VOLUME IV, ISSUE NO. 12

UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS

THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1970

Six Year Dispute

Professor May Sue UMass Over Tenure

At the recommendation of the Trustee Committee on Faculty and Educational Policies, the University Trustees voted Monday, to sustain the Administration's decision to dismiss Mrs. Alno Jarvesoo, instructor in the School of Home Economics. The vote ended repeated attempts to solve the five-year old dispute on campus, and it now appears that the defendant will take the case to court.

Mrs. Jarvesoo, as the plaintiff, is supported by the 1.1 million member National Education Association, who will provide the legal counsel and assume the legal expenses.

In June 1964, Mrs. Jarvesoo was invited to the former Dean Niederpruem, School of Home Economics, to a conference to discuss her fall semester teaching assignments. Instead, the Dean produced a letter of resignation as of August 31, 1964, and asked Mrs. Jarvesoo to sign it. Mrs. Jarvesoo asked for the reasons for this action and when no reasons were given, she refused to sign on the letter.

In August 1964, Mrs. Jarvesoo was notified that Dean Niederpruem had recommended the termination of her contract, as of August 31, 1965. This recommendation was duly approved by their Provost Tippo and President Lederle.

The legality of the University action has since been disputed by Mrs. Jarvesoo, and has been supported by the Faculty Senate Tenure and Grievance Committee, a local Chapter of the AAUP, the National AAUP and the National Education Association. During the six years of the dispute, the University has adamantly refused to



Then Provost Tippo was involved in the Tenure decision in 1965.

give any reasons for the dismissal, according to Mrs. Jarvesoo. The Administration has denied the rudiments of due process, and had successfully evaded all requests for a hearing before the Board of Trustees, the defendant has charged.

In 1961, after her 3-year statutory probationary period, which she completed "highly satisfactorily," according to the Dean, Mrs. Jarvesoo was recommended for a re-appointment with tenure. Tenure was denied by President Lederle on the grounds that her husband was already in a tenured position on the University staff. In accepting further re-appointment without formal tenure, Mrs. Jarvesoo was assured by Provost Woodside that her contract could not be terminated arbitrarily and without adequate cause. According to the Trustees' tenure rules, this assurance should have been

executed in a written agreement. The University Administration has failed to do this, Mrs. Jarvesoo charges. And now using their own negligence, the Trustees claim that Mrs. Jarvesoo can be dismissed without any reason and without due process, she stated Monday.

It appears that the real reason for dismissal are purely arbitrary, not to say capricious, according to Mrs. Jarvesoo, who was demoted from the Dean's position in 1968, had acquired a notorious reputation on campus with the number of personnel grievances in the School of Home Economics, and here request for Mrs. Jarvesoo's resignation came evidently as a retaliation for Mrs. Jarvesoo's contacts with the local AAUP Chapter, the plaintiff has charged.

Dancing Tonite



Dancer and choreographer Twyla Tharp works with a group of children on the center quad of the UMass Amherst campus. The residency will conclude Thursday with an 8 p.m. dance happening in Curry Hicks Cage.

Twyla Tharp Company Completes Week at UMass

Twyla Tharp and her troop of dancers will conclude their week of residence at UMass with a "major dance happening" tonight in the Cage at 8:00 p.m.

At this time, the much honored dancer - choreographer and her company will lead the various groups which they have been working

with during the past four days in several performances. Included in the show will be a performance of "The Fugue," a work specially choreographed for the troop's residence at UMass, and performed by three members of the Tharp company.

Also stated for this evening's show is a performance by several groups of people who have had no previous dance experience, and a number by 14 children who have been working with Miss Tharp and her company for 90 minutes each day for the past week, in conjunction with the N.E.S. Tutoring program in Springfield.

The residence program of a dance group has been sponsored by the University's Summer Arts program, the Massachusetts Council for Art and Humanities and the National Endowment for the Arts.

UMass President Robert Wood expressed optimism that there would be a change in federal policy and promised a further report to the trustees at their September meeting.

Medical School May Lose U.S. Funds

Dean Lamar Soutter of the School of Medicine at Worcester told the UMass Board of Trustees that the financing of the planned teaching hospital is in doubt.

Dean Soutter said that state funding of the hospital was continuing on the school's receiving a \$16.5 million grant from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Although the grant has been approved, the school was notified that HEW will no longer fund teaching hospitals.

He said that 18 other teaching hospitals had been promised more than \$250 million that is no longer available.

He noted that there is a fund to which UMass and the other hospitals may turn, but that fund has only \$15 million compared to a combined need of more than a quarter of a billion dollars.

He informed the board that medical schools are attempting to put a measure through Congress to appropriate \$260 million for teaching hospitals, but warned that President Nixon may veto it. If the veto is overridden, Soutter said that the President can restrain the Bureau of the Budget from releasing the money.

UMass President Robert Wood expressed optimism that there would be a change in federal policy and promised a further report to the trustees at their September meeting.

Summer Statesman The Summer Sna fu

It certainly has been quite a summer, to quote a former editor of this austere publication. Usually a UMass summer thunders with inaction on the part of administrators and students alike. And though summer 1970 wasn't exactly breathtaking, it did at least cause your stomach to grab once in a while.

It's regrettable that the student tax issue had to be so bitter. We know for a fact that many students and administrators involved wanted nothing more to do this summer than play frisbee in a parking lot. Now that the tax has been sort of resolved (UMass problems are never completely resolved) perhaps things that have been pending can be done.

Seriously though, the tax controversy has generally cast a pall over these involved. It is just a good thing that all the snafus involved occurred in the summer. For summer snafus are more easily overlooked than fall snafus, as snafus go.

In light of what is an obviously bored and somewhat beleaguered SS staff, we offer some advice for the harried administrative executives, and equally harried student leaders.

We suggest that the past summer's experiences express upon the principals the crucial need for both sides to in the future deal with problems in an adult and trusting manner.

We propose that all involved perhaps go on a canoe trip or even better settle back with a good book and a tall glass of milk and contemplate things.

We here can't express the problem more strongly. In fact, we are trying to just fill this space.

A Review

"Statesman" Interesting

By ALBERT BENSON
Asst. Managing Editor

Israel Horowitz's adaption of THE STRAWBERRY STATEMENT over-glamorizes the characters and setting but somehow manages to produce the same effect as James SIMON Kunen's book. While both deal with the phenomena of alienated youth, their brutalization by the police, and consequent radicalization, the book plays less upon personal incidents and more on political issues.

Essentially Kunen deals with his experiences during the student strike at Columbia University two years ago. He views the strike, gets somewhat involved, and is turned off by the resulting confusion.

He realizes that the University is wrong but he also sees that many of the student demands are wrong. He sees that the University he worked so hard to get into is participating in racism and war research. He sees the values that he held eroding away. He sees the revolution which he once had supported factionalizing and making the same mistakes that its predecessors had.

He ends his book by coming to what is basically a political decision. "The United States is still salvageable," he maintained. "We have the ability to change and we

Massachusetts Summer Statesman

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"One Question, Please — If It's So Good,
Why Doesn't He Pay For It Himself?"



News Management Old Hat

By ART BUCHWALD

WASHINGTON - There has been a lot of talk about news management in the government these days, but if you go through history you can find that every presidential administration tried to manage the press in one way or another. I found an old transcript the other day of a press briefing between Abraham Lincoln's press secretary and White House reporters, which shows that even in those days attempts were made to bottle up vital news of interest to the public.

Here are excerpts from it:
QUESTION: Mr. Nicolay, yesterday the President gave a speech at Gettysburg, and he started it out by saying, "Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation." Sir, would you mind telling us the names of the fathers he was referring to?

SECRETARY: I'm sorry, gentlemen, I can't reveal the names at this time.

QUESTION: The Saturday Evening Post, which is published in Philadelphia, said he was referring to Washington, Jefferson and Franklin. Is that true?

SECRETARY: That's just conjecture. The President is not responsible for everything written by his friends.

QUESTION: The President said yesterday in the same speech that the country was engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation or any nation so conceived and so dedicated can long endure. He didn't say how he intended to win the war. Does this mean he has a no-win policy?

SECRETARY: The President in his speech was only concerned with the Battle of Gettysburg, which incidentally we won. The Department of War will give you full details on other battles.

QUESTION: The department refuses to give us any information. We don't know how many troops were used at Gettysburg, who commanded them, or how many casualties there were. All we were given were some lousy photos of Confederate gun emplacements. How can we be sure the Confederates still don't have artillery hidden in the hills around Gettysburg?

SECRETARY: We have constant surveillance of the hills. To the best of our knowledge, all Southern artillery pieces have been re-

moved.

QUESTION: What about Confederate troops? There are an estimated 17,000 in the area.

SECRETARY: We have the South's promise they will be removed in due course.

QUESTION: Mr. Secretary, why didn't Mrs. Lincoln go with the President to Gettysburg?

SECRETARY: Mrs. Lincoln feels that her place is at home with her children. But she did send a telegram.

QUESTION: In talking about the government of the people, by the people, and for the people, did the President have any particular group in mind?

SECRETARY: Not to my knowledge, gentlemen. But I'll check it out just to make sure.

QUESTION: Mr. Secretary, didn't the President in his speech yesterday indicate he intended to manage the news?

SECRETARY: In what way? QUESTION: He said, "The world will note, nor long remember, what we say here." It seems to me in the phrase he was intimating the newspapermen who were there.

SECRETARY: I don't think you have to interpret the speech in that manner. The President's remarks, written on an envelope, were off the cuff, and he felt there was no reason to be quoted. An official version of his speech will be made available to the press in due time, as soon as the President has a chance to go over it again.

The Readers Write

Trustee Action Praised

To the editor:

Chancellor Tippo's concern over the Student Senate's tax hike was clearly justified, and the dispute was surely not just students vs. Administration, as STATESMAN writers imply. It is unfortunate that the Trustees have allowed the appropriations in question to stand, but at least it was not a rubber stamp approval, and the promise of future restrictions on Student Senate spending offers the hope that further abuse of the organization's "taxation" powers will be avoided.

Statesman writers have descended to incredible depths of smug,

ALLAN WALSTAD

Dean of Nursing School To Quit Post in October

Mary A. Maher, Dean of the School of Nursing at UMass since 1953, has informed the Board of Trustees of her decision to retire in October of this year.

The School of Nursing at the University was established in May 1953, and Miss Maher was appointed the School's first Dean. During her 17 years in office the School of Nursing has grown from four faculty and 12 students in 1954 to 37 faculty and 325 students this year. In that time, 331 students have been awarded Bachelor's degrees in Nursing.

The School's undergraduate program was accredited by the National League for Nursing in June, 1960. In September, 1966, a graduate program in nursing was initiated. This four-semester program which leads to a master's degree in nursing administration is designed to prepare experienced graduate nurses for positions as administrators, teachers, and clinical specialists. Three gra-

Faculty Members For Child Health Win Grants

A group of UMass faculty from several disciplines has been awarded a research grant of \$117,793 from the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development to make a study of barriers to birth control.

The \$117,793 is to support the first year of the two year study. According to Dr. William A. Darity, principal investigator, "The aim of the study is to determine the extent to which militancy, alienation and race consciousness, when considered singly and/or in combination, affect attitudes toward birth control and the use of



Dean Maher

duate nurses were awarded master's degrees this year.
Dean Maher is a graduate of

Columbia University where she also obtained her Master's degree. Among the many positions she has held in nursing education are: public health nursing coordinator at the Massachusetts General Hospital School of Nursing, Supervisor of Schools of Nurs-

ing for the Massachusetts Board of Registration in Nursing, Dean of Boston College School of Nursing, faculty member at Columbia University's Teachers College, and director of the Regional Nursing Education Program at Boston University School of Nursing.

In September, 1969, Dean Maher was honored by Boston University with an honorary Doctor of Science degree for her long-time association with Boston University and as a "distinguished nursing educator."

The University Board of Trustees has named Miss Maher Dean Emerita of the School of Nursing.

Amherst residents will be able to enjoy a cultural evening of Indian Dance and Music arranged by the UMass Indian Association on Indian Independence Day, August 15th at 8:00 p.m. in rooms 164 and 165 of the newly-opened Campus Center.

On the following day, the Indian Association will present "Padosan" a native movie with English subtitles in Mahar Auditorium at 7:30 p.m., with an admission charge of \$1.25.

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The Massachusetts Summer Statesman

Offices of the Summer Statesman are on the second floor of the Student Union of the University campus, zip code 01002. Phones are 545-2550, 545-0344 and 545-1311.

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SCUP Hosts CC Builders

On the 11th floor terrace of the new Murray D. Lincoln Campus Center, left to right, is Marcel Breuer of the New York architectural firm of Breuer and Beckhard, designer of the building; UMass President Robert C. Wood; UMass Board of Trustees Chairman Joseph P. Healey; and UMass Amherst Chancellor Oswald Tippo. The occasion is a reception honoring architects who have designed buildings or assisted in architectural planning at UMass, in connection with the first conference in the new center, the annual meeting of the Society for College and University Planning.

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DELIVERY SERVICE — TAKE-OUT SERVICE

In Pennsylvania

Some Students Denied Loans After Protests

HARRISBURG, Pa., Relatively few institutions of higher education throughout the nation have balked at executing an agreement with the Pennsylvania Higher Education Assistance Agency to report to it the names of students expelled or convicted as campus rioters.

Under a new state law, the scholarship agency is authorized to deny state scholarship awards or state-guaranteed loans to Pennsylvania students found guilty of misconduct after Oct. 29, 1969.

Misconduct is defined as expulsion, dismissal or denial of enrollment for refusal to obey a lawful regulation of order of the institution or conviction for any criminal offense constituting a misdemeanor.

The provision was submitted in June, 1969, by a Chester County housewife, Representative Patricia Crawford, a Republican, as a rider to a bill intended to broaden eligibility for scholarships and

redefine the terms. The penalty clause was adopted on a vote of 174 to 19 after lively debate that reflected the anger and frustration of many legislators over student unrest at many campuses.

To maintain its status as an "approved institution" in the Pennsylvania student financial aid program, an institution must agree to provide the agency with the name, address and pertinent facts relating to a student's misconduct.

Signed agreements have been submitted by about 1,800 institutions. Twenty-three have notified the agency they will not sign it. Only one of these—Bryn Mawr College—is situated in Pennsylvania.

The agency has entered into amended agreements with Haverford, Swarthmore, Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Duke, under which these schools will secure permission from the scholarship or loan guarantee recipients

to report their criminal conviction or expulsion.

The American Civil Liberties Union has announced it is considering the filing of a court test of the requirement.

In addition to Bryn Mawr, the other institutions that have refused to sign the agreement are American Academy of Dramatic Arts, Bennington, Clark, Dartmouth, Goddard, Kansas State, Manchester Community, Mankato State, Mannes College of Music, Marlboro, Paterson State, Radcliffe, Stanford, Thornton, Junior, California, Connecticut, Edinburgh in Scotland, Mississippi, North Dakota, Alberta, Yale and Exeter in England.

A number of these have had few or no scholarship and/or loan guarantee recipients enrolled.

The cases of 10 other institutions are pending because of questions they raised or conditions they attached to agreements that are being studied by the agency's legal

counsel. These are Cornell, Princeton, Purdue, Trinity, Cincinnati, Iowa, Rhode Island, Washington, Wheaton and Wichita State.

Response to Warning

In the first week of July, the agency sent notices to 945 scholarship applicants and 171 loan guarantee applicants that they were ineligible because their schools had not signed an agreement. In addition, about 1,000 students who would normally have received loan guarantee renewal applications were informed they were ineligible for the same reason.

These students were enrolled at 319 institutions of higher education throughout the country. The institutions were sent lists of students at their schools affected by their failure to sign the agreement.

These mailings produced a flurry of signed agreements and inquiries from schools that said they had never heard of the agree-

ment. The agency mailed out the agreement in March and later sent a follow-up letter to all those who had not signed.

As of July 31 the agency had received agreements from about 250 more schools since the early July mailings of ineligibility notices. Agreements are continuing to trickle in. Receipt of agreements since July 1, an agency spokesman said, has reduced the number of affected scholarship and loan applicants to about half the July 1 figure.

There are about 500 institutions approved for the loan program only, that have not submitted agreements. Most of these are junior colleges, hospital schools of nursing and business, trade or technical schools, and are situated substantial distances from Pennsylvania.

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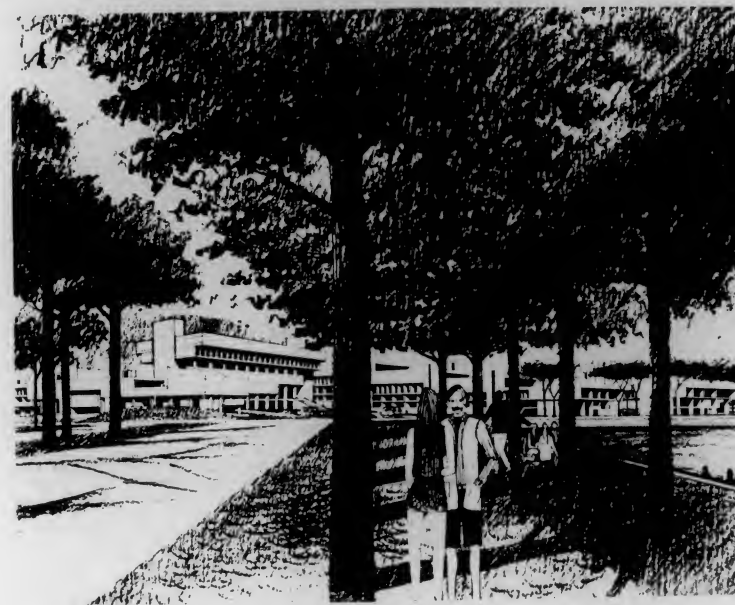
VOLUME IV, ISSUE NO. 13

UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS

WEDNESDAY AUGUST 19 1970

Snafu Delays Construction

Columbia Point Campus Lagoon Problem Solved



THE GREAT LAGOON SNAFU - held up construction of the University's Boston Campus, shown above in an Artist's Conception.

UMass officials and Columbia Point residents reached an agreement Monday, temporarily ending the six week dispute over the use of a lagoon.

The controversy had been going on since UMass began trying to fill in the lagoon for construction of its Boston campus. Area residents want the site to be used for a community recreation center.

The Columbia Point Action Coalition has been working on developing the lagoon as a marina, park, store and restaurant center for several months. The swamp is in the northeast section of the proposed new campus.

Monday a group of residents, mostly housewives and mothers, parked four cars on an access road next to Boston College High School and blocked construction trucks from entering the University's building area.

The blockade ended two hours later after UMass-Boston vice-chancellor Roy Hamilton signed an agreement calling for joint cooperation between the University and the resident's group.

Hamilton, who spent 20 minutes talking with the group's attorneys, William Osborne and Andrew Wolf, said that the agreement would have to be approved by the UMass Board of Trustees, which meets next in Boston in mid September.

The entire snafu began in early July when a group of Columbia Point mothers formed a human chain which prevented the University's construction trucks from dumping fill into the proposed recreation area.

No dumping has taken place since the controversy began, and UMass-Boston officials have said that the delay has set back construction time for the entire building project considerably.

The tenant's group has said that the lagoon is not the entire issue. They stress that they want assurances from UMass that they will be allowed to participate in the planning and development of the University's Boston campus, since they say that any decisions involving Columbia Point affect their lives.

The University, before the controversy began, offered to plant trees and bushes and to build benches for the residents, but the tenant's group said at that time this was not enough.

The tenant's group is recognized by the Boston Housing Authority.

Baha'i Beckons Area For New Members

By ALBERT BENSON
S.S. Religion Writer

Baha'i, an interdenominational, world religion, is currently involved in a recruitment campaign on campus. The group is enlisting members at informal fire-side chats, during small conversations, and by casual personal encounters.

The group hopes to obtain followers by preaching a philosophy of peace and brotherhood. Among its avowed aims are the spiritual re-unification of the world, and the abolition of superficial barriers between men such as race, class, and nationality. While the group does not advocate forced abandonment of these barriers, it does advocate a gradual self-overcoming.

Included in the principles which bind the Baha'is together are: the constant struggle to overcome customs and traditions which separate men, the right of women to have equal opportunities with men, the right of all children to have a basic education, the recognition that religion should go hand in hand with science, the responsibility of all people to help formulate an international language and the obligation of all people to work for an abolition of wealth and poverty.

Founded in 1844 by a young man who called himself Bab, or the gate, the group has grown and attracted followers despite continued persecutions. After Bab announced that a man would come who would usher in an age of world peace, he and many of his followers were killed by the Persian government and the Islamic clergy. In 1863 Baha'u'llah, the actual founder of Baha'i, announced that he was the man of peace that Bab had spoken of. He stated that the institutions and ideas that separate people would be destroyed. Because of his statements Baha'u'llah was forced to flee. In 1892 he died in exile. Despite the persecutions and adverse conditions, however, Baha'i has continued to grow. It currently has thousands of members of every race, nationality, and religion.

An informal get together will be held this evening at 8 p.m. on the fifth floor of Coolidge Tower in Southwest for those wishing

NSA Conference Rejects Plan To Shut Down D.C.

ST. PAUL, Minn. - After three hours of debate, the 23rd annual National Student Association Congress voted down 150-134 a proposal calling for a nonviolent paralyzing of Washington, D.C. on May 1 if the Vietnam war is not ended by that time.

It was a sharp blow to the radical left, who fought for the strategy brought to the convention by Rennie Davis, a Chicago 7 defendant, and Mike Lermer, a defendant in the Seattle 8 conspiracy case.

Before they went down to defeat, the left wing of the student delegates managed a 140-140 tie but could not hold their votes on the second tally. Opposition developed among blacks, Mexican-Americans and more moderate students.

Myron Chenuit, a black student from Manchester, Inc., College, said the night before he had started to speak out against

the proposal but Davis asked him not to because "if the blacks are against it, it will give some wishy-washy whites" a reason for backing out. Chenuit claimed that the proponents of the measure wanted to get "stupid whites to Washington and get their heads busted and then they'd be committed."

Davis earlier in the week had called for nonviolent national civil disobedience beginning in the fall and coming to a climax with students descending on Washington May 1 and shutting down the Federal government by blocking roads, bridges and buildings and preventing Federal workers from reaching their jobs.

Although speaking against the motion, Peter Denton of Ann Arbor, Mich., called for guerrilla warfare instead, shouting: "We can win it."

On the other hand, Dario Ya-

barro of Yakima, Wash. College said any attempt to shut down the Federal government would cause the "poor people to suffer."

Before the delegates acted on the main resolution, three amendments were voted down. Two would have watered down the main proposal and eliminated reference to shutting down Washington.

The third amendment that was rejected called for the NSA to "take the philosophical and political position actively supporting and coordinating student activities directed toward the overthrow of the existing governmental system in the United States."

The author, John Lindsay of St. Cloud, Minn. State College, said he knew it would be defeated but offered it as a move to make the main resolution more acceptable to the delegates.

Entry Permitted Widow of DuBois

The Department of Justice has reversed itself and notified the widow of W.E.B. DuBois that she may visit the United States next month.

The move was disclosed in a letter from the department to Dr. C. Eric Lincoln, the president of the board of the Black Academy of Arts and Letters, which is sponsoring the visit. Dr. Lincoln had written the department last month to protest its original denial of a visa to Mrs. Shirley Graham DuBois.

The denial was based on Mrs. DuBois' alleged affiliations with Communist organizations.

In a letter received by Dr. Lincoln last week, the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the Justice Department said: "In light of the reason for which Mrs. DuBois now wishes to visit the United States, this service has concurred in the (Department of State's) recommendation."

The letter was signed by James F. Greene, an associate commissioner of the Immigration Service.

Mrs. DuBois, who died in Ghana at the age of 95, was a co-founder of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. He also wrote a number of books, of which "The Souls of Black Folk" is now widely used in black studies programs. At the age of 93 and while living in Ghana, Dr. DuBois announced that he had joined the Communist party.

Mrs. DuBois, who was born in New York, is a citizen of Ghana and live in Cairo. In her original visa application, she said she wanted to return to the United States to speak to students at Fisk University, a black college in Nashville, Tenn.

Mr. Greene wrote that when she first applied "she was found to be inadmissible to this country by an American consular official of the Department of State because she had been affiliated with numerous Communist organizations."

"Although there is a provision of law whereby the temporary admission of inadmissible aliens may be authorized," he said, "it was decided that the purpose of Mrs. DuBois' visit did not outweigh from a national-interests view the factors which compelled the initial denial of her visa."

Initial reports had indicated however, that the State Department had found no reason to deny her request and that it had been rejected on the basis of a Department of Justice decision.

Dr. Lincoln wrote Attorney General John N. Mitchell asking for a reconsideration of the decision. "Dr. W.E.B. DuBois remains an important symbol of scholarship and achievement for thousands of black youth," he said in part.

Dr. Lincoln, a professor at Union Theological Seminary, also said he was inviting Mrs. DuBois to New York on behalf of the Black Academy of Arts and Letters.

The academy next month will enroll three well-known black Americans, including Dr. DuBois, into its newly created Hall of Fame. The others to be enrolled are Carter G. Woodson, a historian, and Henry O. Tanner, an artist.

Now 17 months old, the academy was founded by 50 black scholars, artists and authors.

The letter from the Immigration and Naturalization Service said Mrs. DuBois now wished to come here to participate in the ceremonies honoring her husband "and also to attend to personal business."

UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS

WEDNESDAY AUGUST 19 1970

Movie Review

Fellini, The Master, Featured

By MARTIN PURVIS
Staff Reporter

Fellini. If a poll were taken to name the greatest currently active film director in the world, he'd win. The name is known to people who haven't seen any of his films. Despite the fame, Fellini's determinedly independent course of filmmaking has enabled him to evade facile categorization from critics, aside from their frequent use of the phrase, "the P. T. Barnum of the cinema." Thus no one ever knows quite what to expect from a new Fellini film, other than greatness. The director of such highly praised films as LA DOCE VITA, 8 1/2, and FELLINI SATYRICON, Fellini first achieved world-wide fame with the appearance of his third film, LA STRADA (1954), which will be offered Thursday evening at Mahar Auditorium and is, in my opinion, his finest work.

Fellini was initially associated with the Italian neo-realist movement in the cinema just after World War Two. He was a script writer and assistant director for two of Roberto Rossellini's important films of this time, OPEN CITY and PAISA. The neo-realist movement, a semi-documentary form which tried to depict the most common activities of a society, had its own aesthetic limitations, and Fellini was one of the first Italian directors to move in a new direction. After his only mildly successful first film, the WHITE SHEIK, Fellini first began to receive attention for his I VITELLONI (The Spivs), a sensitive study of small town aimless youths, the Italian analogues to the Beat Generation. Only after this success was he able to convince sceptical producers to finance the making of his old project, LA STRADA.

Producers were dubious of his desire to use his wife, Giulietta Masina, as the star. As soon as shooting started, she fell and dislocated her ankle and the film had to be held up for three months. Anthony Quinn, committed to making another film at the time, ATTILA, was frequently absent from the set, and often shooting had to begin a daybreak so that Quinn could rush off to the other set. This proved to be a fortunate circumstance, providing the film with its eerily grayish light and

making the actors even more desolate and isolated.

The initial reviews in the Italian press were mixed -- primarily a result of the demands of Catholic and Communist dogma, which unnecessarily complicated Italian criticism. But in France, England, and the United States, truly fanatical praise was showered on the film, which was to win over fifty awards in nine countries including an Oscar as best foreign film. The film played in New York for over three years, Giulietta Masina was placed alongside the greatest actresses of all time, and the theme, "Giulietta's Song" by Nino Rota (who did the music to Zeffirelli's ROMEO AND JULIET) became an international hit and sold over two million copies in France alone.

So much interpretive material

Both positions are supportable but neither seems satisfactory. The poetic quality, which makes the film so unforgettable, seems unapproachable by the intellect. And, like much great poetry, the film speaks of man's existential loneliness in a language all its own.

Coming To The CC

Consumer Researchers To Pow Wow Here

The first annual meeting of the newly established Association for Consumer Research will be held at the Murray D. Lincoln Campus Center Aug. 28 to 30. The host for the conference is the UMass School of Business Administration.

The Association for Consumer Research was established to provide a forum for the exchange of ideas between those engaged in consumer research in academic disciplines, in government and in private business. The association hopes to stimulate research focusing on a better understanding of consumer motivation and behavior, and to disseminate research findings through professional seminars, conferences and publications.

Conference sessions will cover such topics as mathematical models in consumer research, research on marketing stimuli, research on mediating processes, multi-dimensional scaling, market performance in the central city and others. Speakers will be drawn from government, business and universities.

The chairman of the conference arrangements committee is Meenakshisunder Venkatesan, associate professor of marketing at the University of Massachusetts School of Business Administration.

Those interested in attending may obtain further information from Dr. Venkatesan or Michael Peters at the School of Business Administration, UMass, Amherst, 01002.

THIS is The Last Statesman
Which Should Make You
Pretty Happy.....
It Made Us Chuckle

TOMORROW

(Thursday, 20th)

Anthony Quinn in

GEFF

FELLINI'S

LA STRADA

6-8-10 P.M. Mahar Auditorium

75¢

FAMOUS FOR PIZZA and SUBS

THE AMHERST TOWER

DELIVERY SERVICE — TAKE-OUT SERVICE

SEE THINGS STRAIGHT.

See Don Call
Optometrist
Main St., Amherst

The Massachusetts Summer Statesman

Offices of the Summer Statesman are on the second floor of the Student Union of the University campus, zip code 01002. Phones are 545-2550, 545-0344 and 545-1311.

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WEDNESDAY AUGUST 19 1970

UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS

Lagoon Solution Clears Way For Campus Construction

The resolution of the Great Lagoon Snail this week cleared the way for construction to begin in full for the first phase of the University's \$355 million Columbia Point campus in Boston.

The master plan, which encompasses a 90-acre site at Columbia Point, calls for completion of fourteen major buildings by 1980. They include: a main Library, six "colleges," a Science Center, a Fine Arts Center, an Administration Building, a Field House and Physical Education facility, a Student Activity Center, and a Central Service building. These facilities will accommodate the university's planned enrollment of 15,000 students by the end of the decade. Parking for 6,000 cars will be provided in decks under the buildings. All structures will be interrelated with both vertical and horizontal circulation systems to form a single, closely knit urban complex.

Land-use relationships for the 14 structures are based on the University's academic plan. This plan calls for each of the six "colleges" to provide instructional facilities for 2,500 students. While the six "colleges" could be totally autonomous, the academic plan calls for significant student interaction among them.

The six "colleges" surround a central core containing the Library, Science Center, and Administration Building. The "colleges" are the primary units where the students will spend most of their time. Consequently, the academic program calls for study, library, dining and other facilities in each "college" that will permit the students to live "home" during their 2,500 commuting students.

Both the Fine Arts Center and the Physical Education building are oriented for community use. The Fine Arts Center will serve the metropolitan area as well as the local community, while the Physical Education facility will provide programs primarily for the local community.

The Library, Administration

Building, Student Activity Center, and the Science Center form the edges of the university's main plaza. The open space created is equivalent to the "malls" or "yards" found in older, traditional campuses. The pedestrian circulation system, a proposed transit line, and the buildings forming the main plaza will make the area a center of campus activity.

Communications, electrical service, and heating and cooling mediums will be distributed in a

utility passage, which is an integral part of the building complex. From this main distribution system, connections will be made to various mechanical and service areas serving the individual buildings.

The one-way, loop road system proposed in the master plan will provide auto access to the various parking decks on the campus. This system will connect with Morrissey Boulevard at an interchange to be designed and built by the Metro-

politan District Commission. The one-way loop will reduce congestion, distribute traffic evenly, and cut road construction costs by more than 50%. The relationship of the main entrance road and the main plaza in front of the Library will establish an overall sense of arrival at the university for visitors. On approaching the Library by car, a person will proceed into the parking levels, aware of the presence of the plaza above. Approximately

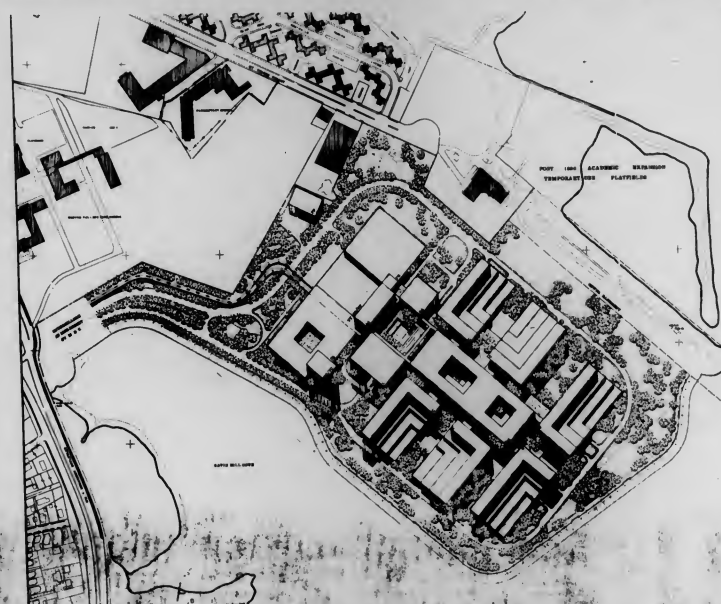
40% of the people traveling to the individual "colleges" will arrive by automobile. The pedestrian movement systems provided in the master plan are: an open circulation system, a closed circulation system, and vertical links that connect the closed circulation system. Also included is a promenade along the seashore, which will link the plan's peripheral open spaces to the "colleges."

The open pedestrian circulation level is the principal level for public and student activity. The proposed skybus or transit link would serve the campus at this level, in a position at the edge of the campus.

A closed pedestrian system, located above the open one, will connect the main instructional floors of the "colleges," Science Center, Fine Arts Center, and Physical Education Building. This will provide an enclosed, weather-protected way of getting from building to building. Although additional instructional facilities will be located above and below the enclosed circulation system, the major classroom facilities which serve other "colleges" will be concentrated on this level.

The master plan also proposes a promenade along the site's shore to provide for uninterrupted views across Boston Harbor. This walk will also contain places for sitting, reading, study, or conversation. It is hoped that the promenade will also be used by people not connected with the university, who might enjoy a walk along more than a half mile of now unusable harbor shoreline.

The master plan for UMass/Boston was executed by associated architects Pietro Beluschi and Sasaki, Dawson, De May Associates, Inc., of Watertown, Mass., planners with H. J. Littlefield of the UMass Amherst master plan.



Now that pressure from city officials over the University's lagoon has ended, the school can direct all of its attention toward constructing the first phase of the Columbia Point campus, outlined above.

And In Worcester Buildings Sprout

Governor Sargent yesterday ok'd \$56.1 million dollars in building contracts for construction of the first phase of the UMass Medical School in Worcester.

The main structure in the initial phase of construction will be a 10 story medical school-science building, which will contain 1150 rooms, including a library, three laboratories, and a considerable amount of office space.

A power plant for the campus will also be constructed from the monies approved by the Governor.

But still to be financed is the school's teaching hospital. This structure was originally slated to be funded by a Department of Health, Education and Welfare grant, but Medical School Dean Lamar Soutter told the Board of Trustees that the department would no longer be funding such projects.

The University will attempt to get the needed funds from other federal sources before turning to the State, according to Soutter.

The Medical School's first class of 16 will begin classes in mid-September, and will be housed in temporary facilities until the permanent site opens in 1973.

According to Soutter, the school received thousands of applications for the 16 initial spots in the first class, and says the school will take a class of 100 when the permanent facilities first open in three years.



Dean Lamar Soutter and former President John W. Lederle display a model of one of the buildings which will house the medical school.

STATESMAN Off Statesman

The three months of publication for this year's Summer Statesman will come to an end with this issue. And while the experience hasn't been too exciting, it has been a summer that has lent to ask certain questions which are right now without answers. And so we leave you with some questions which may pique your mind during these few weeks left before the beginning of the fall semester.

- Who is going to fill the void that will be left by the year-long sabbatical beginning this fall of Acting Dean of Arts and Sciences Seymour Shapiro, not only as a dean, but also as one of the most accessible and concerned faculty members on campus?

- How many psychiatrists will be needed in the fall to calm the tense overcrowded masses in the ridiculously overcrowded dormitories?

- How are students going to react to the new Campus Center in the fall, a building that they have paid for, for years and a building that has earned many a comment this summer?

- What will be the reaction of students to the Board of Trustees after the board threatened the taxation powers of the student senate and tossed a bone to students wishing to participate in the fall elections?

- What will be the response of certain faculty members who did all they could to thwart grading proposals during the strike when asked for leave by students wishing to participate in the fall elections?

With these few morsels to chew on for a few weeks, the time has come for the SS editors to bid leave. We would like to take this opportunity to thank some of the people who made this SS what it was (a twice weekly semi-newspaper). Some of these include the RSO crew, Fred Hochinger, Art Buchwald, Herb Block, Mr. Daniel M. Melley, Mr. Richard Shanor, Oswald "The Tip" Tippo, a great bunch of guys known as the UMass Board of Trustees, Mrs. Avis, A.B. Dick, Glen "Hit 'em Where They Ain't" Elters, Terry, Stanley and the entire Fine Arts Council cadre, D.P. and AFO, our pudgy printers, Freddy and the Dreamers, Wimpy, and the entire staff of the Sunday New York Times.

The Readers Write

Snafu Cited

To the Editor:

In the August 11 issue of the Statesman, the following statement appears:

"The Trustees reduced and the requirement in Rhetoric to one course, either Rhetoric 100 or Rhetoric 110."

This statement is in error. The Trustees actually voted as follows:

"That the present core requirement B be changed to read:

B. An introduction to the theory and practice of writing and speaking, and to the study of communication in our society by the successful completion of two courses in Rhetoric, one of which must be Rhetoric 100 or Rhetoric 110."

This is consistent with the recommendations of the Faculty Senate.

JEREMIAH M. ALLEN
Associate Provost

Terry's Tea Room ?

To the editor:

The naming eateries on this campus has never shown much imagination -- viz: "Hatch," campus center coffee shoppe, "Little Hatch," and "Grady's named "The Fortune Parlor." Grotto," May 1 be the first to

A Frenchman who lives on the island said, "They're probably still in their huts, sleeping. They're very tired celebrating the 14th of July which, as you know, has been going on for 10 days."

"But don't they have to go to work?"

"No, monsieur. The tradition of the islands is that only the women work."

"What do the men do?"

"Sleep, sail, fish if they feel like it. They manage to keep busy."

"But if the women work, what do the men use for money?"

"The women give them the money they make."

"But that's wonderful," I said. "This is a country of true women's liberation."

"It has its advantages," the Frenchman said. "Who takes care of the children?"

"The women." "Who does the cooking, cleaning and washing?"

"The women. You see, monsieur, the men have here respect their women and let them do EVERYTHING. As a matter of fact, there aren't enough hours in the day for a woman to fulfill herself."

"What about marriage?" "Some people get married, some don't. If a man tires of his woman, he can find another one."

"Then a woman here does not have to be tied down." "No. As soon as her man leaves her, she is free."

"This is a women's lib paradise," I said. "It must make the men angry to know the women have all the jobs."

"Not really. You must understand that the Tahitian man is not as ambitious as the American. Many, many years ago, Tahitian men discovered that there wasn't anything they could do that their women couldn't do better. Once they made this discovery, they decided it was stupid to compete with them."

"If only American men could learn this," I said, "we would indeed have a happy country."

"I do not want to give the impression the men do not work at all. Many of them play musical instruments when their wives dance for the tourists."

"You mean after they work all day, cook, clean and take care of their children, the women still have time to dance for the tourists?"

"Of course," the Frenchman said. "It is part of their duties. The tourists would be very disappointed to come all this way and not see the Tahitian women dance."

"To think," I said, "they've managed to have all this liberation without a revolution."

"It is a unique position for women to hold, but even in paradise there is trouble. A few women are complaining that they are TOO liberated. They're starting to demand less rights and more time off."



Buchwald

Tahiti Women's Lib

TAHITI--Women's liberation is working in Tahiti as well as, or better than, any place in the world. I discovered this when I visited the beautiful island of Bora Bora which inspired James Michener's "Hawaii" and "Tales of the South Pacific." We stayed at the Hotel Bora Bora where, instead of hotel rooms, each couple has its own grass-covered hut overlooking the crystal-clear fish-happy lagoon.

One of the first things I noticed was that there were only women working in the hotel, at the desk or the bar, as chambermaids or waitresses.

One morning I made a discreet inquiry as to where all the men on Bora Bora were.

A Frenchman who lives on the island said, "They're probably still in their huts, sleeping. They're very tired celebrating the 14th of July which, as you know, has been going on for 10 days."

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Court Shoot-Out Seen Radical Milestone

At first, the bloody escape attempt at the Marin County Courthouse seemed like a daring, movie-style prison break with no more political significance than a Bogart film.

But in the ten days since a judge, two black San Quentin prisoners and an accomplice were killed, the shoot-out at San Rafael has taken on the proportions of a major political and social development.

Pieces of an intriguing mosaic have started to emerge: Jonathan Jackson, the young gun-bearer of the incident, was the brother of a man awaiting trial with two others for killing a prison guard; Angela Davis, charged with murder, had been working closely with 17-year-old Jonathan in defense of the three men, known as the Soledad brothers; one of the would-be

escapees shouted during the break, "We are revolutionaries," Black Panther leader Huey Newton has said that young Jackson, shot down in the melee, should have and would have been my successor."

To the radical movement, the event is fast becoming a revolutionary milestone. Movement theorist Tom Hayden, one of the Chicago Eight called the incident "a new stage of combat against oppression." Writing in the Berkeley Tribe a radical weekly, Hayden said, "these were the first prisoners of war to attempt liberating themselves and others with guns in hand, consciously deciding that death in struggle is better than life in solitary."

To non-radicals, the incident had chilling implications. There was the real fear that courthouses

could become the battlegrounds for a form of guerrilla warfare aimed at freeing black or white "political prisoners."

The idea of prison as the caretaker of an oppressive system has been a keystone of radical thought. One of the original ten demands of the Black Panther Party was the immediate release of all black prisoners.

Prisoners in California have long been a hotbed of racial antagonism among whites, blacks and Mexican-Americans, with tensions often exploding in bloody conflict. The prisons have also been recruiting grounds for militancy, the most notable example being Eldridge Cleaver.

Last January, a white guard fired into a crowd of brawling whites and blacks in a courtyard

at Soledad Prison in Monterey county. The guard wounded a white prisoner, but killed three blacks. He fired no warning shot.

The guard was cleared by a grand jury, which ruled justifiable homicide. A few days later, a white guard was beaten, thrown off a third tier and killed. Three black inmates, one of them George Jackson, brother of Jonathan, were charged with murder.

Word reached Newton, then an inmate in the California Men's Facility at San Luis Obispo. Newton was convinced that Jackson and the others had been selected because of their militancy. Jackson had been in prison for ten years on a second degree robbery conviction.

Newton contacted his lawyer, Fay Stender of Berkeley, who took

the case immediately set in motion the building of a political cause.

Meanwhile, members of the Jackson family in Pasadena threw themselves into his defense. One of them was Jonathan, a quiet, studious boy with no police record who idolized his brother.

He wrote in an underground high school paper last June: "A person that was close to me once said that my life was too wrapped up in my brother's case and that I wasn't cheerful enough for her. It's true. I don't laugh very much anymore. I have but one question to ask . . . What would you do if it was your brother?"

Jackson worked closely with Angela Davis, the controversial Communist professor at UCLA. On Aug. 5, someone identifying herself as Angela Davis purchased a 12-gauge shotgun at a San Francisco gun shop - the same gun authorities claim, that killed Judge Harold J. Haley. Three other guns used in the incident have been traced to purchases in the name of Miss Davis.

Many questions remain to be answered. What is clear now is that the issue of America's prisons and their role in the system has been thrust to the forefront. And as with so many other hidden realities this country has faced in the last decade, it took a violent act to do it.



Come On - Give A Little - At The Red Cross Bloodmobile

An Outside View of the University

(Ed. Note - The following was an editorial in the Northampton Gazette of Thursday, August 12, 1970. It is a good example of the regard college students are held in the outside community (animals) and also a good example of the impossibility of university students getting fair news coverage.)

Oh, the problems of running or planning a college and its development!

The difficulties of the job were made abundantly clear in two separate meetings that were held at the University of Massachusetts simultaneously on Monday.

First there was the Board of Trustees of UMass discussing many problems, including the question of housing for married students and giving a week off from classes for politicking in November.

The university officials were taken to task by some married student spokesmen for having too expensive housing. He said that the university already owned the land and didn't have to pay taxes and wasn't seeking a profit so there was no reason it should be charging prices close to the rentals charged by private apartment developers.

There was not much rebuttal, but university people have said in the past that the apartments are of a modular construction, which is the cheapest that is available today.

Certain costs, including site preparation, water and sewer facilities, are high no matter whether they are borne by a non-profit or organization such as the university or by a profit-making developer. They have to be paid and the cost has to be reflected in the rentals.

There have been recurring reports that what has been recommended is the establishment of trailer parks with mobile homes for the students to live in.

But the town of Amherst does not permit trailer parks and special permits are needed even for a single trailer. Few of those have been granted in recent years.

So the housing is more expensive than the students wanted and this is too bad. But the university did bow to requests that it provide such

housing and it provided the type of housing it felt was called for.

This, of course, is nothing new for the university people. They were berated for the type of dormitory facilities they provided, particularly the high rises in the Southwest Complex. But the planning for such dormitories was done at a time when there was grave need for space and was done at least in answer to the requirements and desires of those in school at the time.

By the time the dorms were completed the students who had made suggestions were gone and new students wanted something else.

And if construction is done to adhere to desires of today's UMass students, then by the time the work is completed and the facilities are in use there will be new students who may find the facilities not what they want and will then spend time berating the authorities for not thinking of the student in their planning.

At the same time all this was going on, at a meeting of the Society for College and University Planners, one official pointed out that authorities are perpetually working on a time-lag basis. The best that can be expected he said, is to try to take all viewpoints and work to fulfill as many of the desires as possible and try to reconcile those that can't be accommodated.

And finally, one should mention the howl of protest that went up when the UMass trustees refused to grant a week off from classes for political activity the week before the national elections in November. Instead they let it be a matter of agreement between student and professor on taking time off and making up time that was taken off.

A student representative complained that this left the student at the mercy of the professor.

It is interesting to note that he did not feel that there was anything amiss in leaving the entire university, students, professors and service personnel at the mercy of students who would decide to close the school down to take a week off.

Running a university has to be a little bit like running a zoo where the animals are never wrong even when they are.

Pollution Turns Conn. River Into Stinking Swamp

By JILL WALLACH
Special to the Summer Statesman

Wafer, water everywhere
And all the boards did shrink;
Water, water everywhere,
Nor any drop to drink.

The very deep did rot: O Christ!
That ever this should be!
Yea slimy things did crawl with legs
Upon the slimy sea.

About, about in real and rout
The death-fires danced at night;
The water, like a witch's oils,
Burnt green, and blue and white.

When Sam Coleridge had his Ancient Mariner describe the aftermath of the murder of the albatross in 1798, he couldn't have had the Massachusetts part of the Connecticut River in mind. For, it was a pure stream then.

But with the success of industrial technology, America 1970 makes the words of his Rime ring true. Man and his technological progress have murdered the albatross, have polluted the nation's streams and rivers into a slimy sea that dances in the night "like a witch's oils, burnt green, and blue and white" and has left us with no water to drink.

Of every waste that is dumped into the Connecticut River everyday, there are several major pollutants that pose increasing dangers to man's health.

The continuing discharge of raw sewage (human waste) is dangerous

to man's health mainly because of the infectious agents that live long enough in the water to be transported to bathing areas, water supplies, and fish habitat. These infectious agents tend to fall into three basic categories. The most devastating of these bacteria cause principally typhoid fever and cholera. Protozoal infections cause sicknesses such as amoebic dysentery, though along the Connecticut River the only significant infection of this kind is swimmer's itch, a skin disease transported by infected water fowl. Increasingly prevalent have been viral infections such as the case of infectious hepatitis that struck down the Holy Cross football team, last fall. Other viral infections coming from polluted drinking water would include inflammations of body organs (eyes, brain, spinal cord, heart, liver) and various gastrointestinal upsets.

An increased number of oil slicks has also gained much attention in recent months. The major problem in the Connecticut River, though, has been the careless discharge of oil, either deliberately or accidentally, by oil vendors or gas station attendants. Other sources of oil pollution are motorboats, leaking oil storage tanks and oil pipelines that threaten groundwaters. Floating solids also found in this category would include waste water, street run-off, greases and sanitary landfills.

Some of the greatest destruction to animal and plant life in the Connecticut River has been caused by toxic compounds - toxic metals, florides, cyanides, and nitrates. ntry the increased oil slicks have resulted from development of offshore petroleum resources, the breakup of oil tankers, and spills from refineries and ships. Major damage has also been done to the normal growth processes of plankton and rooted aquatic plants along the bed of the river. Excessive phosphorus and nitrogen compounds (bio-stimulants) have accelerated the process of lake aging (eutrophication) which is the seasonal accumulation of benthic deposits on the bottoms of lakes and reservoirs. These benthic deposits - layers of decaying vegetable material - usually take centuries to fill in the lakes or streams to become swamps. But due to the accelerated discharge of these compounds this process is accomplishing in one generation what would have taken thousands of years in a normal aging process. Major sources of this damage are the detergents (phosphorus compounds) used in household cleaning. Fertilized agricultural lands, gardens and animal feed lots are all sources of both nitrates and phosphates. Nitrogen compounds can also be leached from the refuse accumulations of such places as dumps and sanitary landfills.

These are generally found in sufficiently low concentrations to be of only long range hazard to human life. But with other forms of life, the hazard is more immediate. Cyanides, discharged from tanneries and the metal-plating industries have caused massive fish kills along the Connecticut and its tributaries. Other chemicals also change the acidity or alkalinity of the water to such an extent as to make it unfit to drink because of corrosion and other difficulties. The leaching of dumps and landfills is again a source of chemical pollution.

Waste heat too has become increasingly dangerous to aquatic life. These temperature changes in water courses may be induced by altering the environment by road building, diverting flows for irrigation, or directly adding or taking away heat. The primary source of waste heat has been industrial cooling - particularly from the electric power industry. This waste heat results from the cooling of steam used in the generation process which utilizes either fossil or nuclear fuels.

The physical properties of water are tremendously affected by temperature changes. For while the solubility of solids is significantly increased, the solubility of dissolved oxygen is decreased. Density changes in water bodies prevent the natural mixing needed to circulate the oxygen and nutrients necessary to the maintenance of fish life. Algae and other aquatic plants are also dependent on the temperature for their growth rates. Radioactivity and the use of nuclear energy come under this category, too, as a threat to clean water because of its use in power production.

Some of the more noticeable effects of the above mentioned pollutants are direct indications of the strength of waste water. Suspended solids brought into quiet waters such as large lakes, create deposits of sludge which give off obnoxious gases and deplete the oxygen content as they decompose. These solids may also blanket the bottoms of streams and lakes, thus depriving fish of natural food and oxygen. Taste and odor are also affected by the decaying plant and animal life found in the benthic deposits at the bottoms of lakes and marshes or by chemical constituents such as phenols. The water's color comes from the natural surroundings or the presence of waste water (dyes from the paper companies often make stream water a different color every day). Muddy or turbid waters may be naturally polluted such as by soil erosion, or may come from the accelerated growths of algae and other plankton organisms. One of the most

riants necessary to the maintenance of fish life. Algae and other aquatic plants are also dependent on the temperature for their growth rates. Radioactivity and the use of nuclear energy come under this category, too, as a threat to clean water because of its use in power production.

Some of the more noticeable effects of the above mentioned pollutants are direct indications of the strength of waste water.

Suspended solids brought into quiet waters such as large lakes, create deposits of sludge which give off obnoxious gases and deplete the oxygen content as they decompose. These solids may also blanket the bottoms of streams and lakes, thus depriving fish of natural food and oxygen. Taste and odor are also affected by the decaying plant and animal life found in the benthic deposits at the bottoms of lakes and marshes or by chemical constituents such as phenols. The water's color comes from the natural surroundings or the presence of waste water (dyes from the paper companies often make stream water a different color every day). Muddy or turbid waters may be naturally polluted such as by soil erosion, or may come from the accelerated growths of algae and other plankton organisms. One of the most

(Cont. on Pg. 8)

Massachusetts Summer Statesman

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UMass Publicity Office Offers Some Choice Tidbits Architects Honored In CC Trees Bloom In CC

Some of the country's most distinguished architects were in a group honored by the UMass recently in the new Murray D. Lincoln Campus Center.

The occasion was a reception and buffet given by Amherst Chancellor Oswald Tippo and the University Board of Trustees for architects who have designed or are designing UMass buildings. Tribute was also paid to those who assisted in the University's architectural planning.

Among those honored were Marcel Breuer and Herbert Beckhard. The Breuer and Beckhard firm de-

signed the Campus Center, an 11-story conference, continuing education and student activities facility.

Two consultants who have had a leading role in the new look of the Amherst campus were honored. They are Pietro Belluschi, the board's overall consulting architect, and Hideo Sasaki, the master planning and site consultant. The former is dean emeritus of architecture at Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the latter heads the firm of Sasaki, Dawson, DeMay Associates.

The architects for the recent

Engineering Building East, Dr. Rosamund Anderson, were represented by David Anderson and the firm of Goody and Clancy, now working on the design of the infirmary addition at Amherst, was represented by John Clancy.

Barry and Paul Coletti represented Coletti Brothers, designers of Herter Hall, completed last year, and Tobin Hall, now under construction. Kevin Roche and John Dinkeloo, architects for the fine arts center scheduled for construction start during the coming year were both present.

A four day symposium on "Trees and Forests in an Urbanizing Environment" will be held at the Murray D. Lincoln Campus Center at UMass from August 18 to 21.

The symposium is for urban and suburban planners, landscape architects, foresters, and others concerned with managing resources and improving urban environments. Participants will review and discuss current knowledge on the role and function of trees in areas of high population density, and how trees may contribute more effectively to a quality environment.

Speech Flick Previewed

This Friday evening the Speech Department of the University will present the American experimental feature film HALLELUJAH THE HILLS, directed by Adolfo Mekas. The film will be shown at 7:30 p.m. in 104 Thompson Hall. Admission is 75 cents, and the public is invited.

CAPSULE PREVIEW (New York Times)

For this unpretentious exercise in low-budget cinema, made by a group of newcomers with little more than a camera, a few reels of film, and a lot of imagination, it is the wildest and wittiest comedy of the season. Plotless and pointless, seemingly without a care for structure and cinematic style, it is unfurling unconventionally and wholly disarming.

CAPSULE REVIEW (Manchester Guardian)

Imagine a combination of Huckleberry Finn, "Pull My Daisy," the Marx Brothers, and the complete works of Douglas Fairbanks, Mary Pickford, and D. W. Griffith, and what have you got? A film which is both deliciously funny and ravishingly lyrical. The slapstick is as outrageous as the continuity is non-existent. It is a satire on the American way of life, and at the same time a hymn to the joys of youth and friendship.

Wagner To Head New Dept.

Associate Dean Robert W. Wagner of the University College of Arts and Sciences has been named acting director of the Office of Institutional Studies at Amherst, according to Chancellor Oswald Tippo.

The Office of Institutional Studies (OIS) is a research agency that conducts studies on the University and on higher education institutions in general. It also maintains a library of material on higher education and serves as

a clearinghouse of information on the University's growth and development.

Dr. Wagner is a professor of mathematics who joined the UMass faculty in 1950. He became associate dean in 1961. He is a graduate of Ohio University with M. A. and Ph. D. degrees from the University of Michigan.

He served on the faculties of the University of Wisconsin and Oberlin College before coming to UMass. Dr. Wagner is the author

of two books, "Fundamentals of Statistics," with J. B. Scarborough and "Introductory College Mathematics." He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa.

Dr. Wagner directed a number of National Science Foundation institutes at UMass for high school teachers of mathematics and science, aided in the formation of the UMass Faculty Senate and headed an early committee to revise the curriculum of the College of Arts and Sciences.

UMass 1970-71 Starts on September 9th, And, Of Course, So Do We.

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In the Nation

Book Review

Townsend Book Praised

By DARIO POLITELLA

(Editor's note: A UMass English professor, Dr. Politella is the former editor of the Collegiate Journalist and is President of the National Association of College Press Advisors. He serves as one of the Daily Collegian's advisors during the school year.)

S. H. titled "How to stop the Corporation from Stopping People and Strangling Profits", this book may well have been called, "UP the Administration."

For the pertinence of what the former president of the Avis Car Rental organization has to say about commercial conglomerates applies equally to campus cartels.

Townsend writes, "At the root of the disaster in American education today is the tenure system - whether of those non-teaching professors at Berkeley or of Al Shenhans' lard-assed civil servants in Brooklyn. And don't think the kids don't know it."

Other pertinent tomes include such as "...

the world seems to be divided into those who produce the results and those who get the credit."

"Labor unions . . . including civil service and the American Association of University Professors, are a bloody nuisance."

"Most people in big companies today are administered, not led. They are treated as personnel, not people."

"Murder-by-memo is an acceptable crime in large organizations, and a zealous user of the Xerox machine gun can copy down dozens of otherwise productive people."

"Beware the boss who walks on water and never makes a mistake."

"If the chief executive doesn't retire gracefully after five or six years - throw the rascal out."

By such as these did Bob Townsend get everyone at Avis to Try Harder. Perhaps now that Academe has become second best, it can learn a little, too.

Bookstore Gains Volumes



THOUGH EMPTY HERE, the new Campus Center bookstore is rapidly being filled to the brim with books, magazines, records, stationery, deodorant and other memorabilia that make college life more comfortable. The store is now opened for business. Though much larger than the old bookstore, the Campus Center mart will not be the scene of text book sales in the fall, for, alas, that interesting event will take place in the cozy Physical Plant Building.

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UMass, Church Combine To Aid Appalachia

By ALBERT BENSON

Asst. Managing Editor

The University and the Wesley Methodist Church of Amherst are currently involved in programs to help improve economic conditions in Appalachia.

At UMass, the School of Education sponsored the PhD candidacy of Mr. Don Best of Kentucky. "Mr. Best was brought here", according to Dr. Dan Jordan, a professor of education at UMass, "to give him the opportunity to work with the latest techniques and equipment. We feel that with the facilities that we have at the University, we will be able to give people from Appalachia a broader teaching base to work from."

The School of Education also sponsored two one day consortiums on the problems of teaching in Appalachia at Berea College in Berea, Kentucky. Attending the consortiums were representatives of fourteen colleges from that region.

One of the proposals that was discussed was a possible exchange between UMass and the other schools of faculty and students. Doctoral candidates, and other students from the Appalachian region could come and study at UMass and UMass faculty and students could spend a semester at one of the region's schools.

The Wesley Methodist Church is also sponsoring exchange programs with Appalachia. Working with Union College in Barbourville, Kentucky, the church project is constructed along the lines of a Vista project. People involved with the program usually spend their time physically rehabilitating the area. Included among the projects are the reconstruction and renovation of housing and the organization of community resources.

The program is set up in the form of workshops. Representatives from church groups all over the country come to Union and are given specific assignments.

Among the activities this summer are a special seminar on Appalachia offered for those interested in the problems and needs of the region.

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On Another Campus

Battle Between Regents And Faculty Rocks UTexas

AUSTIN, Tex., - The University of Texas is struggling to regain its footing in the aftermath of an internal battle marked by a bitterness that has shocked even seasoned campus observers.

The battle has seen the almost complete turnover (to some, a political purge carried out by conservative regents) of the school's top administrators, the splitting up of the College of Arts and Sciences, the abrupt dismissal of its nationally respected dean and threats of resignation by many top professors.

"I've never seen such low, hard-knuckled old Boston ward politics as here," said one senior professor. "This is the worst I've seen in the academic world." Another said, "There's terror in the air."

For two weeks, the Texas campus has reverberated with charges of political interference by the regents, who are political appointees.

Other Clashes

The situation reflects growing difficulties on the campuses of public universities in many states, including California and Colorado, where politically appointed or elected regents have clashed with the faculty and staff over educational and administrative policy.

The Texas story has all the elements of a Greek tragedy, with a cast of characters moving inexorably toward their predetermined fates. But many fear that it will leave the university in the backwash of education where it found itself in 1944, when its president, Homer P. Rainey, was dismissed by conservative regents in a similar struggle.

The chief antagonists are Dr. John R. Silber, the charismatic



Dr. Frank Erwin

and ambitious dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, and Frank C. Erwin, Jr., chairman of the board of regents and a political friend of former President Lyndon B. Johnson and former Gov. John B. Connally Jr. of Texas. Dr. Silber, 44 years old today, is a Yale-educated, Texas-born philosopher respected as an expert on Kant, the 18th-century German metaphysical philosopher. Dr. Silber has been given much of the credit for raising Texas to the first rank academically in many areas over the last three years. Until a year ago, he worked well with Mr. Erwin, who is 50.

Just why Dr. Silber should have become a target is not clear. He is not radical, and has vacillated from dovish to hawkish stands on the Vietnam war. "Silber talks liberal to liberals and conservative to conservatives," one observer said.

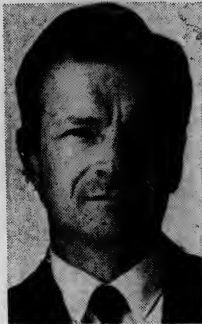
Mr. Erwin has been accused of trying to run the school politically. But even many of his enemies concede that he has worked hard to increase appropriations for the university and to raise its stature in his seven years as a regent.

Three weeks ago, on July 24, Dr. Silber was summarily dis-

missed as dean by Dr. Charles A. LeMaistre, Mr. Erwin's private physician, who was recently appointed chancellor-elect of the 10-campus system. Dr. Silber had earlier refused to resign at the request of Dr. Bryce Jordan, interim president of the Austin campus.

Showing His Colors

No reason was given, Dr. Jordan said only that "the interests of the University of Texas at Aus-



Dr. John Silber

tin required it." It is widely assumed here that the man behind the dismissal was Mr. Erwin, a man who loves the university so much that he drives around in a Cadillac painted orange and white - the school colors.

A week later, the regents voted without faculty approval, to split the 15,000-student College of Arts and Sciences into three separate schools, abolishing Dr. Silber's job. The move was vigorously opposed by Dr. Silber.

According to Dr. Jordan, the split was made because the college had become too big and there was a need to "increasingly personalize the undergraduate experience." Others say it was a maneuver to dislodge Dr. Silber.

The events are the latest in a series of changes this year that have included the premature retirement of Chancellor Harry Ransom, who had some time ago relinquished duties to Dr. LeMaistre, and the departure of Dr. Norman Hackerman, the president of Austin, who was to head Rice University in Houston. Both changes are generally attributed to pressure from Mr. Erwin.

But Dr. Silber's dismissal has prompted the greatest unhappiness and the reasons remain obscure. In an interview, Dr. Jordan said, "I don't want to comment on the dean's dismissal other than to say it was an administrative decision."

Repeated calls to Mr. Erwin's law office here were unsuccessful in locating him for comment. Dr. Silber, reached by telephone on vacation in Vermont, said he had been given no reason for his dismissal.

Attributed to Success

According to friends of Dr. Silber's, his dismissal was rooted in his success as an administrator and fund-raiser. "This is a man who overshadows everyone on the Austin campus," said one friend of the dean. "he is threatening to every other dean, the chancellor and even Frank Erwin, who likes to keep people under his control."

Another source, who asked not to be named, maintained that Mr. Erwin was "a man who aspires to take over the state" and was using the university as a political base.

This source described the rapidly expanding university system as the second largest industry in the state after oil, and said that millions of dollars worth of patronage and contracts were at stake. Dr. Silber was known to be a leading candidate for the presidency of the Austin campus.

But some faculty sources contended that the idea that Mr. Erwin and Dr. Silber were locked in a power struggle was a distortion. One professor portrayed Dr. Silber as an arrogant, vindictive

man with as much ambition as Mr. Erwin, and who has used his position as dean to "buy" support for his own policy.

"Silber is a man of very strong likes and dislikes," the professor said. "It is generally regarded that he made out salaries accordingly. Some of the highest salaries were received by his supporters."

According to one source, the last straw was an incident with a new department chairman who was promised substantial support by Dr. Silber. But this support, the source said, was made contingent on the new chairman's support for Dr. Silber in his battle with the regents over the proposal to split the college. Reportedly, the chairman complained to the top administration, and Dr. Silber was dismissed the next day.

Dr. Silber says the charges about salary favoritism are "absolutely false." As for the alleged pressuring of the new chairman, Dr. Silber said he had told the man only that he could not promise the support if the dean's job was abolished.

Whatever the real reason for Dr. Silber's dismissal, many fear the chief casualty will be the university. A number of professors have already said that they would be looking for new jobs soon, although Dr. Silber has urged them to remain. He himself will stay on, at least for a year, as a philosophy professor.

Dr. William Arrowsmith, a classicist and educational critic, has said that "many of us are now doubtful that the University of Texas is a desirable place to teach."

"The atmosphere of corrupt arrogance and raw, vulgar exercise of power, which now characterizes the administration of the university, makes it virtually certain that nothing of educational importance can any longer happen here," he is reported to have told Dr. LeMaistre, the chancellor-elect.

Mr. Erwin's advice to anyone threatening to resign was to "quit playing games in the newspapers and submit his resignation" - a statement that has annoyed many of his allies on the faculty.

While most of the 30,000 or so students are away from the campus, student reaction to the dean's dismissal has generally been one of outrage. The Daily Texan, the student newspaper, has decried what it called "cutthroat methods" by the regents and his rallied behind Dr. Silber.

Mr. Erwin has said that he plans to resign as chairman of the regents at the end of the year. Last year, the general faculty voted, 242 to 197, to call for his resignation, although only about one-third of the faculty voted. And last January, students also called for his ouster in a referendum. But only about 20 per cent of the students voted.

Poor Planning Resulted In This Disaster



But It's A Safe Plan to Subscribe To The Daily Collegian

(Cont. from Pg. 5)

recent problems of pollution has resulted from the salting of streets for snow and ice removal during the winter. Salt concentrations of wells throughout the state have increased, so markedly in some cases as to change the taste of the water. Pollution then, results basically from the following: domestic sewage, industrial wastes, solid waste disposal sites, runoff from lands and streets, industrial wastes, solid waste disposal sites, runoff from lands and streets, industrial cooling processes, motorboats and deliberate or accidental spills. And like Sam Coleridge's death fires, which burn like witch's oils in the night, they can only be quelled by men, who have also killed the ancient albatross.